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HONOUR TO THE BRAVE!

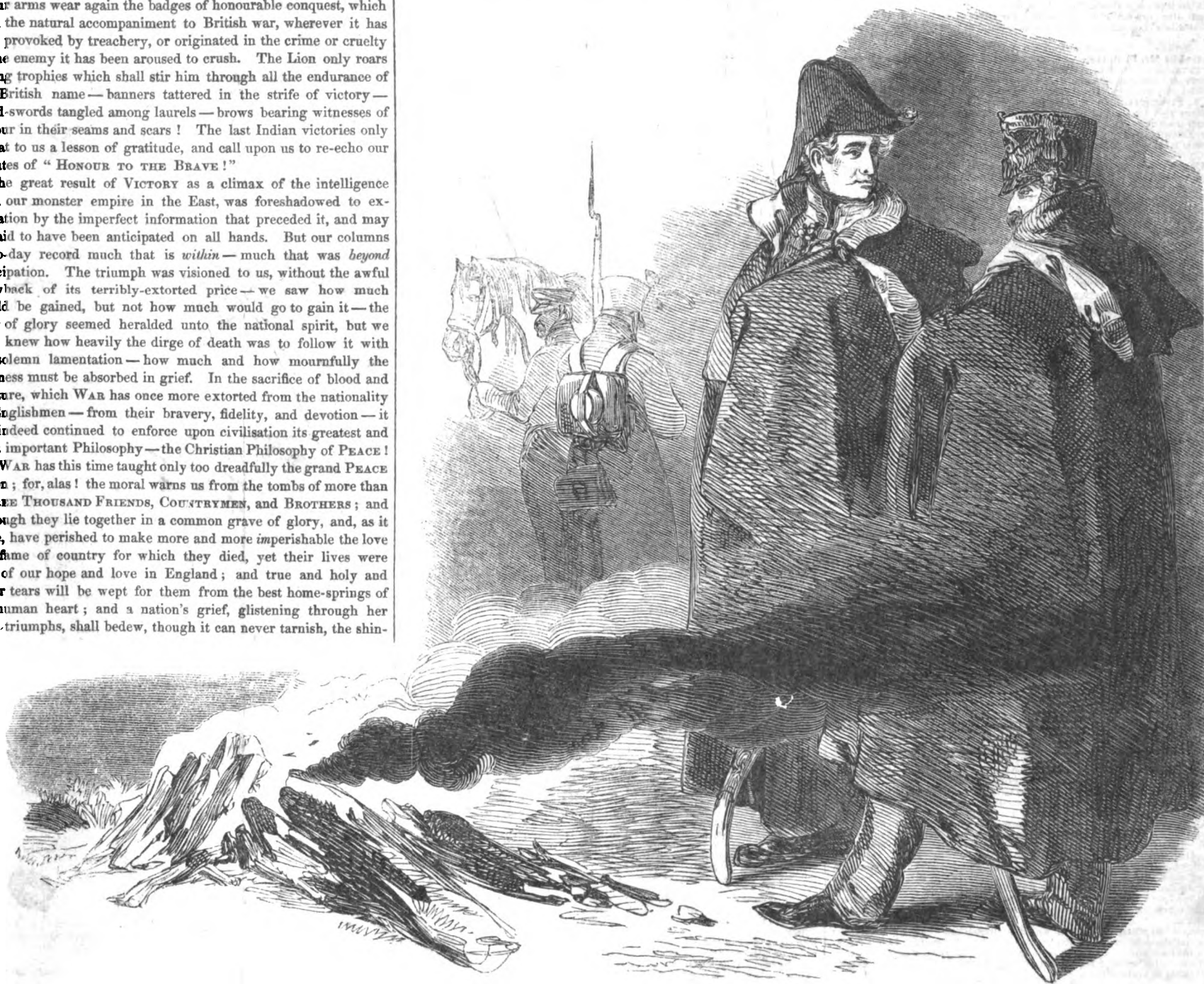
ANOTHER poem of glory — another deep-toned voice of victory is thundered to us from the shores of Indian rivers, and the battle-fields of British might! Our countrymen — native and colonial — of home nurture, and of the proud distant brotherhood which has blended its affections with our sway — have again proved their identity with ENGLAND in hearts and arms, and have struck from every British bosom thrilling responses to the ancient music of glory of which our soldiers have been the harpers wherever they have fought! The same enthusiasm — the same invincibility — the courtship of danger — the defiance of exhaustion by fatigue — the old immortal and indomitable spirit working out its prowess, as it has worked before through whole histories of peril and of fame — these come to us again — these are the blazing stars of latest triumphs — lustrous and unquenchable as the fires of our former wars!

Our arms wear again the badges of honourable conquest, which form the natural accompaniment to British war, wherever it has been provoked by treachery, or originated in the crime or cruelty of the enemy it has been aroused to crush. The Lion only roars among trophies which shall stir him through all the endurance of the British name — banners tattered in the strife of victory — blood-swords tangled among laurels — brows bearing witnesses of honour in their seams and scars! The last Indian victories only repeat to us a lesson of gratitude, and call upon us to re-echo our tributes of "HONOUR TO THE BRAVE!"

The great result of VICTORY as a climax of the intelligence from our monster empire in the East, was foreshadowed to expectation by the imperfect information that preceded it, and may be said to have been anticipated on all hands. But our columns of to-day record much that is *within* — much that was *beyond* anticipation. The triumph was visioned to us, without the awful drawback of its terribly-extorted price — we saw how much would be gained, but not how much would go to gain it — the song of glory seemed heralded unto the national spirit, but we little knew how heavily the dirge of death was to follow it with its solemn lamentation — how much and how mournfully the gladness must be absorbed in grief. In the sacrifice of blood and treasure, which WAR has once more extorted from the nationality of Englishmen — from their bravery, fidelity, and devotion — it has indeed continued to enforce upon civilisation its greatest and most important Philosophy — the Christian Philosophy of PEACE! But WAR has this time taught only too dreadfully the grand PEACE lesson; for, alas! the moral warns us from the tombs of more than THREE THOUSAND FRIENDS, COUNTRYMEN, and BROTHERS; and although they lie together in a common grave of glory, and, as it were, have perished to make more and more imperishable the love and fame of country for which they died, yet their lives were part of our hope and love in England; and true and holy and bitter tears will be wept for them from the best home-springs of the human heart; and a nation's grief, glistening through her very triumphs, shall bedew, though it can never tarnish, the shin-

human sway the world has ever seen bestowed upon a single people — its appointed governors — the warrior-generals of England — have become as it were the historians of a new immortality for her, in the brilliant achievements of her troops. These soldier-historians write like men stirred with the enthusiastic ardour and excitement which events have called forth around them, and which it shall be long before tranquillity can lull back into repose. They are in the midst of joys and triumphs of regrets and griefs. They may be sensible — under their fearful responsibilities and vast command — of some blood shed needless — of some precautions forgotten — of some foresight absent, that might have better armed them for their surprise. We confess we are not prepared for such considerations now. In the first blush — in the tremendous truth of their national narrative, criticism is paralysed and censure's darts are blunt. Doubtless the acts themselves, and the

labour and intense thirst, with hasty meals, scanty rest, and all the elements of weakness upon them, except their own indomitable hope, bravery, and resolution — pride in the nationality of their cause, and a courageous reliance upon lion-hearted leaders — were opposed to an enemy fierce, formidable, and prepared — of numbers more than three times exceeding their own — with ordnance as complete, extensive, and efficient as was ever brought into a field — their infantry protected by jungles — their entrenchments snared with mines — at all this disadvantage, and against all this force, did they match their unequal power, making it in the end more than equal, not only all unconquerable, but all-conquering, by the British valour with which they were endued. Through a career of *three victories*, they conquered on, routing the SIKH soldiers through the storm of cloud, seeing their brave officers and true-hearted comrades fall around them in



MAJOR-GENERAL SIR ROBERT SALE.—BIVOUAC OF THE VICTORS OF MOODKEE.

ing inscription that is epitaphed upon her soldiers' tombs! Noblest and most beautiful of mortal sorrows — those which gush from the gratitude of a nation — are shed by a country over her devoted children, and hallow by her affliction the glory which they perished to preserve!

We confess that the deep and religious impressiveness of this feeling outweighs every other emotion, among the tumult naturally occasioned by the splendid announcements of victory that have greeted us so loudly from the East. From that magnificent and unmatched empire — the largest and grandest aggregate of

policy that has led to them, deserve an enlarged moral contemplation, which no high-souled and true-spirited Englishman can be at this moment calm enough to bestow. The national pride and the national loss are all in all; and, apart from all things, they will have their gushings of glory and of grief. The battles of MOODKEE, FERROZESHUHUR, and FERROZEPUR are flashing now like meteors upon the mind of the country. Three victories have been won by British soldiers, under circumstances by which any but British soldiers must have been utterly dimayed! Our army, in a state of surprise — exhausted by long marches — fevering

unprecedented numbers, and yet loud with the cheer of hope until it changed into the shout of triumph. They encountered the mines of their daring enemy, stormed his entrenchments, charged with their unswerving bayonets, and took his batteries at the muzzles and over the carriages of his reeking guns. Sixty thousand SIKHS were vanquished, and thirty thousand GHOWEPURRAS driven back upon their fatal *Sutlej*, in those memorable encounters — near a hundred pieces of ordnance were captured — and upon that tremendous field of sacrifice and victory were added ten thousand lustres to the British name.

One of the moments of the battle has pictorial reflex upon our page; but its crowd of brilliant incidents have yet to be illustrated in narratives which this proud country will soon receive from the gallant survivors of the fray.

At present England is all gratitude and admiration for her mighty race of warriors—the living and the dead who have wrought these splendid victories; but the strength of her love for such surviving sons as GOUGH and HARDINGE is not more enduring for her living than her lost; and truly and beautifully does she blend with their honourable prowess a sacred and affectionate sorrow for the death of SALE!

The medals and rewards of honour which will decorate the victors will ever be in the nation's memory—so many faithful reminders of the heroism and devotion of her "THREE THOUSAND GLORIOUS DEAD." And those whom she mourns, not less than those whom she trophies, shall receive from her a guerdon of "HONOUR TO THE BRAVE!"

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY, FEB. 23.

IRELAND.—The Earl of ST. GERMAN moved the second reading of the Protection to Life and Property (Ireland) Bill. The Noble Earl having laid before their Lordships a summary of the murders, homicides, fringes at the person, and aggravated assaults which have been committed in Ireland during the last two years, and having particularly some of the most atrocious cases, said it became imperative to arm the Government with extraordinary powers. In order to protect the lives and properties of the people, especially the poor, and to restore the tranquillity of the country, the Government would have the satisfaction of proposing the repeal of this measure as one no longer required by the circumstances of Ireland. The Marquis of LANSDOWNE could offer no opposition to the Bill. Lord BACONHAM considered that to make Ireland habitable was the first thing requisite. To talk of improving the condition of the people while it remained a land of assassination was ridiculous. Lord FARNHAM attributed the crimes of Ireland to the Ribbon societies. The Marquis of CLANICAR agreed to the Bill.

Karl GREY gave notice that, unless the Government laid before the House an outline of the policy which they intend to pursue towards Ireland, he should, upon the third reading of this Bill, submit a motion to their Lordships pledging them to inquire into the root of the evils of Ireland, and to devise other measures than those already proposed as a temporary relief for the suffering people. The Earl of GLANCAIRY, Lord CAMPBELL, the Earl of WICKLOW, and the Marquis of WESTMARCH addressed the House, all agreeing in the necessity of some such addition to the ordinary law. The Bill was read a second time.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

To questions put by Mr. O'CONNELL, Sir R. PEEL replied, that he hoped, in the course of the present session, to bring in a Bill encouraging the improvement of land in Ireland, by affording compensation to the tenants in proportion to the terms of their holding. Also to introduce a Bill for the purpose of amending the registration of county voters, and the holding elections generally in that country, which will involve some alteration with respect to the elective franchise. The Government also proposed to bring in a Bill, the effect of which will be substantially to assimilate the municipal franchise of Ireland as nearly as possible to that of England.

THE ADJOURNED DEBATE.

Was resumed by Mr. E. BULLER, who supported the free-trade scheme proposed by the Government. Captain BATESON opposed it. Mr. MONTAGU GORE designated a change of opinion in public men as highly distinguished by precedent. He also cordially supported the ministerial scheme. Mr. R. A. FRZEBELL likewise gave his voice to the Government; but he reminded them that they could not stop with a repeal of the corn laws; they should keep going.

Captain LOCKART gave a decided opposition to the Government plan, which, as a practical farmer, he affirmed would throw all the inferior land out of cultivation. Sir G. CLERE supported the proposition of his chief. He fearlessly maintained that no change had taken place in the policy of the Government that was not fairly deducible from their previous measures.

Mr. LIDDELL asked, if no change had taken place in the policy of the Government, why Lord Lincoln, their new secretary for Ireland, was in process of election from South Nottingham; and why other Noble Lords and Hon. Members were likewise absent from the House?

Mr. HOTT supported the measure as wise, comprehensive, and salutary. Captain HARRIS opposed it. Mr. M. MILNES felt compelled, in consistency with his former votes, to give his vote in favour of the measure; but in doing so he expressly declared that he could not give his confidence to the head of the Government.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Tuesday, February 24. The Earl of DALHOUSIE stated that the evidence taken by the Committee on the subject of the Corn Laws could not be printed before two or three weeks. The Duke of WATFORD gave notice that the President of the Board of Control would on Monday next submit to their Lordships a statement relative to the conduct of the troops of her Majesty and of the East India Company during the late operations in the East Indies.

GAME LAWS.—Lord DUNDEE moved the second reading of the Game Laws Bill, the objects of which were, he said, to compel the game laws to be made in a book kept for that purpose the game laws to be made in a book kept for that purpose the game laws to be made in a book kept for that purpose. The Duke of WATFORD gave notice that the President of the Board of Control would on Monday next submit to their Lordships a statement relative to the conduct of the troops of her Majesty and of the East India Company during the late operations in the East Indies.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. Sir R. PEEL, amidst loud cheers from Gentlemen opposite, presented a petition from the American Chamber of Commerce in Liverpool, complaining of the embarrassments caused to trade by the delay of the House in dividing upon the commercial measures of the Government, and praying the House to come to a speedy decision on the question.

The Prime Minister gave notice that on Monday next he would move the thanks of the House to the Governor-General of India, the officers, and the men employed in the recent operations on the left bank of the Sutlej.

THE ADJOURNED DEBATE.

On customs and corn, importation was resumed by Mr. M. J. O'CONNELL, who admitted that his opinion had changed within the last two months from a fixed duty to a free trade in corn.

Colonel CONOLLY opposed the ministerial proposition. Lord INCHSTER supported the policy of protection, and denounced the political apostasy of the Government and of their followers.

Mr. TRELAUNEY defended the Government. Colonel PACEY vigorously opposed the Government plan, which he believed would be most ruinous to the country.

The Chairman of the Estimates referred to the speeches of Sir R. Peel and of Sir George Clerk, containing all he had to say upon the general question of protection. Mr. Goulburn then made some revelations respecting himself. He said that when, on the 1st of November, the Premier proposed to the cabinet either to open the ports or to assemble Parliament immediately, he differed with the First Lord of the Treasury; the grounds of his difference of opinion were, that he thought it a dangerous experiment to interfere with the existing law, and that the state of the potato was not so alarming as to warrant such extraordinary measures. The suspension of the law by an order in council under such circumstances would have amounted to an abrogation; and had Parliament been called together, he did not think that it would have concurred in the desired measures. Subsequently to November, when further evidence of the scarcity of food in Ireland was acquired, his opinion underwent a change, and he then saw that the corn laws required to be altered. Feeling that his responsible position under the Crown was paramount to his party connections, he agreed to support the repeal of these laws, though he wished it to be proposed by gentlemen opposite. As they could not form an administration, he had no option but to be himself a party in bringing forward those changes, of the necessity for which he now felt convinced.

Mr. FERRAND exposed the way in which petitions had been got up by the League in the West Riding of Yorkshire, one man having attached 14,000 signatures with his own hand. He called upon the House to pause well before they assigned the entire working population of Great Britain to the grinding avarice of a few tyrannical millionaires.

On the motion of Mr. BROADBENT, the debate was adjourned to Thursday.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—WEDNESDAY, FEB. 25.

The House did not sit to-day.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Several Railway Bills were forwarded. **IRISH CHURCH.**—Mr. STAFFORD O'BRIEN questioned the Government as to their designs upon the Irish Established Church. He said that it being notorious that the Hon. Member for Malton, who was an advocate for the destruction of the Irish Church, had asked elsewhere that Lord Lincoln had "perfectly satisfied" him upon the subject of his Lordship's intentions respecting the Irish Church, it became absolutely necessary to know what the Government, of which Lord Lincoln was a member, had determined to do. If the Irish Church was to be destroyed, observed Mr. S. O'BRIEN, the task ought surely to be left to Lord John Russell and his friends. Sir J. GRAHAM replied that he knew nothing of the conversation between Lord Lincoln and the Member for Malton, except through the newspapers. Perhaps Lord Lincoln would be present in the House before many days, when he would answer for himself. The Hon. Secretary added, that he was not aware that either he or Lord J. Russell contemplated the destruction of the Irish Church. Lord J. RUSSELL said he had been informed generally of the conversation referred to, and that Lord Lincoln had used no expressions implying that he would take a part in the destruction of the Irish Church establishment. He said, however, that his opinions were in favour of a liberal

policy, and with respect to details, he should form his judgment after a residence in Ireland. Lord J. Russell, for himself, stated, that though he thought the revenues of the establishment were misapplied, he wished to preserve the Irish Church as a whole.

Mr. O'CONNELL gave notice for a future day, to move that the county of Cork should return two additional Members to that House, in lieu of the two Members of which Sudbury had been deprived.

The Friendly Societies Bill was, on the motion of Mr. T. DUNCOMBE, and after a short discussion, read a second time.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY, FEB. 26.

The Earl of RICHMOND laid upon the table certain papers from the seat of war in India.—The Duke of RICHMOND wished to ask the Noble Lord (and in doing so he felt deep gratitude for the bravery and devotion exhibited by the army in India), whether it was his desire that the governor-general had accepted a secondary position in the Indian army. It might be very natural for Sir Henry Hardinge, an old soldier, to wish to be in the thick of the battle, but he (the Duke of Richmond) felt that a divided authority might be prejudicial to the interests of the country.—The Earl of RICHMOND said that due attention would be given by her Majesty's Government to the suggestion of the Noble Duke.

EXECUTION OF BRIAN SEERY.—The Marquis of WATFORD said he had put two questions to the Noble Secretary for Ireland regarding the execution of Brian Seery. The first question was, whether there had been a deputation to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, as stated, prior to the man's execution, and the second question was, whether, if there had been such a deputation, it could be considered an improper proceeding of those forming that deputation?—The Earl of ST. GERMAN said he would answer the questions which the Noble Marquis had placed upon the table; and he could not do better, he thought, than read an extract from a letter written by the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland to the Right Hon. the Secretary of State. The Lord Lieutenant said that neither the language of the deputation nor that of any individual member of it—and he (Earl of St. Germain) could give the names of the members composing it, but he did not think it advisable to do so—had the slightest influence on his mind or swayed in the smallest his judgment in the case of Bryan Seery. The principal object of the deputation was to represent the lawless state of Roscommon, "not of Westmeath," with a view of getting the Government to enter into more stringent measures for the pacification of that county. He understood that they had stated that any leniency to Brian Seery would be looked upon as evidence of the weakness of the Government, and keep alive that sanguinary spirit which was so fatal to the peace of the country. He appended that that extract would fully satisfy the questions of the Noble Marquis. With regard to the third question, he was certain that the persons who composed that deputation were actuated solely by a sense of duty in making that representation; but at the same time he (Earl of St. Germain) was ready to acknowledge that the proceeding was altogether an unusual one, and he was not aware that in this country such a representation was ever made by a deputation to the head of the Executive Government. He did not wish to say anything harsh, but he had no hesitation in pronouncing this a most unusual course on the part of that deputation.

The County Works Presentments (Ireland) Bill was read a second time. The Public Works (Ireland) Bill was read a third time, and ordered to be committed on Monday. Their Lordships then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Captain WYKE took the oath and his seat for the southern division of Nottinghamshire in the room of Mr. Cartwright.

Several railway Bills were forwarded a stage, and a great number of petitions were presented in favour and against the ministerial free-trade measure.

Sir R. PEEL, in answer to a question, said that after the decision of the House with regard to the corn-law question, he proposed to go on as rapidly as possible with the other articles of the tariff, but he intended that the House should dispose of the corn-law question first.—Lord J. RUSSELL hoped at the same time that the subject of Indian corn would be taken into consideration.

A new writ was ordered for the borough of Bridport, in the room of Mr. Baillie Cochrane, who since the election had accepted the office of her Majesty's Children's Hundreds.

Mr. ROSS then resumed the adjourned debate on the Government free-trade measures, which he most warmly supported.

Mr. ROSS, Mr. BECKETT DENISON, Mr. BROTHERTON, and the Hon. C. P. VILLIERS addressed the House, which adjourned before one o'clock.

INDIA AND CHINA.

THE OVERLAND MAIL.

At the date of the last tidings sent home, the governor-general, at the head of a considerable force was hastening to the relief of Sir John Lithier at Ferozepore, near which place the Sikhs had collected in large numbers; while the Umballah troops, under command of his excellency the commander-in-chief, and those from Ludiana, under Lieutenant-Colonel Wheeler, were proceeding in the same direction, with the intention of joining Sir Henry Hardinge, and moving with him to the frontier. This junction was effected at a place called Moodkee, and from hence—after leaving a portion of the governor-general's camp equipment and some stores under protection of a detachment of the 11th Bengal Native Infantry—the united force marched on to Wudnee, a Sikh town (recently captured) under Sir H. Hardinge's fortification. Here there was a Sikh garrison, the commander of which at first showed a bold front, but at length our troops succeeded in obtaining such supplies as were required, and after (as it is said) destroying the fort, continued their onward march. The anxiety of the authorities to push on may be gathered from the fact that the troops moved at the rate of thirty miles a day. On the afternoon of the 18th the force arrived at Moodkee, 25 miles from Ferozepore, and had not been long encamped when the alarm was given that the Sikhs were approaching, and orders were instantly issued to prepare for action. The enemy's force consisted (according to one account) of about 20,000 infantry and 12,000 cavalry, with horse artillery; but another statement gives their total strength as 60,000, which is probably an exaggerated estimate. The British force is said to have been under 10,000. Rajah Lal Singh led the Sikhs, who, it is said by the Lahore newspapers, were so impatient to engage that they commenced the attack without the sanction of their commander. The governor-general and his escort appear to have sustained the first charge; but on the commander-in-chief coming up the action became general. Sir Henry Hardinge served in a military capacity under Sir Hugh Gough. The following notice of the battle appears in the "Agra Akbar," of the 7th inst.

The Sikhs first came down on the governor-general and his escort, but, notwithstanding they had him at advantage, he kept his ground till the commander-in-chief came up with the main body of the force, and then went into action in command of a division subordinate to Sir Hugh Gough. The fire of the enemy was literally a continuous roar of thunder, and was heard at immense distances, justifying the remark of Sir Henry that he had never seen one so hot in Europe. Of course our small army suffered dreadfully; one half of the whole force, including nearly fifty officers, having been either killed or wounded—the governor-general and his staff having been throughout special objects of aim. No full account of the battle has been yet received, nor does the last notification give any dates of the manoeuvres. The enemy seems, however, as we gather from other sources, to have been successful in strategy, in having drawn the 3d dragoons upon a body of their horse, and then retiring and opening up a destructive fire from a masked battery, and completing the work by pouring in upon the shattered corps a heavy body of cuirassiers: only 250 men remained unscathed. Six of the officers were killed, and several wounded. It was probably in the vicinity of the battery here mentioned that Major Broadfoot lost his life. Her Majesty's 80th foot had also a terrific struggle, having refused to yield ground though repeatedly under the fire of artillery, and at length obliged to repel cavalry by forming squares—their loss amounting to 200 men killed, as also six officers, including Colonel Wood and Captain Scheffer. The 25th (Queen's) lost Colonel Taylor, killed, and Major Congreve wounded. The 10th Light Cavalry (Brig.) lost Captain Dashwood, Lieutenant Lambert, and Lieutenant Pollock; of the Foot Artillery, Captain Trower and Lieutenant Wheelwright wounded. The heavy bands met on the line of march seem to have greatly impeded artillery movements, the 12-pounder elephant battery not being in many places manageable with a single animal. Captain Swinley's troop of horse artillery having got into very heavy sand and unable to move, it is feared was destroyed under the fire of the enemy's guns. They, however, at last lost all their own, which are now safe in Ferozepore, and beautiful pieces they are, ready, if need be, to pay them back in their own metal.

Colonel Wheeler's action is said to have been a spirited affair, but a good part of his baggage was made away with by the Sikhs. They are not likely to think this any very satisfactory equivalent for what they have lost.

A renewal of the engagement was looked for on the morning of the 19th, but the Sikhs, contrary to expectation, retired during the night, and contented themselves with carrying off their killed and wounded. Our troops halted at Moodkee on the 19th and 20th, and marched on the following day, when they were joined by Major-General Sir J. Lithier, from Ferozepore, at the head of some of the best and most efficient troops in the army. The Sikhs had been for several days invested by the British, and he had on the 13th moved out with his troops into camp, and on the 15th proceeded to a village about two miles distant, in order to intercept the enemy's forces which were advancing to attack the city of Ferozepore. This movement checked their advance, and on the following day another attempt was made to draw the Sikhs into an engagement, in which, however, we were not successful. On the night of the 17th part of the enemy had moved off to meet and attack the governor-general, and on the 20th Sir John Lithier had received the instructions in obedience to which he now arrived to co-operate with the army under the commander-in-chief. The enemy, it was found, had entrenched themselves in a strong position at Ferozepore, and with the troops beaten at Moodkee and the fresh men from Ferozepore were found to be here concentrated, so that the entire strength, or nearly so, of the invading army was opposed to us.

The subjoined extracts from letters from officers of the British force describe in vivid language the operations of the 21st and 22nd.

We halted on the 19th and 20th, and the 1st Europeans and the 29th foot having joined, we moved on the 21st, and came near the enemy's fortified position at 2 P.M. We opened our artillery, but with little effect, as the enemy could be done against their heavy ones. The infantry were formed in brigades, and advanced in line by the right in regiments eight paces distance; when our artillery ceased firing, the infantry went at the fortified positions and found the enemy posted at them; went at them with the bayonet, every gun of theirs turning down half a dozen of our ranks every time they fired. We carried, we overcame all, but mines were then let off, and disabled guns and wounded of our line fellows were blown up. Night came on, and we were obliged to withdraw the troops outside the fortified position, and draw them clear of it. The noble 3d Dragoons went on, but came on another position with guns and infantry, suffered dreadfully and retired. The enemy occupied the position again, and began hammering away with all their heavy guns at 9 o'clock, P.M. They got to hold

that we were obliged to detach a brigade or two, and cleared their position, but not without heavy loss. They kept up a heavy fire on us all night. We were without water or covering, and tired enough on the morning of the 22d. The enemy assembled every man and gun they had, and brought their cavalry to threaten an attack. We formed again in echelon of brigades, and advanced from the right by echelon of regiments; attacked and carried every thing before us in two of the positions, and thought all was ours and over, but in an hour another alarm was sounded, that 40,000 cavalry, with infantry and a heavy battery of artillery, were at hand. Our cavalry and horse artillery were in advance and forced to retire. The infantry threw themselves into squares of regiments, and bore the most dreadful fire of round and grape you can imagine. Part of the infantry in an hour or two were ordered to take possession of a strong village, the rest ready to advance; the cavalry were formed on both flanks and ordered to advance. Such cheering as took place, each corps and regiment cheering each other, and on all went, but the Sikhs, horse, infantry and all, took to their heels, leaving their one hundred and one as fine guns as any in our army; the whole of their magazine, tents, cattle, baggage, and everything; and were off across the Sutlej. We have lost many very dear friends. Hull amongst them. He was the admiration of every man who saw him leading and cheering on the 16th Grenadiers; Burnett, the brigade major, is amongst the killed; two officers of the 1st European light infantry killed, six wounded. One of the 3d Grenadiers killed, and the other wounded. Our loss is great; the enemy had upwards of 8,000 killed, and the field, but their cavalry did not come near us. I cannot write more. We have been out without a great coat, even most or drink, except a chupattar cooked by the sepoy, or gram and sweets, since the 21st, night and day; and we have got our baggage and tents about 12 to-day. You can imagine what figures we were. I believe Brigadiers Taylor, 29th, and McLaren are the only brigadiers of infantry that have escaped. Wallace killed; Wheeler wounded; the above Taylor wounded; Colonel Taylor, 9th foot, killed; Broadfoot and Nicholson killed; General McCaskill killed; Sale wounded, and said to be since dead.

On the night of the 20th instant orders were received, directing the force to move next morning for the purpose of co-operating with the portion of the army accompanying the governor-general, to attack and dislodge from their entrenchment a large body of the enemy in position at Ferozepore, for which place the portion of the Sikh army with guns left Ferozepore on the 16th instant, and moved to join their friends, so the whole were nearly concentrated at this point.

On meeting the governor-general about three P.M. on the 21st instant, he personally directed the attack of our division. The troops deployed into line and moved to attack the west flank of the enemy's camp; the line advanced to the charge under as hot and destructive a fire as was ever experienced as severe as Waterloo; here the shower of death was fearful, and the returns show the casualties were enormous. The enemy's artillery was served with such accuracy and rapidity, and their weight of metal so great, that our light field gun had no chance of silencing them: the word was passed that the enemy's cavalry was advancing, squares were formed, and the reserve moved to the attack. We remained on the ground the whole night, affairs continuing unaltered, and our guns playing into part of the enemy's entrenchment; such as was on the south side of the village was fired, and their camp destroyed.

On the morning of the 22d instant the commander-in-chief renewed the attack, and charging at the head of one of the divisions, gallantly carried their camp. Shortly afterwards the enemy appeared in strength on high ground to the front. We formed echelon of battalions, moved up to the village, and maintained it under a heavy fire the whole day, the governor-general and commander-in-chief being both frequently present.

During the day several officers and men were killed, but nothing equal to the number that fell on the 21st. The privations endured by all on the time were left Ferozepore were excessive, the cry for water universal, and when we found a well on the 22d in front of the village, the water was putrid, it having been destroyed by the Sikhs, and partially filled with their dead; it was then eagerly drunk by all grades.

At this position we discovered in the Sikh entrenchment hucksters containing mess stores for the 44th Bengal Native Infantry, which the enemy had captured. The beer was handsomely dealt out to all, and was the saving of many a thirsty soul. Late in the evening the enemy again appeared to our right, when we turned out of the village, and advanced to give them battle. They disappeared; we remained, and bivouacked for the night.

Thus ended as severe an action as was ever known in India; the captured guns (90) ninety odd in number, are splendid trophies, and it would be as well if our Government had similar tools at hand when emergency demanded their use.

The number of officers supposed to be killed is			
Ditto	ditto	wounded	56
			59
		Total	147
Number of men supposed to be killed and wounded			3064
		Grand total	3211

"ONE OF THE FEROZEPORE DIVISION."

"Extract of a Letter from an Officer with the Ferozepore Force, dated 24th Dec. 1845.

"My dear—We have had another severe and terrible fight, such as India never saw before. We have gained a victory, it is true, but at what a cost! These are, I am sure, at least two thousand killed and wounded; amongst the Europeans, General Sale, and McCaskill, Major Broadfoot, Captain Nicholson, Captain Egerton, and a host of others. The Europeans have suffered dreadfully; only about two hundred of the 3d Dragoons can now be brought into the field. The Sikhs, after threatening to attack us for many days, moved off to meet the governor-general and commander-in-chief, that is, a portion of them, the main body being at a village about eight miles from this; thence they advanced with great loss, and seventeen guns taken. We suffered terribly. On the morning of the 21st (Sunday), we, for the fourth time, turned out about seven A.M., and, after marching about ten miles, fell in with the other force under the governor-general and commander-in-chief. At three A.M. we came up to the Sikh camp, and the action commenced. Such a terrible one it was! It raged fiercely till midnight, I may say till 9 P.M., and the cannonade lasted all night. The troops bivouacked, and our what a night it was! dying and dead all about us; balls whistling around us in every direction; no food, and, above all, no water, and the cold intense: may I never spend another night again! At four the next morning the action commenced again, and raged with great fury till seven, and from that time to ten o'clock with redoubled fury. At one o'clock, their camp was taken by storm, and the fighting then ceased, and the Sikhs retreated; we took their whole camp, and 106 guns. The field is literally covered with dead, and horses and camels out of number, ammunition, and baggage, guns, &c., blown up. The whole of the Sikh camp-ground was mined, and they are even now going off every hour. The 63d barracks are full of wounded, so is the magazine.

The enemy's guns were most efficiently served, and committed fearful havoc. Our horse artillery suffered severely, the harness being cut up, and many of the horses killed. The European regiments appear to have borne the brunt of the fight. The sufferings of the wounded, on the night of the 21st, are described as having been intense. The "Delhi Gazette" of the 7th has the subjoined information relative to the lamented death of Major Fitzroy Somerset and Captain Nicholson:—"Somerset was found on the morning of the 21st, benumbed with cold, and a most ghastly spectacle, but quite sensible. Medical aid was procured for him, but he soon expired. Captain Nicholson was found lying on the ground on the evening of the 21st inst. just as her Majesty's 9th foot was rallying from a repulse under a fire, and forming line again. He was carried by a friend to the rear, with the assistance of some men of the 9th, with whom he must have been fighting, and committed to the charge of Dr. McGregor. They latter no sooner saw him than he pronounced his wound (a gun-shot through the left breast and out at the back) mortal, and his was one of the first bodies carried into the entrenched magazine of Ferozepore. Captain Egerton, of the artillery, and of the quartermaster general's department, was found on the morning of the 22d in the village of Ferozepore, almost cut to pieces, and is not likely to survive his dreadful wounds."

OFFICIAL RETURN.

Killed.—European officers, 87; native ditto, 17; non-commissioned, drummers, rank and file, 630; ayes, drivers, &c., 10. Total, 694.

Wounded.—European officers, 73; native ditto, 13; non-commissioned, drummers, rank and file, 1610; ayes, drivers, &c., 12; warrant officers, 3. Total, 1721.

Grand total of all ranks, killed and wounded, 2415.

The "Delhi Gazette" has published the following at the head of a list of killed and wounded:—

"POLITICAL OFFICERS."

"Killed.—Major Broadfoot, Madras Army, Agent Governor-General N.W.F.; Captain P. Nicholson, 28th B. Inf., his Assistant.

"STAFF, GENERAL AND BRIGADE."

"Killed.—Major-General Sir Robert Sale, K.C.B., Q.M.H.M. forces; Major-General Sir John McCaskill, K.C.B., K.H.M.M.'s 9th Foot; Capt. W. Hore, 18th Bng. Inf., Mil. Dep.-Secy. to Govt. Mil. Dep.; Lieut.-Col. R. B. Wood, H.M.'s 80th Foot, A.D.C. to G.G.; Capt. W. B. Herries, H.M.'s 3d Light Drag., A.D.C. to G.G.; Lieut.-Col. A. B. Taylor (Brig.), H.M. 9th Foot; Lieut.-Col. N. Wallace (Brig.), 72d Bengal Infantry.

Wounded.—Lieut.-Col. Mactier (Brig.), 4th Light Cavalry; Lieut.-Col. Gough (Brig.), Mil. Sec. to C.C., reported dead; Lieut.-Col. C. Taylor (Brig.), H.M.'s 29th Foot; Lieut. J. Munro, 10th Lt. Cav. A.D.C. to G.G.; Major Patrick Grant, 59th N.I., Dep. Adj.-Gen.; Major R. Codrington, 49th N.I., Ass. Q.M. General; Capt. Haines, 4th King's Own, A.D.C. to C.C.; Lieut. Herb. Edwards, 1st Eur. Lt. Infantry, A.D.C.

(FROM SIR HUGH GOUGH'S DESPATCH, DATED MOODKEE, DECEMBER 19.)

When we reached Wudnee, it was evident that the force before Ferozepore felt the influence of our movements, as we heard that a very large portion of that force had been detached to oppose our further advance; their feeling parties retired on the morning of the 18th before our cavalry piquets, near the village and fort of Moodkee.

Soon after mid-day, the division under Major-General Sir Harry Smith, a brigade of that under Major-General Sir J. McCaskill, and another of that under Major-General Gilbert, with five troops of horse artillery, and two light field batteries, under Lieutenant-Colonel Brooke, of the Horse Artillery (brigade in command of the artillery force), and cavalry division, consisting of her Majesty's 3d light dragoons, the body guard, 4th and 5th light cavalry, and 5th irregular cavalry, took up their encampment on the high ground in front of Moodkee.

The troops were in a state of great exhaustion, principally from the want of water, which was not procurable on the road, when, about three P.M., information was received that the Sikh army was advancing; and the troops had scarcely time to get under arms, and move to their positions, when the fact was ascertained.

Immediately pushed forward the horse artillery and cavalry, directing the infantry, accompanied by the field batteries, to move forward in support. We had not proceeded beyond two miles when we found the enemy in position. They were said to consist of from 15,000 to 20,000 infantry, about the same force of cavalry, and 40 guns. They evidently had either just taken up this position, or were advancing in order of battle against us.

To resist their attack, and to cover the formation of the infantry, I advanced

the cavalry under Brigadiers White, Gough, and Mactier, rapidly to the front, in columns of squadrons, and occupied the plain. They were speedily followed by the five troops of horse artillery, under Brigadier Brooke, who took up a forward position, having the cavalry then on his flanks.

The country is a dead flat, covered at short intervals with a low, but, in some places, thick juncal, and dotted with sandy hillocks. The enemy screened their infantry and artillery behind this juncal, and such undulations as the ground afforded; and, whilst our twelve battalions formed on echelon of brigade into line, opened a very severe cannonade upon our advancing troops, which was vigorously replied to by the battery of horse artillery under Brigadier Brooke, which was soon joined by the two light field batteries. The rapid and well-directed fire of our artillery appeared soon to paralyse that of the enemy; and, as it was necessary to complete our infantry dispositions without advancing the artillery too near to the juncal, I directed the cavalry under Brigadiers White and Gough to make a flank movement on the enemy's left, with a view of threatening and turning that flank, if possible. With praiseworthy gallantry the 3d light dragoons, with the 2d brigade of cavalry, consisting of the body guard and 5th light cavalry, with a portion of the 4th lancers, turned the left of the Sikh army, and, sweeping along the whole rear of its infantry and guns, silenced for a time the latter, and put the numerous cavalry to flight. Whilst this movement was taking place on the enemy's left, I directed the remainder of the 4th lancers, the 9th irregular cavalry, under Brigadier Mactier, with a light field battery, to threaten their right. This manoeuvre was also successful. Had not the infantry and guns of the enemy been screened by the juncal, these brilliant charges of the cavalry would have been productive of greater effect.

When the infantry advanced to the attack, Brigadier Brooke rapidly pushed on his horse artillery close to the juncal, and the cannonade was resumed on both sides. The infantry, under Major-General Sir Harry Smith, Gilbert, and Sir John MacCall, attacked in echelon of lines the enemy's infantry, almost invisible amongst wood and the approaching darkness of night. The opposition of the enemy was such as might have been expected from troops who had everything at stake, and who had long boasted of being irresistible. Their ample and extended line, from their great superiority of numbers, far outflanked ours; but this was counteracted by the flank movements of our cavalry. The attack of the infantry now commenced; and the roll of fire from this powerful arm soon convinced the Sikh army that they had met with a foe they little expected; and their whole force was driven from position after position with great slaughter, and the loss of seventeen pieces of artillery, some of them of heavy calibre; our infantry using that never-failing weapon, the bayonet, whenever the enemy stood. Night only saved them from worse disaster, for this stout conflict was maintained during an hour and a half of dim starlight, amidst a cloud of dust from the sandy plain, which yet more obscured every object.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, FEB. 4.—The ascendancy which Khosrew Pacha takes in the councils of the government increases each day, to the detriment of Reschid Pacha. Sir Stratford Canning, who is on excellent terms with the new minister, had recently a long and secret conference with Khosrew. It is said that to the end of March the Sultan will make a voyage into Roumelia.

We learn from Alexandria of the date of the 3rd, that His Highness the Viceroy was still at Enfe, in excellent health. The Viceroy means to extend his excursion to Souva. There is a current report that Mehmet Ali is fully determined on a visit to Europe; he will first proceed to Constantinople to take his leave of the Sultan. His Highness has, it is said, expressed a particular desire to be at Paris at the same time as the Queen of England.

BERN, FEB. 20.—Yesterday the Grand Council named a commission to make a report on the motion of various members, who demanded that the nine members of the executive council who put their signatures to the declaration of the 25th of January should send in their resignation. The commission made their report in the sitting of the evening; they were of the opinion that the nine members of the executive council should render account of their declaration, within one hour and a half after the resolution taken by the grand council. After a long discussion, the Grand Council decided by a majority of 75 against 29, that the nine members of the executive council should give an explanation on the 20th of February, at eight in the morning at the latest.

IRELAND.

The sanguinary deeds which have long attracted public attention to the condition of the Irish populace have not, as appears from the accounts from Dublin, diminished either in frequency or atrocity. A most savage murder was perpetrated some twelve days since on the body of an old man named Samuel Crumner, aged 75, at Killbeg, county Donegal. The supposed murderers are the son and daughter-in-law of the wretched victim, now in custody. The mangled body was found in an adjacent lake, the chest completely crushed in, the arms broken, and several contusions on the skull. From the "Newry Telegraph" we learn also that a dastardly attempt at assassination was perpetrated this day (Tuesday) week, upon a young man aged 20, by name George Kyle; a shot having been fired at him on the high road, near Keady, county Armagh. Sixteen slugs were thus lodged in the hips and thighs of the victim, of whose recovery scarcely any hopes were entertained. His presence among the Orange party at the riot of July in Armagh, is stated as the cause of the murderous attempt. According to the "Limerick Chronicle" a desperate conflict had taken place near Cush, between the police and the Rockites. Six police patrols having not only beat about double their number of assailants but captured three of the gang, named Dwyer, Kosher, and Sheban. Several shots were fired, followed by a violent struggle hand to hand, in which, as above stated, the police came off victorious.

ELECTION NEWS.

CAPTAIN VYSE (Protectionist) has been elected without opposition for South Northamptonshire, in the room of Mr. Cartwright, resigned.

REPRESENTATION OF LINCOLN.—The rumour that Mr. Collett is a convert to free-trade principles has induced Mr. Seeley, a merchant of the city, to declare his intention of offering himself as a candidate. A brisk canvass has been commenced. Mr. Jones, a tradesman, has also expressed his determination to contest the election.

SOUTH NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.—The constituency of South Nottinghamshire amounted, according to the latest return, to 3614. It is stated on the best authority, that many electors were attempted to be influenced in Lord Lincoln's favour, but rather than side with the government candidate, they refused to come forward at all. This may in some degree account for the large number of electors who have not come forward to register their votes on this occasion. The result must be exceedingly mortifying to Lord Lincoln, at the same time that it will teach him this useful lesson—men of influence and in power cannot all at once abandon every principle they have hitherto advocated, and turn over to diametrically opposite opinions, without incurring the moral retribution due to their delinquency. A few intimate friends and expectant retainers may join in the speedy conversion, but the great bulk of the people cannot be led all at once thus to "wheel about and turn about."

FINAL CLOSE OF THE POLL.			
Hildyard.		Lincoln.	
Sutton	21	Sutton	8
Southwell	35	Southwell	7
Lowdham	21	Lowdham	18
Newark	73	Newark	31
Bingham	52	Bingham	14
East Leake	24	East Leake	10
	226		88
	88		
Majority	138		
	TOTAL POLL.		
For Mr. Hildyard			1729
Lord Lincoln			1037
Total majority			691

REPRESENTATION OF STAMFORD.—A requisition has been presented to Sir George Clerk, praying him to resign the representation of this borough. The honourable baronet has replied (as an elector has well expressed it) "with courtesy phraseology, official ceremony, and ample ambiguity," advising his constituents to reconsider the subject. A public meeting on the subject is forthwith to be convened.

REPRESENTATION OF GUILDFORD.—Robert Austen, Esq., eldest son of Sir H. E. Austen, has issued an address to the electors of Guildford, in which he expresses his intention of offering himself as a candidate for the representation of that borough in the event of a vacancy. Mr. Austen is a Liberal, but opposes Sir Robert Peel. He unsuccessfully contested the borough in 1835.

REPRESENTATION OF SOUTH LANCAHIRE.—A meeting of the principal free trade electors for South Lancashire, residing in Oldham, was held on Monday evening, at Oldham, to promote the requisition to the Hon. C. P. Villiers, M.P., and Wm. Brown, Esq., to become candidates for this division of the county at the next election.

REPRESENTATION OF WIGAN.—We may look for the issue of a writ for a new election, on or shortly after the 13th proximo. Notwithstanding the fact, that a number of Tories in the borough are, to some extent, pledged to invite Thomas Bright Crosse, Esq. (late the high sheriff), to offer himself as a candidate, we understand that the only step taken by the Conservatives, so far, is the origination of a requisition (which is now in course of signature) to a brother of the retiring candidate, Captain Charles Hugh Lindsay, the third son of the Earl of Balcarres, who is in his thirtieth year. No public steps have yet been taken by the free-traders to supply the vacancy; but there is no doubt that Ralph Thicknesse, Esq., will again be brought forward.—*Manchester Guardian.*

SIR ROBERT PEELE'S MEASURE.—The "Manchester Guardian" says, it is now confidently stated that Mr. Talbot Clifton, M.P., the member for North Lancashire, will vote with the protectionists, thus neutralising the vote of his colleague, Mr. Wilson Patten. The "Birmingham Journal" states that Lord Ward of Dudley, has given his proxy in favour of the government measure, when it comes before the House of Lords.

BEAUMONT INSTITUTION.—An excellent concert was given at this institution on Wednesday last, and was numerously attended. Miss Dolby was in fine voice, and charmed the audience alike in Italian, English, and Scotch. Miss Poole was also highly successful; this lady is rapidly gaining in public estimation. Allan sang the delicious "Song from the Desert," "I quit my pillow," in a most pathetic style. Lindley's solo, violinello, and "Thirwall's" on the violin, were enthusiastically applauded. Henry Russell, as usual, took the audience by storm. This *virtuoso* possesses qualities that few can hope to attain, but for which all ought to strive; he is always in tune, his words are distinctly heard, no orator more articulate; his dramatic expression very great, whether his subject be grave or gay; and his pianoforte playing marked with the utmost delicacy and finish; with such united qualities, no wonder that he is so great a favourite. Maurice Davies conducted, and proved himself a worthy successor of Mr. Schwab, both as a caterer for the public and accompanist.

DEATH OF SIR ROBERT SALE.

It is extremely painful to record the fact, that a veteran who had passed unscathed through a hundred fights, should have fallen in the 64th year of his age. So much interest is attached to this melancholy event, that the following brief memoir of Sir Robert cannot fail to be acceptable:—Robert Sale, a colonel in the service of the East India Company, married the daughter of Mr. Henry Brine, of Buckden, in Huntingdonshire, and the second son of that marriage was the distinguished commander whose recent death the whole people of England, and most of the inhabitants of British India, will deeply deplore. Sir Robert Sale was born on the 19th of September, 1782, and before he completed his fourteenth year, he had the honour of carrying his Majesty's colours as an ensign in the 35th foot, to which he was gazetted on the 24th of February, 1795. Within two years from that time he was advanced to the rank of a lieutenant, and immediately proceeded to India. In the course of the next year he exchanged into the 12th, and served with the army that Lord Harris commanded at the battle of Mallevally, which memorable action took place on the 27th of March, 1799. Again, on the 4th of May, in the same year, we find his name mentioned with honour as having been much distinguished at the siege of Seringapatam, although still a subaltern. He served throughout the whole of the campaign of 1801, under General Stevenson, yet it was not until the month of March, 1806, that he became a captain, being then in the 24th year of his age. In little more than three years from that time, he married Florentia, daughter of the late Mr. George Wynch. Sir Robert's marriage, which took place in the month of May, 1809, does not appear to have interfered in the slightest degree with that ardent devotion to his professional duties which seems to have been at all times the distinguishing feature of his character. Within a few months after his marriage, we find that he formed part of the army which, under the command of Colonel Chambers, stormed the Travancore lines, and again, under General Abercrombie, he aided in the capture of the Mauritius. Notwithstanding the activity and efficiency of Captain Sale, his promotion proceeded slowly; he had passed through a distinguished career of eighteen years before he reached the rank of a field-officer, his majority bearing date in the year 1813. The regiment to which he belonged was the 2d battalion of the 12th, and that having been reduced in the year 1818, Major Sale was placed upon the half-pay list. He submitted to three years of inactivity; "but flesh and blood could endure it no longer"—at least his temperament would allow him no longer to remain excluded from professional occupation. Accordingly, in June, 1821, he "paid the difference," exchanged into the 13th Light Infantry, and with that regiment proceeded in 1823 to the scene of his early services; and once more we find him engaged in the military operations then going forward in India under Sir Archibald Campbell. He was present at the capture of Rangoon, in May, 1824, where his heroism became an object of especial notice to the military authorities on the spot, and of general admiration throughout India. It was on the 10th of June in the same year that he stormed the stockades near Kemendine. That service was considered of so much importance that he received the thanks of the commanding officer on the field of battle. The gallantry and skill displayed by him on that occasion were further noticed in the general orders issued on the 10th of July following. Upon the 1st of December in the same year he stormed the enemy's lines, and on the 5th of that month he led a body of 1600 men in an affair which terminated with signal success, the enemy having been driven from every one of their positions. He likewise achieved another equally distinguished victory near the great pagoda of Rangoon. On the 15th of December, 1824, he received a severe wound in the head while storming an intrenchment of the enemy near Koskein, making altogether four victories in the course of one month; every one of them hard-fought battles. As was to have been expected, his services were again noticed in the general orders; his fame spread, and he was advanced to the command of a brigade sent to reduce Bassein, in which object he proved, as usual, to be eminently successful, as well as in the subsequent operations from the 10th of February to the 2d of May, 1825. The rank of lieutenant-colonel was conferred upon him on the 2d of June, 1825; on the 1st of December following he distinguished himself in command of the 1st brigade, repulsing the Shamsa and Burmese at Promé, and attacking the lines and heights in the neighbourhood of that place on the succeeding day. He received a severe wound on the 18th of January, 1826, in storming Malown or Mello n, but his gallant conduct was immediately acknowledged by the commanding officer, and he was presented with the badge and ribbon of a Companion of the Bath. On the 28th of June, 1831, he became a colonel by brevet. The advance throughout the campaign in Afghanistan was confined to the 1st Bengal Brigade of the Army of the Indus, and from October, 1838, the command of this brigade was held by Sir Robert Sale. He likewise led the detachment of 2500 men who were sent to Gishik in May, 1839; and on the 23d of July he commanded the gallant band which stormed and carried the fortress of Ghuznee. A sabre-wound in the chin and musket-bullets in the chest and shoulder were to Sir Robert the results of this formidable conflict; but not the only results, for his services were suitably acknowledged in the general orders of Lord Keane, and his Majesty conferred upon him the local rank of major-general, with the star of a Knight Commander of the Bath; while Shah Soojah-ool-Moolk added his name to the list of those eastern knights who constitute the order of the Douranee Empire.

The forces sent to subdue the Kohistan country in September, 1840, were intrusted to the command of Sir Robert Sale. On the 25th of that month he assaulted and took the town and fort of Tootum Durrah. Before the 3d of the following month the fort of Joolbough yielded to his attacks, and in less than a fortnight Joolbough-Kohistan was added to his triumphs; in four days more he destroyed the fort of Kar Durrah. On the 2d of November he expelled the enemy under the command of Dost Mohammed Khan from the forts and towns of Perwan; and was enabled to return to Cabul by the flight and surrender of Dost Mohammed, whose submission Sir William Macnaghten received. These triumphant results were acknowledged by Shah Soojah, who raised Sir Robert Sale to the first class of the order of the Douranee Empire. The series of events which immediately preceded the heroic defence of Jellalabad are still fresh in the public memory. In that year (1841) he commanded the brigade which stormed the Khoord Cabul Pass, drove the enemy from off the heights of Teseen, with eminent skill forced the Jugdulluck Pass, stormed the fort of Mainoo Khail, and finally retreated upon Jellalabad. Here, from the 12th of November, 1841, to the 7th of April, 1842, he was shut up with the garrison by the besieging forces. After numerous sorties, with varied success, their intrepid commander led the wearied prisoners to a final effort; and on the last mentioned day attacked and utterly routed the besieging army under the notorious Akbar Khan, capturing their guns, ammunition, and camp. In forcing the Khoord Cabul Pass he was shot through the leg, and he was also slightly wounded in storming the heights of Jugdulluck, where he commanded a brigade; but he enjoyed the gratification of contributing to those closing operations which redeemed the British name in Afghanistan; he took a part in the general action of Teseen, and the recapture of Cabul; and was immediately afterwards created a Knight Grand Cross of the Bath, receiving the thanks of Parliament for "the skill, intrepidity, and perseverance displayed in the military operations in Afghanistan." In the month of December, 1843, he was rewarded with the command of the 13th, or Prince Albert's regiment of light infantry; and after a short visit to his native country, he returned to India to close the 51st year of his military service in repulsing a horde of barbarian invaders.—*Times.*

THE SCINDE PRIZE-MONEY.

The East India Company have recently conveyed instructions to the government of India for the payment of prize-money to the Queen's troops, and those of the company, in pursuance of her Majesty's royal warrant, dated the 11th of November, 1843, authorising the distribution of the booty captured in the year 1843, in the operations of the army employed against the Ameers of Scinde. The captures consisted of gold and silver in bars and coins, of ornaments, jewels, and ornamental arms, of guns, cattle, and other property, and have realised the following sums, viz.:

	Rupces.
Paid into the public treasury on account of articles sold, about	3,29,038
Realised at Kurrachie	17,743
Value of silver	25,64,337
Gold sold	17,13,337
Gold remaining unsold	1,23,273
Lead valued at	15,000

making a total of 46,62,898 rupces; to which are to be added the sums due from the government for articles transferred to public departments, the sums due from individuals for articles sold in Scinde; and the sums which may be produced by the sale of the jewels, &c., which are at present in deposit at Bombay, but ordered to be sold.

Her Majesty directs that one sixth be given to all such of the troops stationed at or between Shirkarpoor, Sukkur, and Kurrachie, and all such of the Indus flotilla stationed between Sukkur and Kurrachie on any day between the 17th of February and the 24th of March, 1843, both days included, as shall not be otherwise entitled to a share in the booty.

The major-general commanding in Scinde, and the officers of the general staff of the forces serving under his orders in the above-mentioned operations, are to share in this portion, as well as in the other portions hereinafter specified. The remaining five sixths to be divided into two equal parts, in the following manner:—one half to be distributed to the troops who fought at the battle of Meane, and the other moiety to those who fought at Hyderabad; the troops, however, who were engaged in both battles are to share in each moiety. The allowance of batta money which may have been received by the troops is to be deducted from the respective shares. It is further provided that the troops under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Outram, who were detached previously to the battle of Meane, and directed to fire the Snirkargah upon the right flank of the army, as well as the detachment which so gallantly defended the British residency on the 15th of February, and also such portion of the Indus flotilla as were engaged in that defence, or co-operated with the detachment under Lieutenant-Colonel Outram, or were in any other way employed in immediate connection with the army that achieved the victory of Meane, should share as if they had been actually present at the battle of Meane; and in like manner the troops of Hyderabad should be entitled to share in the sums allotted to those engaged in the second battle.

It is stipulated in the royal warrant that a portion of the ornaments and jewellery captured shall be restored to the Ameers, at the discretion of the government of India.

THE DREADFUL EXPLOSION AT DOVER.—THIRTEEN LIVES LOST.

DOVER, WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.—Yesterday, shortly after twelve o'clock, an accident of a most appalling character, involving the lives of no fewer than eleven human beings, and serious injury to four or five others, took place on the works of the South Eastern Railway, at the Rounddown Cliff, about two miles distant, by the explosion of a large quantity of gunpowder which had been deposited in a cave in the cliff.

As soon as the excitement consequent on the shocking catastrophe had somewhat subsided, information of the calamity was immediately forwarded, by means of the electric telegraph, to the officials at the London Bridge terminus, when Mr. Ibbery, the super-intendent of the line, accompanied by Mr. Richardson, the inspector of the general works, and other officers of the company, proceeded with as possible dispatch to institute inquiries into the cause of the accident. The particulars attending the catastrophe may be gathered from the following summary of facts elicited during the inquiry:—

The scene of the disaster is a cave, about midway between Abbotts and Shakspeare Cliffs, and two miles from Dover. The line here for some distance is formed on the sea wall, or, more properly speaking, on the basement of that portion of the cliff which has been blasted for the formation of the line, about 100 yards from high water mark, the cliff on the other side rising to a considerable height. The cave is a few feet above the level of the line, and is approached by its slight ridges in the chalk. It was originally intended for a powder magazine—its remote position rendering the site one of great security—for the purpose of having a prompt supply of powder for blasting. It was entered by a small door—considered by the authorities to be always locked, and perfectly secure—the keys being kept by the assistant engineer. The interior was five feet in height, and six feet in length.

Recently a gang of men, excavators, under the direction of Messrs. Grissell and Peto, the contractors, have been engaged in stripping the cliffs and removing portions of rock that might be detached by the heavy rains. They acted under the order of the foreman, who was wholly under the control of the contractors, and were employed in keeping the cliffs in a secure condition, the repairs of the permanent way being performed by a party in the service of the company's engineer. It appears that the men—the exact number of whom could not be ascertained, supposed, however, to be sixteen or eighteen—were perfectly aware that gunpowder was kept in the cave, for as late as last Saturday, finding that unpleasant weather was coming on, they endeavoured to force an entrance to the cave for shelter, when they were informed by a man named Thomas Dingley, the foreman of the plate layers, of the dangerous contents, and he opened the door to satisfy them, and pointed out two barrels of powder, containing 2 cwt. each. Yesterday the gang were at work at the same place, near the cave, sloping the cliff, when, at about half-past twelve o'clock, there came on a heavy shower of rain. The labourers not heeding the previous caution, ran to the cave, and finding it locked, they without much hesitation forced it open, and went in. They were all seen in it by a carpenter of the name of Watkins, in the service of the company, who noticed them in such a dangerous situation, remonstrated with them, and advised them to leave. This advice, however, they did not heed, and they proceeded more than fifty yards, before he heard and felt a terrific explosion, and found that the powder in the cave had exploded. The poor fellows were blown out as if from a mortar, and their mangled and blackened bodies presented a shocking spectacle. As may be supposed, they were thrown a considerable distance, and in several instances the bodies were completely severed. Eleven were found to have been killed, no doubt, instantaneously. Four or five were picked up seriously maimed, and it is a question whether two of them are not added to the list of dead. The survivors were, with all dispatch, removed to the terminus of the town, as also the bodies of the sufferers.

Owing to the fearful character of the explosion, it is somewhat remarkable that a large portion of the cliff was not displaced. Such, however, was not the result, and even the cave escaped with but trifling injury. Small pieces of chalk were blown down, but not of such a character as to endanger the security of the cliff in the slightest. It has been strictly examined in every quarter, and is perfectly sound. The accident produced not the least obstruction to the passage of the trains. With regard to the cause of the explosion, a report has been circulated that one of the men was smoking a pipe in the cave, and that a spark from it fell on one of the barrels, and thus led to the melancholy affair. It is, however, stated that the barrels were secured in wrappers, and that a spark could not have got inside. Be that as it may, it is more likely that some of the powder might have sifted through the wrappers, and a spark falling on it would have fired the contents. The inquest on the bodies is to be held this evening, before the borough coroner.

THE MUTINY AT DINAPORE.

The following is an extract of a letter from the above station, giving details of a murderous conspiracy against the Europeans, which had just been providentially frustrated:—

"We have all had a most wonderful and miraculous escape here, for there has been a plot against Dinapore and every European, all of whom were to have been murdered, the town burnt, and the barracks taken possession of by the Nepaules. I will relate to you the story as I have heard it, and you may rely on the truth and accuracy of it. Whilst the row was going on in the Punjab, and almost all the troops were there, it was proposed by the King of Nepal to murder all the inhabitants at this station, and take possession of the place. The man who made this proposition was the moonshoe of the 1st regiment, who was to be made the king's vizier. He was to bribe the whole of the Mussulman Sepoys, and to raise men in the king's service, take the barracks, and murder all the European soldiers and inhabitants. For this purpose he received, they say, three lacs of rupees, and thousands of rupees here, I believe, been found in his house, done up into small parcels. He bribed several of the Mussulman Sepoys of the 1st regiment, and offered a large bribe to two of the head Jemadars and Subadars; they accepted the bribe, and signed the receipt for it before four witnesses, and the moonshoe revealed to them the whole plan, to which they readily assented. After he had settled every thing with them, and had taken his departure, the Jemadars and Subadars went sick to Major Rowcroft, commanding the 1st regiment, who was just going out in his buggy, and told him that they wanted to speak to him. He said they must come at another time, as he was in a hurry; but the men told him it was something very particular and important, and they then related to him the whole plot. He told them to go to the moonshoe's house that evening, under pretence of asking him some questions; and he went himself, I believe, with a guard, surrounded the house, and, of course, nabbed the moonshoe, who was clapped into the main guard cells, with two European assistants with muskets before the doors, with orders to shoot him if he tried to escape. He was sent to Patna for trial the other day, and must feel in rather an awkward predicament, as letters have been found upon him which, they say, prove the whole affair, and some say that he will be hanged, others that he will be tied to a cannon and blown to pieces. The massacre was to have taken place last Sunday, during church time, when the rascals were to have gone to the barracks, taken possession of the arms and ammunition, and have rushed into church and murdered all the European soldiers, and also all the officers; some were to have gone to the bungalows of the different people and sacked them; and then a regiment was to have been sent over by the King of Nepal; in fact, there was to have been a regular mutiny among the Jacks. It is rather amusing, isn't it, when you come to think that you have escaped being murdered in cold blood. Next mail I shall be able to tell you more about it. There has been a robbery committed at Patna, at the house of a very rich Zemindar. The Dacoits tried to steal all the rupees which he had in his house, but four of them were killed, and they turned out to be Nepaules, which looks very suspicious. The grandiers and light infantry of the 66th have been sent, with three officers, to Patna, to guard the treasury, which, they say, is to be attacked to-morrow by all the rascals. Should they try it, they will find rather a warmer reception than they bargained for."

"Dinapore, Dec. 31, 1845."

DREADFUL CATASTROPHE AT WEST DERBY.

Very considerable sensation has been excited in West Derby, and the whole of that popular neighbourhood, by the deplorable circumstances, that a widow lady of the name of Gilton, together with her two sons and two daughters, have all died from having unconsciously partaken of a solution of arsenic. Three weeks since the family consisted of six individuals, Mrs. Gilton and her five grown up children; but now, with the exception of the eldest son, a lad of about 15, they have all been hurried to an untimely grave.

The family of the Giltions are very generally known in Liverpool. The husband of Mrs. Gilton, now dead about sixteen months, was in partnership here for some time with a gentleman named Walker, in the oil and colour trade.

It appears that the workmen employed in the factory have been occasionally in the habit of using arsenic, for the purpose of making a composition to which paper stainers have recourse in carrying on their business. For months previous to the last three weeks arsenic had not been used; but then about 25 lbs. of that poisonous substance was dissolved in about ten gallons of water, and of this solution the whole family, unconsciously, drank, and with one exception died.

An inquest was commenced on Wednesday upon the bodies of John, Jane, and Margaret, the three last fatal sufferers, at the Hare and Hounds, in the village of West Derby, and was attended by the Rev. Mr. Gilton, Methodist minister, and brother-in-law to the deceased, Mrs. Gilton, and also by the eldest son of the deceased, and several gentlemen of the vicinity. After hearing evidence, the inquest was adjourned.

FEBRUARY 25.—This morning, at ten o'clock, the inquest on the bodies of John, Jane, and Margaret Gilton was resumed before the county coroner, at West Derby. The coroner, in summing up, said it must be satisfactory to all parties to know that the arsenic had accidentally communicated with the water. The jury accordingly found a verdict to the effect that the deceased parties had died in consequence of having drank a solution of arsenic, which had accidentally oozed from the drain into the well.

THE RAGGED SCHOOLS.

In the depth of a fog, dreary and dark.
The traveller welcomes the glimmering spark
That bids him press onward through labyrinthine dim—
For hope in the distance is shining for him.

His robe may be miry, his sandals be torn,
His aspect all haggard, his features all worn,
And some at his bearing may start in amazement,
May fear to approach him and shudder to gaze.

But tend him and nurse him, the picture will show,
In the traveller rescued, not brigand nor foe;
'Twas but toil and fatigue that had clouded his brow,
Still the light was within and shines brilliantly now.

In misery's world there are beings who stray,
With no beacon to cheer or encourage their way;
They are equalled, unmortured, despised, and forlorn,
And the polished pass by them with loathing and scorn.

But let the door open and welcome them in,
Let the work of redemption from evil begin;
Be they chafed and taught, and a gleam will yet shine,
To prove in their nature a part is divine.
The torch may be turned towards earth, but the flame
Rises ever to heaven, aspiring the same.

Daily News.

HOURS OF FACTORY LABOUR.—The master spinners held another meeting on Tuesday afternoon, at the offices of Messrs. J. and W. Heron, solicitors to the association. The meeting was a tolerably numerous one. Mr. R. H. Greg presided. The subject of shortening the hours of labour to eleven daily was discussed at considerable length, and opinions were very much divided as to its practicability and expediency. The general impression ultimately appeared to be, that it was desirable to wait till the late of the ministerial measures now under the consideration of the legislature, should be known; and the meeting at length adjourned, about a quarter before five o'clock, to Tuesday next.—*Manchester Guardian.*

TORONTO.

In our last week's paper we gave a brief history of the United Province of Canada, with an engraved map of the river St. Lawrence, and a view of Quebec: but in our statements we omitted to say that Montreal is now the capital of the colony, the seat of government having been settled in that city by, we believe, Lord Durham, and this, though Montreal is much further up the St. Lawrence, is expected to afford great satisfaction to the colonists generally, as it forms a more intermediate point than Quebec between the United Province and the back settlements.

The river St. Lawrence forms the only mode for traffic by means of a commercial marine, and, as we have already stated, it forms a junction with Lake Ontario. Upon the north shore of this lake, about 40 miles from the west end of Burlington Bay, 560 miles from Quebec, 390 from Montreal, 180 from Kingston, and 75 from Niagara, is the city of Toronto, which in the time of the French was merely a small palisaded fort, with only a few wigwags belonging to some poor Indians. In 1793 the site was ordered to be surveyed by Governor Simcoe, and the country found to be uninhabited, and the ground thickly covered with forest trees down to the water's edge. These were directed to be cleared away, and a town laid out on the shores of a convenient harbour, which Governor Simcoe named York, and it subsequently became the capital of Upper Canada, which was removed to Kingston at the first union of the two provinces. This name it continued to bear till in 1834 Sir John Colborne elevated it to the rank of a city, and restored its original designation—Toronto.

The site appears to have been fixed upon on account of the harbour, whose entrance, however, has been much neglected, and is now nearly closed up by the sand which sweeps round and forms its security. The locality is low and marshy, but the ground gradually rises in the interior, and the forest is almost impenetrable. The prosperity of Toronto does not seem at the outset to have been very great, as upwards of twenty years after its being founded the total number of inhabitants did not exceed 1200; in 1826 it amounted to 1670; in 1836 it was 9652, and from this period the increase was rapid, for three years afterwards it was 15,000, and at the present time cannot be much less than 20,000.

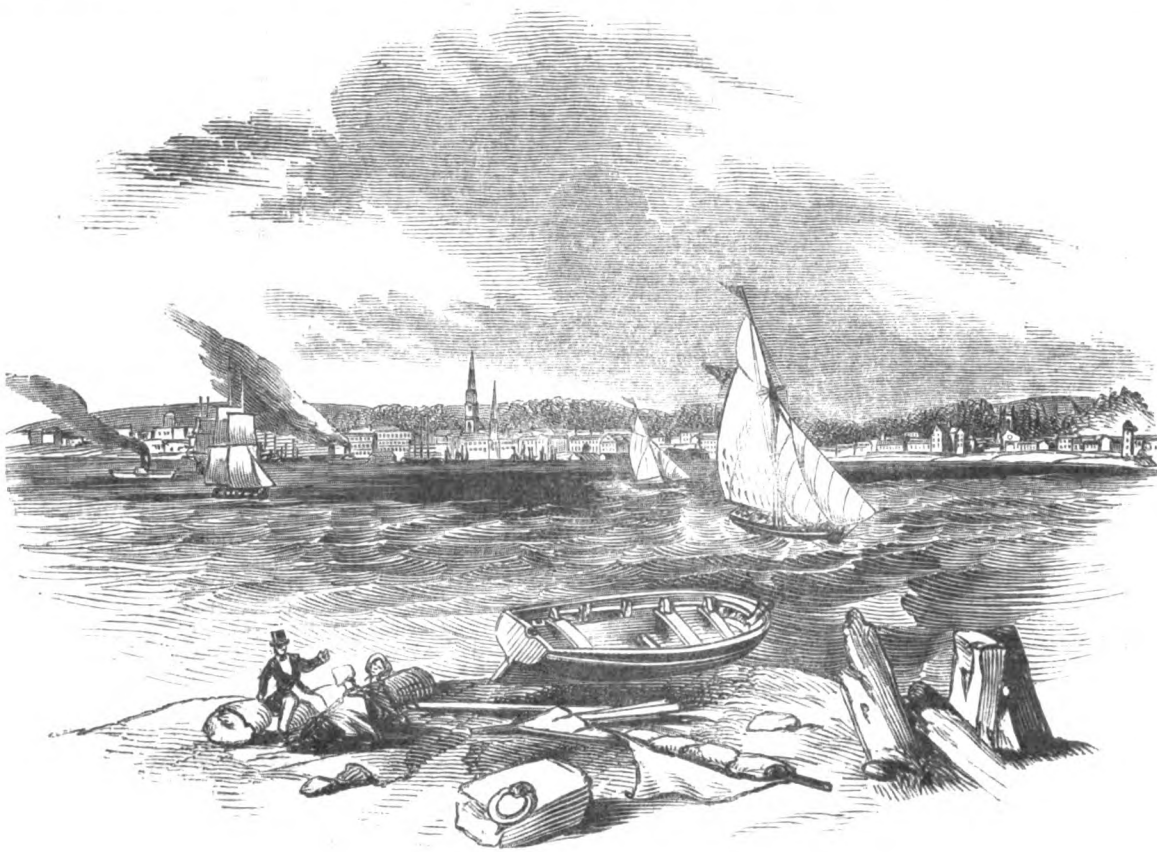
The principal streets of the city are six, running parallel to the shore, and about two miles each in length, crossed by other streets at

harbour, which is a capacious and fine one, and every facility abounds for converting a portion into an extensive dockyard; but the little attention and care which Canada has received until lately from the government at home has caused much ignorance and mischief to arise. After losing the United States, the colony was looked upon as a mere source of patronage, in which youths at school in England held patent places, and performed their official duties by deputies, whose only object was to get as much money (no matter how) as

Of these Lake Ontario, Lake Erie, and Lake Huron are those of most importance to the interests of the colonies, as being intermediate between the United States and Canada, and consequently require armaments to protect the shores from aggression, and to prevent smuggling. At present the means of defence are but small. Ontario and Huron have but two or three armed steamers and a small schooner; and on Huron, where there is a small naval establishment, there is but one steamer in ordinary, though we believe another is building. Kingston has two or three steamers in ordinary, and one in commission; but here, too, there are one or two vessels on the stocks. The "United Service Gazette" drew the attention of government to the neglected state of our frontiers some time since, and from what has and is taking place, we have reason to believe with success. A great number of heavy guns have been ordered from the arsenal at Woolwich for extensive land fortifications, and steam vessels with propelling screws are in preparation; some, we understand, of very large dimensions (1000 tons) purposely adapted for passing through the canals, and with flat bottoms, to run into shoal water. The communication between Toronto and Kingston is by means of steam-packets, but these are not exactly suited to the purposes of warfare.

Most of the lakes are well supplied with fish, and this gives occupation to a race of hardy and resolute men, inured to danger, and perfectly ready to defend their homes in case of being attacked. Considerable commerce in small vessels is prosecuted on the waters of the lakes. Our artist has given three portraits of individuals engaged in the marine traffic as a fair specimen of the lake seamen, and at times it does indeed require a thorough knowledge of seamanship to encounter the heavy gales that are frequently experienced in those inland seas, whilst it is absolutely necessary to be well acquainted with the navigation of the rapids.

There cannot be a doubt that much hostile feeling prevails in the United States against the English, and should this break into open warfare, attempts will most assuredly be made upon Canada; it therefore becomes a paramount duty of the government to place the frontiers in the best possible state of defence. Wheat, barley, rye, oats, Indian corn, and buck wheat are pretty extensively cultivated in the neighbourhood of the lakes, as well as most of the vegetables raised in England. At Quebec, apples and pears and other hardy fruit grow in abundance, but the peach and



TORONTO.

they possibly could, and then return to their native land and enjoy their plunder in affluence and ease.

The recent manifestations of the United States towards hostility with England must very naturally have drawn the attention of ministers to Canada, where assuredly discontents have prevailed, and which it is the duty of all governments to endeavour to remove. The adjacency to the United States may be looked upon as hazardous to our retention of the United Provinces, but we earnestly hope that the Canadians will adhere to the fidelity they have always cherished for England, and, in fact, at present, we entertain no fear of a defection. Still it is the paramount duty of an executive to give no cause for disaffection, but in all ways strive to cement the bond which unites the colony to its head. We firmly believe that the condition of Canada is becoming much better understood, and as this progresses in the public mind, the importance of possessing it as one of our dependencies will be more clearly ascertained. Nothing can be more certain than that the administration of England is awakening to the necessity of providing better defence, as active operations are now being employed in strengthening our line of frontier, and the arsenal of Woolwich has been ordered to make and supply a great quantity of artillery for a chain of forts and batteries to repel the invasion of an enemy, and which accounts from the United Provinces state are in preparation to receive the guns. Our conviction is, that after all there will be no war, for the United States cannot afford it, not even with the foolish declaration of French neutrality. But otherwise we have no doubt that the aspiring ambition of our trans-Atlantic brethren would plunge them into hostilities; in fact, they have declared as much, and in their proud assumptions have taken upon themselves to express an opinion that in after times both continents of America must receive their laws from Washington.



ZECHARIAH PRICK—CANADIAN STEERSMAN.

right angles for a mile inland. The distinctive modes of building may be easily traced, the houses originally being formed of wood; but as fires have frequently occurred, the spaces have been filled up by handsome habitations of brick, as the subsoil of the district is chiefly of good clay. The wharfs and piers are generally small and inconvenient. It has a great many public structures, but they have not much to boast of architectural design in their construction. The principal are the Parliament Buildings, the Bank of Upper Canada, the city hall and market-house, the college, the lawyers' halls, and the English Protestant, Roman Catholic, Scotch, and dissenting churches and chapels. The church establishment has its bishop of Toronto. Education is closely attended to, and there is a flourishing mechanics' institution, and seven or eight newspapers, one of which belongs to the Methodists.

The appearance of Toronto is that of active industry, and perhaps no place in those regions has manifested a more independent spirit united to loyalty amongst its inhabitants. In a great measure separated from land intercourse, except with considerable labour, the canals afford an admirable means of conveying large burdens, and the steam vessels afford a quick communication with Kingston and the lakes; in fact, steam navigation has done, and will yet do, more for these remote places than conjecture can possibly anticipate. The resources of the country are becoming more and more enlarged, and as active industry develops their full value, so will real wealth increase. It certainly is much to be regretted that intelligent engineers have not devised some means for widening the entrance to the



SAMSON—AMERICAN LAKE SEAMAN.

THE LAKES OF CANADA.

We last week gave a brief account of the dimensions of some of the larger lakes of Canada, and we now supply a corrected statement embracing the whole.

Lakes.—Names.	Length.	Breadth.	Average depth.	Square Miles.
	miles.	miles.	feet.	
Superior	541	140	1000	43,000
Huron	250	190	860	16,500
Michigan	260	90	900	13,500
Erie	260	63	250	10,900
Ontario	180	80	500	12,600
Green Bay	100	20	—	—
Stroce	40	30	—	—
Saint Clair	35	30	20	—
George	25	—	—	—
Rice Lake	24	2 to 5	—	—



JEM WILLIS, CAPTAIN IN THE AMERICAN LAKE STEAM SERVICE.

grapes do not succeed, though they do at Montreal. On Lake Erie in the western districts of the Upper Province, peaches, nectarines, and grapes are brought to the highest perfection, and in some districts hemp, flax, and tobacco are successfully cultivated. Maple sugar is manufactured from the maple tree, and the spruce fir is used in making spruce beer.

Kingston and Toronto are the grand entrepôts for goods between Montreal and the widely extending settlements along the lakes to the west. Many towns on the Ontario have only lately been founded, yet the tide of emigration has been so strong that they are rapidly increasing in population, and bid fair to become greatly enlarged in the course of a few years.

The Chippeway Indians are dispersed over the land bordering on Lakes Superior and Huron. The most numerous of their tribes are the Algonquins, who inhabit the country between Lake Superior and the upper course of the Ottawa. The Mowhaws live in the countries along the St. Lawrence, and between the lakes Ontario, Erie, and Huron. They are principally wandering, but some few have settled in fixed habitations and embraced Christianity. It is remarkable, however, that the numbers of the Indians have long been, and still are, progressively decreasing, especially in the localities of the European settlements.

RESTORATION OF SEPULCHRAL MONUMENTS.

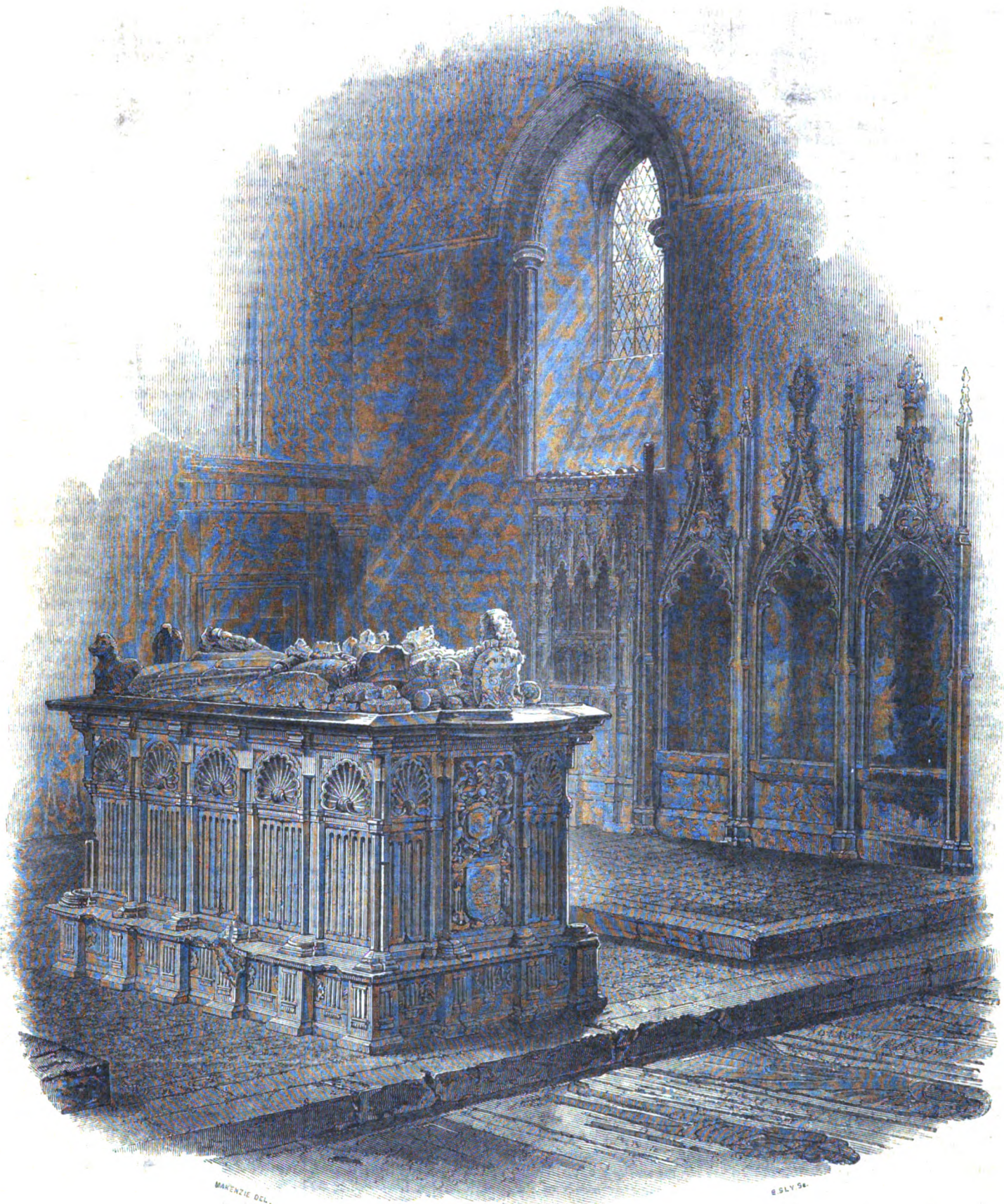
England is richer in storied monuments of the dead than perhaps any country in Europe. Her village churches are filled with them. But there is perhaps no country in which they have suffered more from violence and the tasteless guardianship of ignorance or superstition. Now, however, a better spirit is abroad, and in most parishes the task of restoration is proceeding with a just knowledge of architectural peculiarities and a sacred love of the claims of public or biographic history. In no place is this more apparent than in the beautiful church of Cobham, in Kent. The chancel of that "humble fane" is celebrated for a series of brasses, thirteen in number, memorials of the Cobhams and Brookes, the proud ancestors of the present Darnleys of Cobham. These have been cleaned and renovated with great care, and they now present an unrivalled exhibition of the art of monumental brass engraving. In addition to these the three ancient seats for the officiating priests of the mass and the beautifully carved piscina have been restored to their pristine beauty.

the ancients are too well known to need mention here; but the sepulchral monuments of the middle ages are so numerous, and so various, as to require more minute description and classification. The earliest monumental tombs found in this country, which can be considered as at all of an architectural character, are the stone coffins of the eleventh and twelfth centuries: the covers of these were at first simply coped (en dos d'âne), afterwards frequently ornamented with crosses of various devices, and sometimes had inscriptions on them; subsequently they were sculptured with recumbent figures in high relief, but still generally diminishing in width from the head to the feet, to fit the coffins of which they formed the lids.

The tombs were sometimes placed beneath low unornamented arches or sepulchral recesses, formed within the substance of the church wall, usually about seven feet in length, and not more than three high above the coffin, even in the centre; at first circular at the top, afterwards obtusely pointed; they often remain when the figure or brass, and perhaps the coffin itself, have long disappeared and been forgotten. On many tombs of the thirteenth century, there are

relieved with niches, surmounted by decorated pediments, each containing a small sculptured figure, as in the monument of Sir Oliver Ingham, at Ingham Church, Norfolk, 1344; sometimes with an imitation of a row of windows, as in the monument of a priest, in Beverley Minster. Other tombs, about the same period, but more frequently in the fifteenth century, were decorated along the sides with large square panelled compartments, richly foliated or quatre-foiled, and containing shields, as on a monument in Meriden Church, Warwickshire.

Many of the tombs of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries appear beneath arched recesses, fixed in, or projecting from, the wall, and inclosing the tomb on three sides; and these were constructed so as to form canopies or festoons, which are often of the most elaborate and costly workmanship. They are frequently flat at the top, particularly in the later period, as in the monument of King, the first bishop of Oxford, in Christ Church Cathedral, and a very elegant one in Wolstan Church, Warwickshire. These canopies were sometimes of carved wood, of very elaborate workmanship; and some-



THE CHANCEL OF COBHAM CHURCH, KENT.

One monument only remains to be repaired — the altar-tomb of Sir George Brooke, Lord Cobham, and governor of Calais in the reigns of Edward VI. and Mary; that completed, the early English chancel of "little" Cobham Church will present a perfect monumental history of England, through the long period of five centuries.

To enable the public to discriminate and pronounce a correct judgment in cases of future proposed restorations, we have appended a brief historical view of monumental architecture from the earliest to the present times, and we trust to see the styles which it attempts to distinguish religiously preserved against the inroads of — falsely called — "improvement."

Sepulchral monuments have in all ages been favourite subjects of architectural decoration, according to the taste of the period in which they are built, which is sometimes long after the death of the person to whose memory they are erected; though, in the generality of cases they are nearly contemporary with it, usually, of course, built shortly after the decease of the person whose body is interred within, but frequently also prepared by themselves during their lifetime, especially in the case of prelates in the middle ages. The mausoleums of

plain pedimental-shaped canopies over the heads of the recumbent effigies, the earliest of which contain a pointed trefoliated arched recess; towards the end of the century these canopies became gradually enriched with crockets, finials, and other ecclesiastical details, as in the tomb of Edith Astley, in Hillmorton Church, Warwickshire, who died about the close of this century.

In the reign of Edward I. the tombs of persons of rank began to be ornamented on the sides with armorial bearings, and small sculptured statues, with pedimental canopied recesses; and from these we may progressively trace the peculiar minutiae and enrichments of every style of ecclesiastical architecture, from that period to the Reformation.

Altar or table-tombs, with recumbent effigies, are common during the whole of the fourteenth century; these sometimes appear beneath splendid pyramidal canopies, or flat festoons. At the beginning of this century the custom commenced, and during the latter part of it prevailed, of inlaying flat stones with brasses; and sepulchral inscriptions, though they had not yet become general, are more frequently to be met with. The sides of these tombs are sometimes

times the altar-tomb of an earlier date was at a later period enclosed within a screen of open-work, with a grained stone canopy, and an upper story of wood, forming a mortuary chapel or chantry.

In the early part of the sixteenth century the monuments were generally of a similar character to those of a preceding age; but alabaster slabs, with figures thereon, cut in outline, were frequently used. The altar-tombs, with figures in niches, carved in bold relief, were also frequently of alabaster, as is that of John Noble, 1552, in St. Aldate's Church, Oxford. Towards the middle of this century the Italian style of architecture had come into general use. Wade's monument in St. Michael's Church, Coventry, 1556, is a good example of the mixture of the two styles which then prevailed.

In the two following centuries every sort of barbarism was introduced on funeral monuments; but the ancient style lingered much longer in some places than in others, particularly in Oxford. The tomb of Sir Thomas Pope, founder of Trinity College, who died in 1558, in the chapel of that society, shows the altar-tomb in its debased form, after the true era of Gothic architecture had passed away.

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We have great pleasure in announcing that Mr. STEPHEN SLT has been honoured by the

COMMAND OF HER MAJESTY

To engrave for this Paper Winterhalter's PORTRAIT OF

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE ALBERT,
In the Robes of the Garter.

This Noble Work will be drawn on Wood by Mr. JOHN GILBERT, and will shortly be published with the

PICTORIAL TIMES."

To insure a perfect imitation of Winterhalter's portraiture of the Prince, as well as to do honour to the Queen's Command, we have, since the above notice was issued, gone to the expense of having an elaborately finished water-colour copy of the picture made, to aid our artists and printer in giving the exact individuality and effect of the original. By the condescension of her Majesty, we have been allowed to make this copy at

BUCKINGHAM PALACE,

and, as it is now finished, and the arrangements for publication are otherwise in a forward state, we shall very soon be able to redeem our promises, and put the Public in possession of the

ONLY AUTHORISED PORTRAIT

OF THE

PRINCE CONSORT.

A CHEAP AND ELEGANT PRESENT. — No Memento of a Visit to the Great Metropolis is more interesting or valuable than

THE GRAND PANORAMA OF LONDON,

which may now be had, in an elegantly-embossed wrapper, maroon and gold, the Engraving itself (twelve feet in length) being mounted on cloth to fold into a portable jacket size. In this form it is well adapted for presents, and forms an admirable companion to the Holiday Tourist in London, and a suitable purchase for all residents in the country or abroad.

The Price of the Panorama, thus elegantly fitted up, is only EIGHTEEN-PENCE. It may be had of all newsmen or booksellers, or will be sent by post in twenty-eight postage labels are forwarded to the publisher, C. Evans, Office of Pictorial Times, 351, Strand, London.

NATIONAL TABLEAU OF PUBLIC INTEREST. The ROYAL FAMILY AT HOME, consisting of the Queen and Prince Albert, seated with their children; the grouping, colouring, &c., by Madame Tussaud; the models, portraiture, &c., by F. Tux and; the costumes by Mrs. J. Tussaud. No engraving has been spared to render this worthy of patronage.
This is one of the best exhibitions in the metropolis. — Times.
Baker, Baker Street, Portman Square. Open from 11 till dusk, and from 7 till 10.



LONDON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1846.

THE COURT.

HER MAJESTY, the PRINCE CONSORT, and the ROYAL FAMILY continue in the enjoyment of their accustomed health.

The Court has gone into mourning for the death of His Royal Highness the Archduke of Modena, until Friday, the 6th of the ensuing month.

On Wednesday Her Majesty held a Cabinet Council, and on Thursday a Drawing-room—the first of the season, and very brilliantly attended. There was at the Drawing-room an unusually large presentation of young *débutantes*, making their first entrée into the charmed circle of aristocratic life. *Parmi les autres*, were the Misses Lockhart, the grand-daughters of Sir Walter Scott.

The birthday of the Duke of Cambridge has been the royal anniversary of the week, the Duchess of Gloucester having given a magnificent entertainment in its celebration.

AFFAIRS ABROAD.

WHILE a powerful and protracted interest is being manifested in the gigantic scheme of change which a Prime Minister is just now forcing upon the Parliament and the people—while free trade is the *aura popularis* with which the pilot swells his sails—and the social revolution that is being effected, whether for woe or weal, fixes the full gaze of society upon the great legislative struggle which is just now in the agony of its passionate strife—while the eyes of the multitude turn now to the election commotion in their metropolitan stronghold, and anon to the violent county contests which conscience and a sense of principle have forced upon so many public men—while the swaying voices of the constituencies are being listened to by day, and the magnificent plausibilities of the Minister are cheered and wondered over by night, there are still (besides its entranced enthusiasm over a subject of the strongest interest to itself) other duties of attention which history requires from every reflective people—duties which point to events beyond the domestic limit, and claim a watchfulness towards the progress of other nations, even amid the laborious responsibilities of its own affairs.

There is no citizen of England who is not influenced to become also—by her immense weight in the scale of nations—to a certain extent, a citizen of the world; there is no educated Englishman who can afford to be indifferent, even amid events of utmost domestic turmoil, to the progress and history of modern Europe, or of the immense tracts and empires beyond the seas. And this is not a time when nations are standing still. Within the last few days the foreign intelligence which mails and expresses have brought to our shores have been replete with excitement. With the sound of war and victory which has reached us from our unbounded Indian empire, have come repetitions of those fearful warnings against the lust of conquest and the aggressions of ambition, which Algiers, through blood and murder, has ever missed unto France. The threat of far-spread conspiracies discovered in the bleeding heart of Poland has promised to avenge recent religious persecution, and to call back ancient liberty with the voice of revolution and despair. The attempt would perhaps have unfolded less of hope than glory; and the working of Russia's despotic vigilance would soon curb back into a passive bondage the spirit that would break its chain. But that the bold and burning thought was kindled into a flame, our foreign correspondence has abundantly corroborated. In Spain, the crude fragments—the *disjecta membra*—of another ministry are scattered among the ruins of a shattered constitution. And America, if she be less loud with her blast of defiance, and less presuming with her vaunt of war, is still stirred deeply—and that scarcely with peaceful influences—by that great territorial question which disputes with this country the issues of treaties and the rights to possessions, which the sword may be called upon to confirm. In the meanwhile, France and England are still carrying out the strength of civilisation upon the River Plate; so that, in the momentary aspect of our present foreign intelligence, we are presented with—

1. The prospect of a war of possession with America.
2. The certainty of a war of subjugation in India.
3. The alarm of revolution in Poland.
4. A war of retribution and protection against Rosas.
5. The recurrence of disasters to France in her aggressive injustice to Algiers; and,
6. The dissolution of the ministry in Spain, and a fresh campaign of government for a country in which all the noblest elements of power have perished and passed away.

It is at least worth while to cast a glance upon this position of affairs abroad.

With regard to America, all home apprehensions are for the moment lulled. England, in her intercourse with other powers, now looks towards PEACE as harbinger of the happiness of nations; and not hastily, or with indifference, will she permit its blessings to disappear from her political horizon. But she has still a dearer treasure in her national honour, and this, men feared that England would be driven to bloodshed to maintain. And, at first, the President's Message, tended to foment uneasiness in the British public mind. The immense commercial stake of a war with the United States awed the

mercantile spirit, and there was a slight action upon the funds. The last packet has dissipated the alarm. A strong spirit of conciliation had infused itself into one influential section of American politicians—the common sense view of the question that, in these civilising times, a triumph of negotiation would be better than the most brilliant victory by the sword—had flashed some of the better lights of conviction upon an obstinate and hot-headed community; and although their self-glory flattered the belief that all the yielding would be ours and all the acquisition theirs, the perception was in them, that the Oregon question, like the old question of the boundary, would come to a diplomatic end—that the commercial Cobdens of England would repay them for their vanished speeches with eternal purchases of corn, and that the Old World and the New would settle down into another Ashburton amity, peaceful and prosperous as the one already matured.

The last belief is the best—the hope of peace we are willing to think the most likely of realisation. The funds make capital barometers. Still, thoughtful citizens will not lose sight of the fact, that the Oregon question is still in reality an open question of war, and that it has to be conducted to a peaceful terminus amid all the tortuosities of American ambition, vanity, and want of faith.

Of the fresh war in India, we shall have more to write when we are more informed upon its merits. At first blush, we appear forced into what has begun in self-defence, and will end in Sikh subjugation. We believe that glory has attended—we feel that it will attend our arms; and we participate with the community that anxiety for authentic and official intelligence which pervades so large a portion of the community nearly and dearly interested in the events of the war. But until the truth is made impressive and circumstantial to us in a reliable form, we shall neither indulge in social or political speculation upon the awful and responsible battle we have begun to wage.

That the embers of Liberty still smoulder in cruel-fated Poland—that in the land of Kosciusko the flame of Freedom has more than a fading flicker—has been revealed in the astounding announcement of a conspiracy—everywhere organised, and nearly everywhere matured—to disenthral her from the Russian yoke. But the discovery of the plot has preceded its explosion; and for Poland, the dark destiny seems still upon her that has converted a land of warriors into a land of slaves. The power of the gallant people seems crushed utterly; and Europe now only mourns over the melancholy fortunes which she might have been just and generous enough to have rescued from their adversity, ere yet the cloud became too dense for any human dissipation.

While France and England are still teaching to Rosas a lasting lesson of civilisation, the former power should be experiencing bitter and baffling reverses in its own tyrannous aggression upon Algiers. Abd-el-Kader is again to be seen in the distance, to be again marched against in vain. His furious though fitting warfare puzzles the commanders and tortures the truth; though ever visible he is never vincible, and whatever he appears it is still as a blood-meteor upon their path. France, dissatisfied with her conquests, recalls her marshal home to defend in her senate the policy which has cost her so much of blood and treasure; and yet it is rumoured that the government of Algiers is to be made vice-regal, and that the representation of its sovereignty is to be delegated to the Duc d'Aumale! There is a sad fatality in this vain clinging to a marked and monstrous error, which all Europe condemns and deplores in France.

Little English interest now attaches to the demolition or reconstruction of a Spanish cabinet. The Queen of Spain's marriage is no longer likely to entrap Europe into a war. For the fate of a ruler like Narvaez not one generous soul can care; in or out of office, humanity surveys him with disgust. But it is only just to record that the commercial policy of Mon, the erstwhile minister of finance, was the first advance to true statesmanship that Spain has made by any recent administration; and had it retained endurance equal to its wisdom, it would have been crowned with prosperity and success, and have given at least one aspect of sunshine to AFFAIRS ABROAD.

HONESTY OF THE PEOPLE.—MINISTERIAL DEFEATS.

Most distinctly, most emphatically is public opinion expressing itself against the Minister upon that question of political morality which we are so anxious the country should discuss. And we do solemnly believe that its discussion is one in which the constituencies, for the truth and honour of their representatives, apart from their own predilections, are willing and desirous to join. They feel a sort of participation in the disgrace which so many public men are now incurring, so long as their voices are silent and their hands tied. They, many of them, plainly tell their members of Parliament, that it is their will to have their bonds loosened, and that they seek another and a better exercise of their franchise in favour of honesty, consistency, integrity, independence, and the higher virtues of political life. They may deem free trade better than protection, or they may vision forth a frowning ruin from its dread predominance; they may see in it the fabulous happiness of an Utopia, or behold it as the wooden horse which it is the passionate prophecy of their Cassandra shall bring ruin to their Troy; nay, to further the simile, they may in Peel detect another Ulysses—if not as wise, at least as wily, as plausible, and as dishonest as the Greek of old. But whatever their belief in the Minister's policy—in whichever view they take his mighty speculative measure—they wish to mark their sense of the iniquity of his conduct, and of those whom he has converted to his aims. And whenever they can express a pointed and decided censure, they do; so that, if elections afford a criterion of public feeling, the indignation of the country is speaking out. Look, first, at the important issue of the contest in South Nottinghamshire! There a great county has displaced a cabinet minister—a representative of two apprenticeships—fourteen years the servant of the constituency who now discard him on the ground of political apostasy. Thus it is that every man whom Sir Robert Peel appoints to office no sooner discovers its badge to the people, than it is accepted as the symbol of disgrace!

Mr. Gladstone took office, and he is without a parliamentary seat. Captain Rous took office, and Westminster rolled her idol in the dust. Lord Lincoln, who is a Cabinet Minister, takes the secretariatship of Ireland and becomes a visitor to Maynooth, and South Nottinghamshire at once proclaims her participation of the popular disgust. The renegade colleague of a renegade Minister may go to Dublin if he will—he may even be sent as far as Jericho for that matter—but not for the old true constituency he abandoned shall he sit among the Commons of England. Not they return a protectionist opponent of Peel upon grounds of public honesty, and they return him by a majority of nearly 700! The fact—treat it how you will—is in this case astoundingly significant and plain-speaking, because Lord Lincoln was mixed up by family attachments with the county, and when he took upon himself his late struggle—he must have done it desperately—he must have been driven to it determinedly—for he had to oppose HIS OWN FATHER in the fight. That father had expressed an anxious wish that he should retire from the painful contest—he did not seek to array his natural influence against his child—he did not wish the hereditary representative of his house and race to drive the iron into his soul—in the presence of a phalanx of political friends—before a whole family of neighbours, tradespeople, and tenants, who must witness and deplore the agony, and behold, though with a generous sympathy, the affliction he was fated to endure. Why did Peel, to strengthen his apostasy, thus destine the Duke of Newcastle to be tortured by his son? Why force the Earl of Lincoln to desecrate the sanctuary of filial obedience and love—when no Roman virtue could have been called for—no Spartan resolution have been enforced by any immediate exigency of the country or the times? The more unnecessary the sacrifice the broader its aspect of wickedness and cruelty; and in proportion to the strife of trying to win in such a battle, is the disgrace and bitterness of the Minister's defeat. The blow he would have inflicted upon consistency has recoiled with retribution upon his Cabinet and himself.

Again South Northampton has returned Mr. Vyse, a protectionist, unopposed! North Nottinghamshire has yet its fiat to award. Stamford has called for the resignation of Sir George Clerk, who beats the bush round his conscience—doubtful whether he will resign or not. Mr. Austen, a liberal, is about to fight Guildford against Peel; while the Hon. Captain Gordon, the brother of the foreign secretary, announces to his constituents that he has resigned his seat at the Board of Admiralty, rather than falsify the understanding upon which Aberdeenshire sent him to the House. In this last case the Minister divides brother against brother, as in the former he divided father against son!

In the meanwhile, the Corn Law Debate is drawing to a close, but every step of the conflict proves that the question of Public Honesty is uppermost in the Legislative mind.

One man winces under it and is silent; another speaks in the faltering accents of excuse; a third brazen out an unblushing tergiversation; a fourth reasons upon the effects of a bad morality; and a fifth revels in the strength and bitterness of an indignant exposure. Upon the latter tack Mr. Ferrand was on Tuesday night in his very element, and fierce and merciless was the castigation which the Peel converts received at the hands of a member who, in the heart of a ministerial hypocrisy, proclaimed his bold belief that the country still maintained virtue enough to be consistent in its attachment to the character of an honest man.

LEGISLATION FOR IRELAND.

THE subject of crime in Ireland is one which will immediately and prominently engage our attention. The attention which we have brought pictorially to the illustration of the condition of the peasantry of that distracted country will prove that we have not failed in Christian interest in the present fate and future prospects of a people, bound up, as we hope, in an indissoluble union with England, which strengthens the British empire, and is the only hope and source of prosperity for Ireland herself. Parliament has begun to legislate upon the subject; and from the disclosures of the Minister in the Commons, and the propositions of Earl St. Germans in the Lords, we now know that measures are in contemplation of the highest social and moral importance to the anxious sister kingdom. The repression of crime is one great and valuable purpose in view; an alteration in the franchise, and in the action of corporation influences, appears to be meditated—with what wisdom, it is as yet impossible to conjecture; and from questions asked in parliament by Mr. Stafford O'Brien on Wednesday evening—from the cautious answer of Sir James Graham, and the less vague and not unstartling explanations of Lord John Russell—all to the effect that the new secretary, the Earl of Lincoln, had made to Mr. Dennison a communication which satisfied the latter gentleman's views (those views being known to be in favour of the appropriation of ecclesiastical property), we may reasonably gather that some Church legislation is being concocted for Ireland which will probably disorganise the Protestants of that country as fearfully as free trade has alarmed the protectionists of this. Until, therefore, some of the projected measures come before us in a tangible form, we are most unwilling to plunge into hasty and undigested discussion; and therefore we abstain for the present from opening ground upon a subject, upon which, however, our readers may believe that we shall not long be silent, and are ever most watchfully alive.

MILL-OWNERS FINED.—At the Borough Court, Stockport, on Saturday, the cases of Messrs. James and Nancy Howard, of Birmingham; Mr. Joseph May, of Hope Hill; Messrs. James Wilkinson (the ex-Mayor) and Son, Heaton Lane; and Mr. Thomas Walsley, of Heaton Lane, which had been remanded for a month for the Attorney-General's opinion on a point of law, whether "gearing" meant "machinery" in the Factory Act, was reopened. The Court was informed that Sir James Graham had declined sending in the case as prepared for the opinion of the law officers of the Crown, alleging that the magistrates were quite capable of forming a correct opinion upon the construction of the sections referred to. The bench then held that "gearing" was not "machinery" (the contrary having been argued by Mr. Trimmer, the factory inspector), and therefore all the cases came within the clause which inflicted the smaller fine, from 2s. to 5s. Mr. Trimmer intimated that such an opinion was at variance with all the decisions in the neighbourhood, and therefore the matter would ultimately be brought before the Crown. The Mayor remarked that the term "machinery" did not occur in the informations. Messrs. Howard and Messrs. Wilkinson were fined 2s. and costs; Mr. May, 3s. and costs; and Mr. Walsley, 5s. and costs, being the full penalty.—*Manchester Courier*.

Mr. LADDER, it is said, does not intend to stand again for the representation of Westminster.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

POST OFFICE ROBBERY.—John Greening, a letter carrier at the General Post-office, was charged on Monday at Bow Street with having stolen a letter that had come into his possession for delivery. He was detected in the water-closet with the contents of the letter in his hand, and an envelope was extracted by the plumber, which was directed to "Sir W. Medlicot, Bart., Cox's Hotel, Jermyn Street, London."

THE COUNCIL OF THE COLLEGE OF SURGEONS are about to apply to the government for a supplemental charter, to enable an addition to be made to the list of fellows from among their members, without requiring them to submit to what they consider the degradation of a re-examination in their adult years.—*The Times*.

NEW SUBURBAN PARK, &c.—We understand that government has determined upon at once carrying out such part of the report which was published two or three weeks since, and which referred to and recommended the formation of a park on the southern side of the metropolis, on the site of and parts adjacent to the localities now known as Battersea Fields, lying between Vauxhall Bridge and Battersea Bridge.

CIVIL WAR IN THE CITY.—On Saturday morning, Mr. Dadd, superintendent of the Waterman's Steam Packet Company, and Edmund Macky and John Ireland, two of the crew of the Waterman, No. 5, were liberated from Newgate, after an incarceration of thirteen days. They were convicted on the 9th instant, for the part they took in resisting the water bailiffs, city police, and others, acting under the authority of the lord mayor, who removed by force the barges forming the St. Paul's Wharf pier. Directly they quitted Newgate, they each received a handsome present in money, and a new suit of clothes. They were also entertained at a public breakfast at the offices of the City Steam Packet Company, in Earl Street, Blackfriars.

GENERAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—The half-yearly general meeting of this company was on Tuesday held at their office, Lombard Street. The meeting was numerously attended, Mr. Wilkin in the chair. The report, which was of a very satisfactory character, was unanimously adopted, and the usual dividend and bonus declared, after which the meeting separated, highly gratified with the prosperous state of their affairs.

THE BEY OF TUNIS has issued an edict declaring the blacks throughout his dominions free.

MAJOR-GENERAL LORD SALTOUN, K.C.B. and G.C.B., is to have the 55th regiment, vacant by the decease of General Sir William Clinton, G.C.B.

A MEETING had been held at Calcutta to collect subscriptions for the relief of the distressed Irish. No less than 23,356 rupees were at once subscribed.

IT IS PROPOSED to celebrate the hundredth anniversary of the last witch-burning on the Brocken, by a national feast. The last occurrence of this nature took place on June 21, 1749.

GLUCK AND BERTHOVEN.—For the maintenance of the monument erected to Beethoven in the Währing Church at Vienna, and the restoration of the monument above the grave of Gluck, in the Matzleins church-yard, in the same city, and but recently discovered, a subscription was set on foot towards the end of last year. Will it be believed that in musical Germany it now amounts to only somewhere about 4s. 10s.!

COLOSSEUM.—It was agreeable to learn that the prices, reduced for the accommodation of the young folks during the Christmas holidays, but which have since been liberally continued, have well answered expectations. We were told that for some time past the visitors have numbered nearly 2000 a week. In this instance, as in most others, reduced prices are eventually advantageous. We were glad to see so many young persons present—the several exhibitions are peculiarly adapted to charm as well as to instruct and improve them.

FIRE AT CAMBRIDGE.—A fire of a very alarming nature broke out some time after midnight on Saturday last, in the iron works belonging to Messrs. Headley, of the Market Hill, Cambridge. The loss is estimated at upwards of 3000l. The cause of the fire is supposed to have been an overheated flue.

FORGING PAWNBROKERS' TICKETS.—At Woolwich Police Court, a woman named Anne Brown was charged with having forged two pawnbrokers' tickets, which it appeared she had disposed of. The blank tickets she had stolen from the pawnbroker's shop, and had filled them up. She was remanded.

DEATH FROM EXTRACTING A TOOTH.—On Tuesday, Mr. Rowling, of John Street, Tottenham Court Road, died in consequence of the extraction of a tooth. It appears that he fastened some silk round the tooth, it being decayed, and a friend of his, on Thursday last, extracted it with the silk by pulling it violently. The consequence was that a small blood-vessel was ruptured. The deceased was only twenty-six years of age.

WARNING TO SMOKERS.—On the 10th instant, as a person was passing the guardhouse on the Wieden, at Vienna, smoking a cigar, he was ordered by the guard to lay it down. He refused, and was immediately shot, losing one of his hands. This is the fifth occurrence of the same nature within a few days.

EXTENSIVE FIRE IN THE SOUTHWARK BRIDGE ROAD.—On Tuesday, shortly after eleven o'clock, a fire broke out upon the large range of premises in the occupation of Messrs. W. W. and R. Brook, tallow-melters and chandlers, Southwark Bridge Road. The flames obtained a formidable head before any effective aid could be rendered, and the damage must be very considerable.

THE LATE MURDER IN CRIPPLEGATE.—On Tuesday evening Mr. W. Payne held an inquest in St. Bartholomew's Hospital, on the body of Thomas Martin, aged 37, the man killed in Cripple-gate, when the jury returned a verdict of "Willful Murder" against John Facey, who is already committed to Newgate to take his trial for the offence.

MUNICIPAL CONTRIBUTION.—On Monday morning the secretary of the Philanthropic Society received the handsome sum of 1000l. as a donation, in furtherance of the views of that society, from Charles Donkin, Esq., of Cheltenham.

THE QUEEN purposes to hold a second drawing-room on the 19th of March.

A MARRIAGE is said to be on the tapis between the Hon. Spencer Lyttelton, brother of Lord Lyttelton, and the Hon. Miss Dawson, one of the maids of honour to Her Majesty.

IRISH WHEAT.—In the month ended 5th of February, 1846, the latest period for which the same can be rendered, the following quantities of corn of Irish growth were imported into Great Britain from Ireland:—Wheat, 24,189 quarters; barley, 17,610; oats, 102,658; wheat meal or flour, 95,739 cwt.; oatmeal, 98,930.

THE REPEAL ASSOCIATION held their usual meeting on Monday, in Dublin, when a letter from Mr. O'Connell was read, approving of Joseph Miles M'Donnell, Esq., of Doo Castle, as a candidate for the vacancy in the representation of Mayo, created by the retirement of Mr. Mark Blake.

ANOTHER RESIGNATION.—The Hon. Captain Gordon, M.P. for Aberdeenshire, announces to his constituents that he has seen it his duty, in reference to the present measures of government, to take his stand on the side of protection to the native industry of the country; and, in order to leave himself free and unfettered on the subject of the corn-laws, has resigned his seat at the Admiralty Board.

THE NEW OPERA to be performed at Drury Lane is entitled "The Crusaders." The Crusades are special favourites with composers—Mayerbeer, Spohr, and Benedict having written music to the above subjects. To this trio of German writers may be added our yet untitled but talented countryman Mr. A. Mitchell (the blind composer), who has selected for his first essay in composition, a libretto which contains many striking incidents peculiar to that very romantic and extraordinary period.

INCENDIARY FIRES IN BUCKS.—A spirit of incendiarism has recently presented itself at Preston Bisset, Bucks. The village, which is situated near Buckingham, has been in a state of excitement in consequence of four fires having occurred in it, all of which are believed to have been wilfully caused.

GREAT QUANTITIES OF MACKEREL have been taken off this coast by our boats during the present week. From 4000 to 10,000 have been brought in daily by every boat (and Hastings boats included, there has not been less than twenty) during the week. One Brighton boat took 7000 into Portsmouth on Wednesday, which fetched 70s. Another (a Hastings boat) brought 6300 into Brighton on Thursday, which fetched 80s. Prices, which are from 20s. to 24s. per 100, have been kept up by the French boats buying large quantities for their own supply, which, as Lent is approaching, is very considerable.—*Brighton Herald*.

A NEW ROMAN CATHOLIC chapel has been opened at Bridgewater.

A NEW DISEASE.—A physician of Vienna has discovered a new and terrible disease, to which the workmen in lucifer match manufactories alone are exposed. It commences with pains in the teeth and cheek bones, and breaking out openly on the removal of a tooth, when it inflames the periosteum of the jaw bones, gangrene, and produces an injurious caries, causing consumption, and thus painfully putting an end to the sufferer's life. The cause of the disease is supposed to be the arsenic in the phosphorus. An official inquiry is ordered.—*Cologne Gazette*.

MANY NOBLE FAMILIES are placed in mourning by the lamented death of Major F. Somerset; among whom are the Dukes of Wellington and Beaufort, Lords Westmoreland, Cowley, Mornington, and several others.

A LADY THIEF AT ANDOVER.—On Monday, Elizabeth Tarrant, the wife of a respectable farmer, was brought to the town hall of Andover, charged with stealing a wedding ring from the shop of a jeweller in the High Street of that town. She, after much hesitation, confessed the robbery and begged forgiveness. After a patient hearing of the case by W. Poore, Esq., she was committed to Winchester goal for trial at the ensuing quarter sessions.

SUMMARY CONVICTIONS.—By a return issued on Saturday (procured by Capt. Pecheil), it seems that in the year ending Michaelmas, 1844, there were 35,749 summary convictions filed with the clerks of the peace. In the counties of England there were 21,379, and in the counties of Wales, 1459, making 23,438 in counties. In boroughs in England and Wales the number was 12,311. In Middlesex the number was 220. The largest number was in Lancaster, where 1332 summary convictions were filed.

MISCONDUCT OF THE POLICE.—At the Mansion House, a policeman, named Maher, charged Mr. Watson and Mr. Parker with obstructing him in his duty, and with assisting to rescue a prisoner. It turned out, however, that the interference of Mr. Watson was occasioned by the cruelty of the policeman to a boy who was selling nuts on London Bridge, whom he knocked on the head, and scattered the nuts on the ground. When Mr. Watson desired the policeman not to use the boy so cruelly, the policeman took him into custody, and separating him from his wife and family, with whom he was walking at the time, took him to the station house. Mr. Parker, who interposed in his behalf, was also apprehended. When brought before the lord mayor he discharged the defendants, and said he should report the case to the police commissioners.

THE GERMAN HOSPITAL.—The anniversary festival of this institution was celebrated on Monday in the usual manner at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate Street, where a very large party, over which his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge presided, sat down to dinner.

DIED, December 22, 1845, struck by a cannon shot, while storming the Sikh batteries in front of Ferozepore, Lieutenant George Alfred Croly, 26th Light Infantry, N.I., eldest son of the Rev. Dr. Croly, rector of St. Stephen's, Walbrook, London.

BRITISH MUSEUM.—By returns recently made, it appears that the annual estimated charge for the British Museum to Lady-day next is 34,975. No fewer than 5627 visits by artists were made in the year 1844 to the galleries of sculpture, and 8721 to the print room. It is stated in respect to the reading room, that the number of books returned to the shelves of the general library from the reading room is 142,179, to the royal library, 22,408; to the closets where they are kept for the use of readers from day to day, 78,470; and to the shelves of the reading rooms about 116,400; altogether 359,457 volumes; on the average 1230 a day. The number of readers is 71,494.

CHRIST'S HOSPITAL.—The public suppers of this institution commenced on Sunday last, and will continue on each successive Sunday evening, terminating with Easter-day. It was on one of these occasions last year that her Majesty and Prince Albert honoured Christ's Hospital with a visit. The ceremony is partly of a religious nature, consisting of the reading of a select lesson and prayers, with the singing of psalms before supper, and an anthem after it.

THE NEW PLANET.—The recently discovered planet, Astræa, was observed from Morton Place observatory on two successive nights in the beginning of this week. It is at present in the constellation Taurus, rather below the middle of the line joining Aldebaran and the Hyades. It is a companion of the four asteroids—Vesta, Juno, Ceres, and Pallas, whose orbits are situated between those of Mars and Jupiter. When examined with the powerful Newtonian it appears no larger than one of Jupiter's satellites. Its right ascension of 64 deg. 36 min., and its declination north 16 deg. 40 min.—*Kilmarnock Journal*.

STRIKE AMONG THE ENGINEERS, MILLWRIGHTS, AND SMITHS.—During the last few days the whole of the London mechanics connected with the various extensive engineering establishments have been in a state of great commotion, in consequence of the whole body of the trade having struck work, for the purpose of getting the masters to sign an agreement to allow them to leave off at four o'clock on Saturdays, and to be paid their full time.

KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL.—On Tuesday the annual general Court of Governors of King's College Hospital, which was numerously attended, was held in the board room of the institution, to receive the past annual report, ending the 31st of December last; Mr. G. Thornton in the chair. The report of the committee showed that the receipts amounted to 5466l. 10s. including 3533l. 11s. donations, 1170l. 3s. annual subscriptions, and 300l. a contribution from the Holborn Estate Company, which is to be annual. The expenses reached 6350l. 14s., leaving a balance of 804l. 2s. against the treasurer, to meet which there were Exchequer bills, cash at the bank, &c., amounting to 1242l. 8s. 2d.

RETURN OF MURDERS.—A communication has been directed to all the coroners throughout England, by the Home Secretary, Sir James Graham, calling upon them to make returns of all murders that have been committed since the 1st of January, 1842, in England, with a view to an intended legislative enactment on the subject.

FRENCH AND BELGIAN NAVIGATION LAWS.—The French Government has made an offer to that of Belgium to place the flags of the two countries on the same footing in the various ports of Europe. M. Guizot strongly urges that this arrangement should be concluded with as little delay as possible.—*Antwerp Courier*.

MUNIFICENT BEQUESTS.—By the will of the late Rev. Henry Campbell, of Cowley, near Uxbridge, the following charities will, upon the demise of his widow, become entitled to an equal participation in the sum of 15,000l., viz.:—The Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest; the Church Missionary Society; the British and Foreign Bible Society; the Society for the Conversion of the Jews; the London Missionary Society; and the Society for the Suppression of Cruelty to Animals.

ON WEDNESDAY EVENING the Rev. Joseph Brown, minister of one of the Bethnal Green churches, gave an explanation in the National School, Hare Street, of a transparent painting representing the design of a Self-supporting Village Association for 300 poor families. The meeting was numerously attended, and great interest excited.

HAMPSHIRE READING ROOMS FOR THE WORKING CLASSES.—Mr. F. B. Barton gave a reading from *Hamlet* on Tuesday evening last, to the members and friends of this new and excellent institution in the national school-room, the use of which was granted by the rector. The attendance was very numerous, and the reading appeared to afford much interest and gratification; and a general wish was expressed for some more readings of a similar character.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—On Wednesday Dr. Backhouse gave the first of a series of lectures on Astronomy. Nor was the intellectual entertainment of the day confined to that great subject; the operations of the diving-bell were performed in a manner highly creditable. The model railway-carriage, worked by the Archimedian screw, the cotton machine, and the tasteful arrangement of ancient and modern, foreign and domestic curiosities of art and nature, elicited the admiration of all the visitors.

CITY OF LONDON LITERARY INSTITUTION.—Last night a *conversazione* took place at the hall of this flourishing institution, Aldersgate Street. The entertainments provided for the evening were chemical illustrations, by a member of the philosophical class. The Hutchinson family delighted those who were lucky enough to hear them by their unique and excellent performances. A corps of vocalists, comprising Messrs. Newton, Parsons, and Thornton, were also present. The members of the elocution class recited the trial scene from the *Merchant of Venice*, in a very creditable style.

GENERAL THEATRICAL FUND.—The annual meeting of the members was held on Wednesday in the saloon of the English Opera-house, Mr. Buckstone, the treasurer, in the chair. From the report of the committee, read by Mr. Cullenford, the secretary, it appeared that the object of this institution was the granting of permanent pensions to actors, actresses, chorus-singers, dancers, pantomimists, and prompters. The necessity of such a fund had long been felt by the members of the profession, from the exclusiveness of the Covent Garden and Drury Lane funds. The receipts during the past year had been 3096l. 15s. 6d., while the expenditure was only 45l. 19s. 7d. The amount of annuity proposed to be granted during the ensuing year was 25s. There were four claimants.

RAILWAY CLOCK.—The principle of this novelty is to show the London true time or railway time, and the local time or time at the different stations or towns on the various lines. As great inconvenience has been, and in fact is daily experienced upon those lines, which take their direction, east or west from London, by the time of the railways being London time, and the clocks and time of villages, towns, &c., at a distance down the line, differing so many minutes on account of the difference in longitude of each place with London.

INTERESTING TO THE SHIPPING TRADE.—We understand it is in contemplation, by the commissioners of the northern lighthouses, to make a further reduction of the duties, to an extent considerably greater than that which was made last year, and it is believed the board will be able to confer this boon upon the trade of the country with a due regard both to the efficiency of the existing lights, and of those now in progress of erection, and also without abandoning the expectation of erecting, in due time, all the other necessary works which are still contemplated.

FROM OUR LATEST EDITION OF LAST WEEK.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY, FEB. 20.

LORD LYTTLETON moved an address to the Crown for certain papers connected with the colonies.—Agreed to.

LORD CAMPBELL presented a petition from Cork, praying for the abolition of the ministers' money.

The Earl of Kintail gave notice of his intention, on Monday next, to submit a question to the Government with respect to the proceedings of the Broad and Narrow Gauge Commissioners.

EARL ST. GERMAN'S said he wished to introduce some verbal amendments into the Bill he had brought in the other night with respect to the pacification of Ireland. He believed that the proper course would be to move the reprinting of the Bill with the amendments.—Lord CAMPBELL suggested that the proper course would be to withdraw the Bill and introduce a new one, containing the amendments.—Earl ST. GERMAN'S adopted this suggestion, and the Bill was read a first, and ordered to be read a second time on Monday.—Their Lordships then adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

General EVANS took the oath and his seat for Westminster. Mr. GOUGH took the oath and his seat for East Suffolk, and Mr. SEYMOUR and Mr. FLOYER took the oath and their seats for Dorsetshire.

RAILWAYS.—On the motion of the O'CONNOR DON, it was agreed, that it should be an instruction to the Select Committee on Petitions on Railway Bills, where parties had proved compliance with the standing orders, that they should have precedence. During the course of a somewhat desultory conversation on the subject of Railway Bills, it was stated that on Monday the Committee would report on a large number of Railway Bills, which had by them been arranged in groups, and it was suggested that Irish Railway Bills and Scotch Bills should have precedence.

In answer to Mr. GIBBONS, Sir G. CLERK said that he was not prepared to state at present whether the Government would introduce any proposition founded on the report of the Gauge Commissioners. There was an immense quantity of evidence not yet printed, which the Government must consider before they determined. Mr. HUNTER proposed that the standing orders of the two Houses with regard to Railway Bills should be assimilated, and that Railway Bills generally should be permitted to originate in the Lords as well as in the Commons, would be a great saving of time and expense.

The SPEAKER stated that he had received a letter from the Honourable James Lindsay, stating that it was not his intention to defend the return of the borough of Wigan.

In answer to a question, Sir J. GRAHAM said it was intended to divide the duties of the office of crown solicitor in Ireland, vacant by the recent appointment of the late crown solicitor to another office, and that by the new arrangement, which was merely an experiment, a saving would be effected of 100l. a year.

POTATO DISEASE.—In answer to a question from Captain OSBORNE relating to the potato disease, Sir R. PEEL said that he had since received a communication from Dr. Linley, stating that from experiments which he had tried, he was of opinion that potatoes propagated from diseased seed were themselves diseased, and that therefore the greatest care was necessary in the selection of potatoes from seed in order to guard against the propagation of the disease.

The ANTI-SLAVER DEBATE was resumed by Major CUMMING BURKE, who denied that the Government measure would be considered a settlement of the coin law question. It was a total sacrifice of the interests of an important class of the community, and if this sacrifice were to be made to agitation, it would only give rise to a new agitation for more dangerous objects. If the Government had been firm, the agitation would have been put down, but experience proved that conceding to agitation only gave rise to fresh demands.

Mr. SCROPE, Mr. BERKELEY, Mr. NEWGATE, Mr. MUNTZ, and Mr. D'ISRAELI after, addressed the House, after which the debate adjourned.

WHITEHALL, FEB. 19.—The Queen has been pleased to nominate and appoint the Right Hon. Henry Pelham Pelham Clinton (commonly called Earl of Lincoln), to be one of the visitors of Maynooth College, in the room of the Right Hon. Sir Thomas Freginville, Bart., resigned.



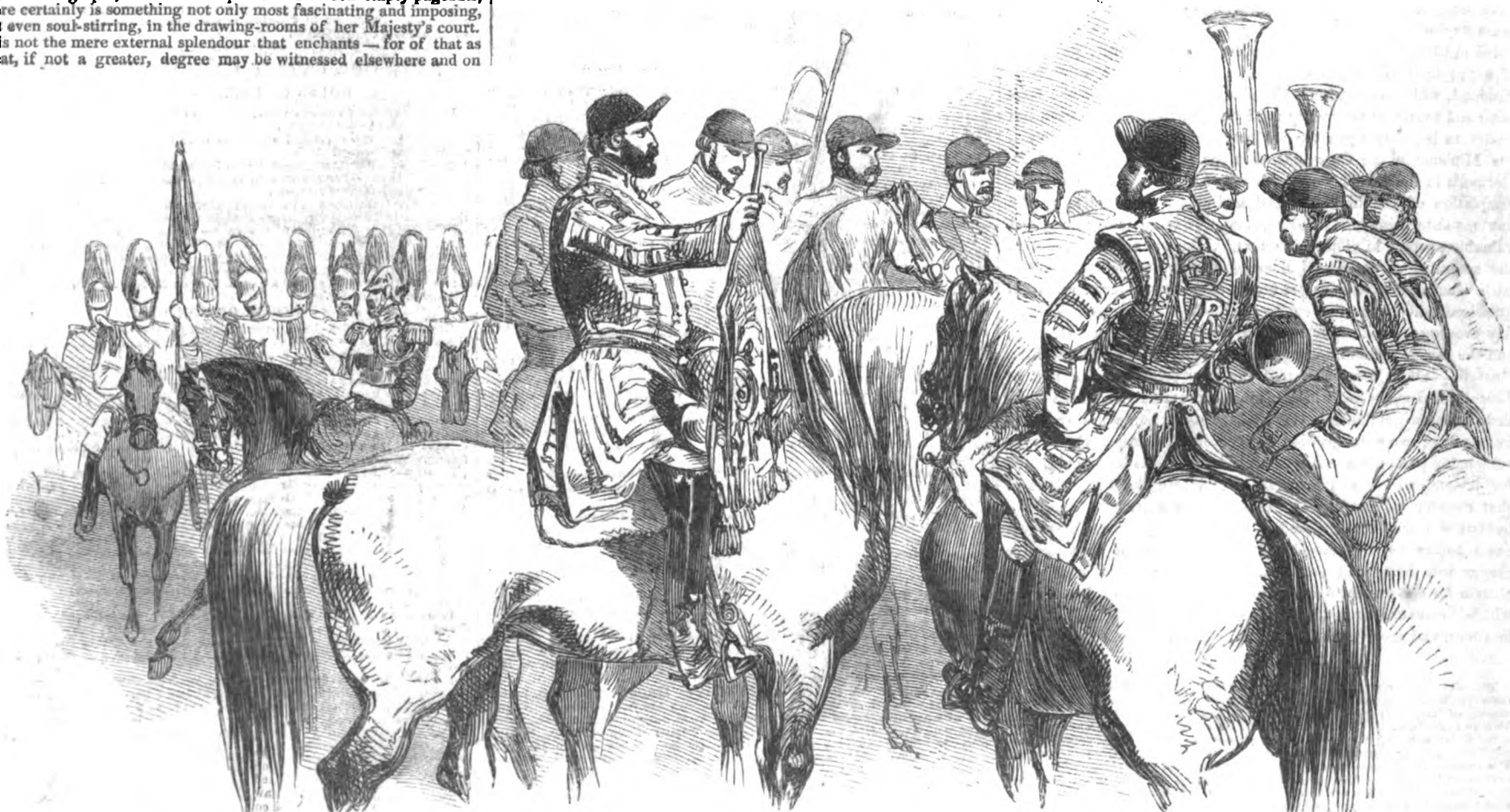
HER MAJESTY'S DRAWING ROOM—A LADY ENTERING THE PRESENCE.

HER MAJESTY'S DRAWING ROOM, THURSDAY,
FEBRUARY 26.

A presentation at court is to many the height of ambition, and it is an event which forms an important epoch in the life of aristocratic beauty. And though the moralist may affect to despise, the cynic to sneer at, and all good sorts of people who philosophically abstain from "sour grapes," to have no aspirations for such empty pageants, there certainly is something not only most fascinating and imposing, but even soul-stirring, in the drawing-rooms of her Majesty's court. It is not the mere external splendour that enchants—for of that as great, if not a greater, degree may be witnessed elsewhere and on

intelligible, every-day, and marketable one; and to regard orders and ribbons as only so many "bits of ribbon," is but a species of poor coxcomb stoicism; if not, as is far more likely, mere hypo-

then, perhaps, be quickly convinced of the very great difference between the two. Remove the force of opinion, by discrediting, as sheer vanities and idle gauds, all badges of merit and symbols of



HER MAJESTY'S DRAWING ROOM—THE BAND OF THE LIFE GUARDS IN THE SOUTHERN COLOUR COURT.

other occasions; but there is also something which "passeth show" to awe and elevate the mind. To speak of such a ceremonial as a mere show or masquerade belongs to that cheap, self-satisfied sort of

critical affectation. If a ribbon conferred as a mark of honour be of no more worth than the material itself, the same quantity of it purchased at any shop ought to be of precisely the same value in the eyes of all the world. Let any one make the experiment, and he would

honour, and society is reduced to a Lazzaroni state, in which it grovels contentedly in physical comforts and animal enjoyments. The high tone of refinement prevalent at a court has unquestionably, if not a direct, a beneficial influence on the upper and middling



HER MAJESTY'S DRAWING ROOM — A LADY PRESENTED TO THE QUEEN.

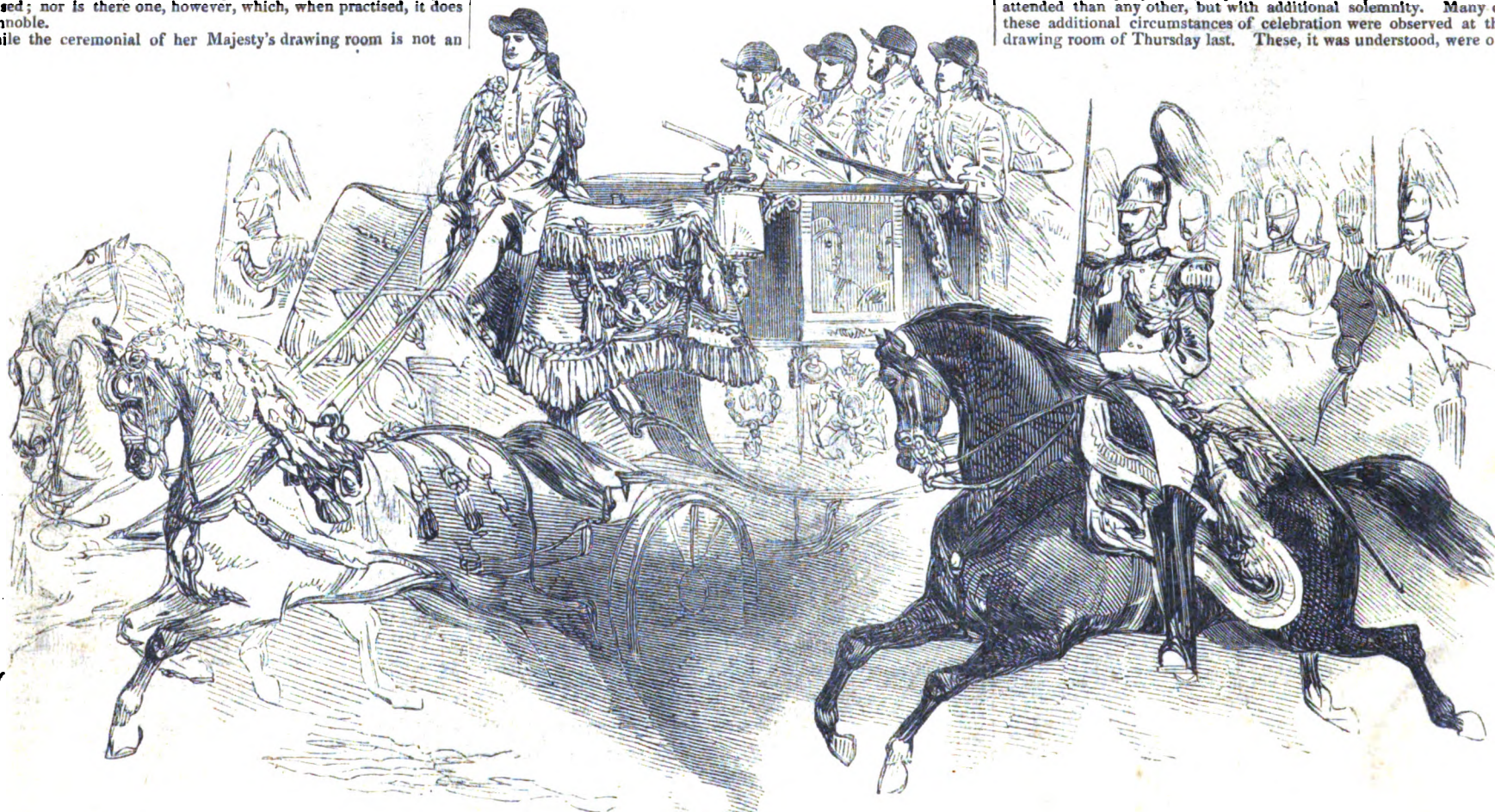
classes of society; and the value of such influence is proved by the absence of it in America. And even if refinement of that kind be often no better than external and superficial gloss, it is, at all events, preferable to the sincerity of undisguised coarseness. In every station of life courtesy, the virtue, *par excellence*, of courts, may be practised; nor is there one, however, which, when practised, it does not ennoble.

While the ceremonial of her Majesty's drawing room is not an

an occasion. Add to this, not only the surpassing richness but the studied pomp of the ladies' dresses, and the unrivalled display of plumes, trains, and jewellery. The present female court dress may

and picturesque breadth of effect which captivates the fancy, and leaves a lasting effect on the mind. Thus the *modiste* has become an artist.

The most gorgeous drawing room of the season is that which is held on her Majesty's birth-day, as it is not only more numerous attended than any other, but with additional solemnity. Many of these additional circumstances of celebration were observed at the drawing room of Thursday last. These, it was understood, were or-



HER MAJESTY'S DRAWING ROOM — THE QUEEN, ESCORTED BY A DETACHMENT OF THE LIFE GUARDS, LEAVING ST. JAMES'S PALACE.

idle and unmeaning one, it presents a scene such as can be nowhere else witnessed. Here even the lustre of beauty itself is for awhile overpowered and lost in the superior fascination of the scene itself, and of the courtly grace and dignity displayed in full force on such

safely be affirmed to be far more tasteful than that of any former period. Under the enlightened guidance of M. Vouillon — the reformer of court costumes — it has attained in an eminent degree both gracefulness and elegance, and along with those qualities a bold

dered in anticipation of the Queen's birth-day, in consideration of a certain event, to which all her Majesty's subjects look forward with sympathy, with hope, and with joy. At an early hour the members of the royal family arrived in state, escorted by guards of honour.

The Speaker of the House of Commons—in his drowsy old coach, all "gilt and gingerbread," oscillating in its straps like a grasshopper in a summer gale—the Lord Chancellor—his ordinary sobriety disturbed by gold lacings and glorious tassels—and the equity judges, attended by their respective officers, came next. Soon afterwards followed the Lord Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench—full of jocular looks and benevolent interpretations—the Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas—overlaid with common sense, and apparently a stranger to the etiquette forced upon his office—and the Chief Baron of the Exchequer—a shrewd-looking "big wig," evidently the man of all others to keep a sharp eye on the "money cases," all these wore their collars of office, a piece of etiquette first introduced at the birth day drawing room of 1842. After them came a "rush" and a "crush" of company—as many as fifteen hundred not only being present, but presented also.

On the Queen's entering the throne-room the actual ceremony of a drawing room commences, and the precision with which it is conducted is not the least remarkable circumstance connected with it. On the present occasion the Queen took her station on a little in advance of the splendid new throne, with Prince Albert and the members of the royal family near her. Beyond them were grouped the ladies and officials of the household. The presentations commenced with those of the cabinet ministers and foreign diplomatic body, succeeded by the more distinguished persons who enjoy the right of *entree*, and who have the additional privilege of standing in the "circle" during the whole of the ceremonial.

The fullest drawing-rooms ever known were those held immediately after and in honour of the coronations of George IV., William IV., and Queen Victoria. On such occasions the drawing room exhibits a more dazzling display of pomp than usual, it being customary for all ladies of the rank of peeresses to wear their coronets at the coronation itself. On Thursday last her Majesty was pleased to wear Queen Charlotte's crown, and to dispense with the indispensable lappets—much to the horror of old-fashioned people, but greatly to the advantage of her appearance.

This drawing room was further distinguished by the annual presentation of the Christ Church boys to her Majesty. The sight was a peculiar one. Truly were they, in their quaint attire, strange visitors within the walls of St. James's Palace, amidst all the pomp and pageantry of a drawing-room. They were listed to forty in number—the most intelligent and promising boys in the school—and attended by four of the masters, were admitted into the throne-room just before the ceremony of the drawing-room commenced. The Queen, on entering from the royal closet, approached the boys, and with much kindness inquired after their welfare. Each of the little fellows then fell upon his knees, and notwithstanding the embarrassments of white kid gloves was able readily to produce his map or drawing and to present it with confidence to "his Queen," as an earnest of his good intentions. The Queen dismissed them with encouraging thanks and a smile—will the "young rascals" ever forget it? Be this it may, they retired in quick time, for wine and cake and wine awaited their return to the hospital.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

PARDON OF THE CONVICT MISSIONARY.—HER MAJESTY has been graciously pleased to grant a free pardon to John Potter, a runaway convict, and an order for his immediate liberation has been received at Newgate from Sir J. Graham. It may be remembered that in October last the prisoner surrendered at the Manion House, and accused himself of escaping from Van Diemen's Land (to which colony he had been transported for ten years) before the term of banishment had expired. He stated that he was conversant with the dreadful horrors of transportation, yet he was desirous of returning, as he was desirous of an opportunity of inculcating religious and moral principles among the convicts, as they were living in an awful state of depravity. At the next session he pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to transportation for the term of his natural life, after three months' imprisonment in Newgate. Since that time the matter having been considered at the office of the Home Department, the result has been that a full pardon has been granted.

Henry Joseph Kellers.—aged 17, described as a printer, was indicted for sending a threatening letter, containing poison, to Miss Elizabeth Ward. The prisoner, it will be recollected, was tried in the course of the last sessions for sending threatening letters to some females in the Borough, and one to the churchwardens of St. George's, threatening to burn down the church. Being on bail the day before he surrendered to take his trial, he sent two letters, one to Miss Chester, aged eleven, and the other to Miss E. Ward, they both contained a white powder, which upon examination was found to be oxalic acid. In the letter directed to Miss Chester there were thirty-five grains, and in the other fifty. In another letter he declared that it was his determination to murder Miss Ward; if he could not do it by poison, he would cut her throat. The prisoner was tried, but the evidence not being sufficient he was acquitted, and was ordered to be detained by the court. While in Newgate he wrote a long letter directed to his brother, in which he admitted that he was the writer of the letters; that he had been in the habit of reading the newspapers published by Lloyd, and he thought he could become a mysterious hero. If he should escape, he would never act so foolishly again. The prisoner made no defence, and called no witnesses. His Justice Williams summed up, and the jury found him "guilty," with a recommendation to mercy. Mr. Justice Williams sentenced him to twelve months' hard labour.

The Greenwell Case.—As soon as the judges took their seats on Wednesday, Mr. Clarkson applied to their lordships to postpone the trials of William Richardson and Ann his daughter, who were jointly charged with the murder of Theodore Horatio Richardson. The male prisoner was also in another indictment charged with the wilful murder of a male bastard child. He had but a few hours since been retained for the defence, and consequently he had not had sufficient time to make himself acquainted with the whole bearing of the charge. The alleged offence had created a very great sensation in the public mind; so much so, that the crown had thought proper to prosecute. He was aware that if he informed their lordships that the circumstances connected with the case had created a great deal of prejudice in the public mind, it would not be deemed a sufficient cause to postpone the trial; but he humbly submitted that, from not being prepared to defend the accused, he had shown sufficient grounds for a postponement of the trial until the next session.

Mr. Justice Williams—Does the crown make any objection to the application?

Mr. Clarkson said Mr. Bodkin, who represented the crown, he understood had received no instructions to oppose the application.

Mr. Bodkin said he should offer no opposition to the application.

Mr. Justice Williams—Then let the trial be postponed until next session.

LAW.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER.—CALDICOTT V. BEAGIN.—BREACH OF PROMISE.—The declaration was in the usual form. The defendant pleaded, first, that he did not promise the plaintiff to marry her; secondly, that he did not refuse to perform his promise to marry the plaintiff; thirdly, that the action was brought before a reasonable time had elapsed after the defendant had promised; and lastly, that the plaintiff, before the commencement of the action, had absolved, discharged, and exonerated the defendant from his promise. On all these pleas issues were joined.

Mr. Watson (with whom was Mr. Gunning) stated the plaintiff's case. His client was a lady of great personal attractions and accomplishments, only nineteen years of age, who brought this action against a gentleman, twenty-six years of age, who, after making the most formal and deliberate efforts to secure her affections and the promise of her hand, had violated his own in the most unaccountable manner. The learned counsel, after detailing the manner in which the parties became acquainted, observed that he was wholly unable to state to the jury upon what grounds the defendant thought fit to break off his connection with the plaintiff.

Mr. Serjeant Talfourd, who appeared for the defendant, said, that so far from instructing him to make any imputations, his client was now ready to fulfil his engagement with the plaintiff.

The Chief Baron—You're rather late. (A laugh.) Mr. Watson thought it quite impossible, after the turn things had taken, and the length to which things had now gone, that a marriage could take place between the parties with anything like a prospect of happiness. The immediate cause of the rupture between the parties was that the defendant, after taking a house, and arranging for his marriage, intimated for the first time to the plaintiff that, after furnishing his house, he should only have 300*l.* or 400*l.* left, and proposed, if she thought fit, to absolve her from her promise. It was pretty clear, however, that this profession of poverty was a mere pretence, and that the defendant afterwards admitted that he had ample means to support a wife.

The following were then called:—Mr. Richard Plympton said, I am a member of the Stock Exchange, and reside at Manion Vale. I know the plaintiff, who is about nineteen years of age, and I understood her to be nineteen in June next, she is living in my family as the governess of my two daughters. She came to me with us in September, 1844. She is a person of considerable accomplishments and good manners. From her education and manners I should say that she was rather Mr. Beagin's superior. I have known him for some years. He was clerk to me from 1837 to 1842, and then got into business on the Stock Exchange for himself. He was in the habit of visiting at my house for several years. In the spring of last year I had occasion to go into the north of England, and upon my return some communications were made to me by Mr. Plympton relative to the defendant's visits to my house, which induced me to resolve upon speaking to him upon the subject. I think it was in the month of June last we spoke first on the subject. He addressed me, and said he supposed I was much surprised at his frequent visits to my house, but that I had probably heard they arose from his attachment to Miss Caldicott, and that it would be his greatest happiness to make her his wife. I told him that I should not allow him to continue his visits until I had introduced him to Miss Caldicott's father and family, and he obtained their sanction. He expressed his willingness to be introduced, and they had an interview in my presence. Mr. Caldicott said his daughter had no fortune, and I told him that to my knowledge the defendant depended only on his business, but from that time I considered him as Miss Caldicott's accepted suitor. The plaintiff and my family were much attached, and a house was looked out for, and taken in the neighbourhood of Manion Hill by the defendant. The rent of the house was to have been 75*l.* per annum, and he was to have entered into the occupation in September. On the 24th of August the defendant slept at our house, and on the morning of the 25th asked the plaintiff to accompany him to see their house. I left them, saying I had business in the city. When I returned in the evening, Mrs. Plympton made a communication to me, which induced me, when the defendant came in the evening, to see him alone. I said to him, "What have you been saying to Miss Caldicott? How could you tell her that after you had furnished your house you would have no more than 300*l.* or 400*l.* left?" He only answered, "I have been led to it. I have been too hasty." or words to that effect. Mrs. Plympton and Miss Caldicott both came into the room whilst we were talking; the latter was very much distressed, and said nothing. The defendant spoke very little, and at length got up, and turning to the plaintiff said, "If you have any message for me, you had better send it by Mrs. Plympton in

the morning." Next morning we met on the Stock Exchange, and rather a warm altercation ensued. I immediately communicated what had taken place to the plaintiff's father, and accompanied him the following day, I think, to the defendant's house in the Hackney Road. Mr. Caldicott said he came to demand if the defendant meant to fulfil his obligation to marry his daughter. The defendant said he did not. Mr. Caldicott then asked if he had any objection to make to his daughter's conduct or character, and the defendant replied that he had not. Drosses were bought, as he understood for the wedding. I did not believe the defendant's communication as to his circumstances, as I had myself lent him on one occasion on 2000*l.*, and on another 3000*l.*, which he repaid me.

Captain Caldicott, the father of the plaintiff, stated that he had been in the 60th Rifles up to 1826, and then retired from the army, and was engaged in the office of Sir C. Forbes and Co. He lived in Graham Street, Eaton Square. The plaintiff was carefully and expensively educated. He said that 50*l.* had been expended by him and his family in preparation for the wedding. Two other witnesses were called, but their evidence was not material.

Mr. Serjeant Talfourd addressed the jury for the defendant in mitigation of damages. It was quite clear from the evidence of Mr. Plympton, that the difference between the parties originated in a misunderstanding, which, if it had been treated quietly, would have turned out to be a mere lovers' quarrel, and the parties would have been before this blessed in the enjoyment of mutual affection. It had, unhappily, been treated differently, and the question now was, to what damages the lady was entitled? He thought the jury would agree with him, that very temperate damages would satisfy all the just objects the plaintiff had in view by bringing this action.

The chief Baron said it was a case for reasonable damages. The jury, after a short consultation, returned a verdict for the plaintiff, damages 300*l.*

POLICE.

LAMBETH.—A JUVENILE OFFENDER.—William Roberts, a little fellow, whose hair scarcely reaches over the forehead, was finally examined, before Mr. Henry, on a charge of stealing 2*l.* the property of Mr. Haycock, a baker, residing in the Old Kent Road. On Friday last the prisoner went to the shop of Mr. Haycock, to order some articles for his mother, and stole 2*l.* in silver from the sideboard in the parlour. He held out half the money in purchasing three pistols, and other articles, in the New Cut. One pistol he bought from the young man who sold the pistol to Quennell, with which he shot the unfortunate Fitzgerald. Mr. Haycock was in such a state of ill health as not to be able to attend, and Mr. Henry disposed of the case by sending the youthful offender for 21 days to Brixton House of Correction.

WORKSHIP STREET.—William Redway Allen, the master builder who, it will be remembered, was recently brought up to this office on a charge of feloniously uttering two forged bills of exchange to Mr. David Wilson, of Brunswick Place, City Road, was again placed at the bar, and fully committed for trial.

MARYLEBONE.—FACILITIES AFFORDED TO THIEVES BY PAWN-BROKERS FOR THE DISPOSAL OF STOLEN PROPERTY.—Richard Hickmott, a well-dressed young man, was placed at the bar before Mr. Rawlinson, charged with having stolen eight silver forks, the property of Nicholas Watby, Esq., No. 9, York Gate, Regent's Park. It is a year or more since John Lack, the footman, that he is prisoner, with whom he had once lived as fellow-servant, called to see him on the 17th inst., and that he was in the pantry by himself for some time, while he (Lack) and the butler were engaged upstairs, getting tea ready, in the drawing-room. He at length quitted the house, and on the following morning it was discovered that the forks alluded to were missing. Inquiries were made, and the prisoner was taken into custody. He had pledged part of the property with a pawnbroker, named Thompson, of East Street, Manchester Square, whom the magistrate censured very severely for the readiness with which his shopman received the plate, considering the suspicious manner in which it was pledged. The prisoner was committed for trial.

MARLBOROUGH STREET.—Mr. Richard Davis, of Stamford Street, described on the police-sheet as "gentleman," was charged with having obtained various small sums of money by means of fraudulent pretences. Mr. Ellis, shoemaker, Regent Street, said, on the 27th of January last the defendant came into his shop, and after stating that he was a friend of a Mr. Bunn, and that he was Mr. Richards of the Temple, begged for the loan of a few shillings to pay cab hire, as he had a lady waiting in a cab a short distance off, and he had unfortunately come out without his purse. Witness gave the defendant half-a-crown, but, in consequence of his dishonesty, he returned, he followed the defendant as far as Stamford Street, but there he lost sight of him. On Monday afternoon he saw the defendant standing in the Quadrant, opposite his shop, and recognising him instantly, he gave him into the custody of a constable. A person named Cosh, in the employ of Mr. Garratt, of Jermyn Street, preferred precisely a similar charge against the defendant. The defendant denied all knowledge of the charge, and asserted that the complainant must have mistaken him for some other person. Mr. Gribble, the defendant's solicitor, said the defendant had been introduced to him by a very old client, who said the defendant was a person of respectability and property. Mr. Malby decided on remanding the defendant till Tuesday next, and consented to take bail for his reappearance.

WESTMINSTER.—A young woman, in a polka peisse, solicited Mr. Burrell's advice.

"I wish to ask you," said the lady with much earnestness, "whether I may marry again. I was married about seven years ago, but my husband has since taken to himself another wife, and has gone with her to New Zealand."

Mr. Burrell: How long has he been away?

Applicant: Five years.

Mr. Burrell: Have you heard from him since that time?

Applicant: No, I have not. And you see, sir, it's exceedingly hard upon me, as a very advantageous offer has been recently made to me. With considerable earnestness: "Am I not at liberty to marry again under those circumstances?"

Mr. Burrell: If, after waiting two more years, you do not hear of your husband, you may marry again without the fear of punishment for so doing; but should your husband return he may claim you?

"That would be very unpleasant indeed," observed the lady in an under tone: "he cannot want two wives."

Mr. Burrell: You will be perfectly at liberty to prosecute him for bigamy should he return.

The last observation appeared to afford the lady some consolation.

SUPPRESSION OF AN ANCIENT CUSTOM IN DERBY.—THE RIOT ACT READ, AND THE MILITARY CALLED OUT.

The authorities of Derby announced last week their determination not to permit the game of football to be again played in Derby, according to old custom, on Shrove Tuesday. The announcement was placarded very freely, and every possible publicity was given to the notice. In order, however, to secure the town against disturbance, and to effectually put down the play, it was deemed necessary that the civil power should, in case of need, have the assistance of the military, and for this purpose two troops of the 5th Dragoon Guards, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Scarlett, from Nottingham, were located here. Several hundreds of special constables were also sworn in, and ordered to be on duty in various parts of the town.

Matters, however, appeared to take so favourable a turn, that it was hoped, and indeed, many persons felt assured, no breach of the peace would be attempted; and this belief was most materially strengthened from the circumstance that a body of the ordinary promoters, or players, visited the town hall on Monday evening last, when they delivered up a ball, declaring their intention to obey the wishes of the mayor and magistrates strictly and cheerfully, not only to abstain from playing at football themselves, but to use their endeavours to induce and prevent others from violating the law in this respect. It was pretty evident, however, from the unusually crowded state of the principal thoroughfares of the town, and particularly the Iron-gate and Corn-market, that the subject was occupying no little of the attention of the working classes. How far the persons who voluntarily offered to remain peaceable were sincere in their profession, there perhaps is no accurate means of ascertaining.

The morning of Tuesday betrayed considerable symptoms that there still lingered a strong disposition on the part of many individuals to set the law at defiance, and this feeling increased as the hour at which the game is usually played drew near. Large numbers of lads and young men thronged the streets, but not to an extent sufficiently to demand the interference of the constables, though it may be a question whether a clearance would not have been wise under the circumstances. There was, however, the strongest reason to expect that the play was given up. The special constables were on duty, and blocked up the different entrances to the market-place, where the ball has always been thrown up, in order to prevent any body of men congregating there.

Two o'clock in the day is the hour at which the play has always commenced, and at this time, with the exception that a great number of lads were in the streets, rather noisy, and giving various indications of a desire to see the game played, no material act of insubordination took place. A ball, indeed, was brought from the open ground leading from Eade Street towards the pig market, and was in the water instantaneously secured by the police, and set in pieces. Things went on the spot; but the hour, when the special constables on duty in the Morlege were insulted and attacked, and were obliged to exert themselves to put down the attempt to break the law. A good deal of confusion ensued, during which a ball was thrown out of a public-house in the Morlege, and immediately a number of persons commenced the play. The mayor (W. E. Mousley, Esq.), Dr. Baker, and the rest of the magistrates who had been in attendance during the whole day, were on the spot immediately. His worship was struck on the shoulder by a brickbat hurled by some ferocious ruffian, and severely bruised. This and other proofs of the temper of the mob were too unequivocal to be mistaken, and it became instantly necessary to have the Riot Act read. This was done, and the aid of the military was called in, the players having, meanwhile, got the ball in the water, and were proceeding to the Holms. About fifty of the dragoons accompanied the mayor and Dr. Baker, but the players were soon out of the limits of the borough, and, in fact, at the time the military arrived many of them, as well as spectators, fled into the town again. The dragoons and magistrates then returned.

CHARGE OF FORGERY.—At Greenwich police-court, John Ledger, late surveyor to the Woolwich and New Cross turnpike trusts, and who stands charged with obtaining two sums of 100*l.* and 50*l.* respectively, by means of forged receipts, in the name of the paving contractors, from John Thackeray, Esq., of Lewisham, the treasurer to the trust, was called upon in discharge of his recognisances, having been admitted to bail for a week on a medical certificate as to the dangerous state of his health. Several county magistrates were present, and Mr. Jeremy at one o'clock ordered Mr. Ledger to be called upon his recognisances, when the bail, Mr. Wheelhouse, distiller, and Mr. Thomas Callow, of Paul Street, Finsbury, licensed victualler, were informed by the worthy magistrates that their recognisances must be strictly attended to, and that if the defendant failed to appear he would be forthwith called upon the defendant. Mr. Wheelhouse said he was very sorry, but he had no other recourse but to call upon the prisoner's mother. It is reported that the offender left home on Wednesday week for America.

LAST OF HORSE AT CHILFORD.—On Monday morning, about three o'clock, the roof of the house of Mr. John Wright Graves, butcher, of Conduit Street, Chelmsford, fell in. Mr. Graves, and his son, a child about three years old, were buried in the ruins.

MYSTERIOUS CASE.

A melancholy catastrophe recently happened to a family in the neighbourhood of Nottelhouse, which is attended with circumstances of an extremely mysterious character. About a month ago, the wife of Mr. Watson, farmer at Stephenson, was taken seriously unwell, and, notwithstanding the best medical advice, not only did the virulence of the complaint continue to increase, but no idea could be formed as to what the disease really was. A female servant and Mr. Watson were soon after seized in the same way; the former had not long been indisposed when death terminated her sufferings. Last week both Mr. and Mrs. Watson came to the same melancholy end, and many others of the family seemed rapidly hastening to the same gloomy path. In the mean time, a son and daughter who had been residing at Skye, returned home. The son coming a week before his sister, had not been long under his maternal roof when he was seized with the same complaint, and his life apparently placed in the greatest jeopardy. The daughter soon followed; and no sooner had she crossed the threshold, than the same unaccountable malady laid hold of her. Three other female servants were also taken unwell, as also were several men connected with the farm, all of whom on being taken home, speedily recovered from their suffering. One man was removed three several times, and invariably on his return was attacked. The son and daughter were removed shortly after the death of their parents, and they are now only slowly recovering from their severe indisposition. As was to be expected, the mysterious nature of the disease has given rise to a great deal of speculation. Some attribute it to the parties having eaten the mutton of sheep which had died of disease. This, however, is contradicted by facts, as it appears that during the whole of last season there has not been a diseased sheep on the farm. But, independent of this circumstance, many of the persons who were taken ill had purposely abstained from taking any butcher meat whatever. We are informed also that the medical gentleman who attended the family frequently experienced attacks similar to those of his patients when he had been some time in their house, and from which he recovered only when he went home. We understand that several eminent medical men in Edinburgh have been consulted on the subject, but as yet they have not succeeded in tracing the cause of the disease, except that it may be an epidemic in the house itself. Their opinion has led to the conjecture that a sort of malarial may have been engendered in consequence of a collection of matter near the house from the farmyard, which it closely adjoins. A drain is being formed, with a view to test the truth of this supposition, and no doubt the result will be anxiously awaited.—*Edinburgh Advertiser.*

A FRIENDLY SUIT IN CHANCERY.

About eight years ago an old lady died near Aylesbury, and left a gentleman who is a prominent member of the Court of Common Council, executor to her will. Her effects were to be divided equally between her husband's and her own nephews and nieces, which was done immediately. It was found that a small farm of thirty-five acres near Harrow had been bequeathed to her for life by her husband, who had died thirty years before, and was upon her death to be divided amongst the same parties. The executors named in that will were dead, and left behind them no legal representatives. Some of the parties, twenty-three in number, having died, and their representatives having accumulated to about sixty, and some being minors, no one could be found to give a lawyer's title to the estate. In the state of things thus appeared to be but one way of getting over the embarrassment, and that was by a friendly application to the Court of Chancery upon the subject. About two years afterwards the common-councilman alluded to consented to be made a defendant, with the view of settling the point with as little expense as possible for the legatees. After five or six years of procrastination in that court, the result of the cause "*Beck v. Burn*" was as follows:—

The land had been sold for	£2580
The rent and interest were	425
	3005

The attorney's bill amounted to £1470

Four attorneys, who themselves with four plaintiffs to protect their interest had to be paid out of the estate	2407 0 0
Various other expenses of the lord of the manor, &c.	205 6 4

	2612 6 4
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His wife had a share and received 17 <i>l.</i> 2 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> , being a 23d share of the divided money, amounting to	393 13 8
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	£3006 0 0
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The attorney who protected the interest of a person who had a tenth part of a 23d share, amounting to less than 3*s.*, sent in a bill amounting to 31*s.*

INDIAN CORN—ITS PROPERTIES AS FOOD.

EXHIBITION IN THE GLASGOW ASSEMBLY ROOMS.
On Saturday last, Mr. Cowdin, the consul for the United States in Glasgow, drew around him a large party of citizens, on an invitation to luncheon in the assembly-rooms, that he might have an opportunity of exhibiting to them the bread and puddings which could be prepared in various ways from Indian meal, and of explaining its cheapness, its nutritious qualities, and stating the vast supplies which the United States were capable of yielding to this country. Amongst those present, were many of our most eminent merchants and manufacturers.

After many eloquent speeches on the condition of the people of Ireland, specimens of Indian meal were introduced to the meeting, consisting of several loaves of two distinct kinds of bread—Johnny Cakes, egg pone, puddings, &c. These were cut up and copiously distributed. The principal "fabric," or at least that which may be most available among the pinched portions of the community, in the exigency which is understood to be impending, is the Indian corn meal bread. According to the consul, whose statements were corroborated by an American cook present, the loaf which, for distinction's sake, was called No. 1., was composed solely of Indian meal, salt, and pure water. The meal used weighed 3 pounds; but such was its power of absorption, that, when baked, it weighed 5½ pounds. The meal, therefore, costing less than 1*d.* per pound, it followed that a loaf of this weight could be produced for about 3*d.*, exclusive of the expense of baking. The loaf No. 2. was composed of 2½ pounds of Indian corn meal, and one-fourth of a pound of wheat flour, and it had swelled out, after baking, to 6 pounds 6 ounces. The loaf No. 1. was a yellow, damp, fibreless, soapy-looking substance, and not by any means coaxing to the palate. It would make, we think, a better diet than potatoes *per se*; it might be delicious to a starving man, and would always "be better just than want any" to the indigent; but we cannot conceive that it will ever displace the use of wheat bread on the part of those who, by any possibility, can find the means of buying it. This, however, is matter of taste. No doubt the food is nutritious. It forms the principal part of the food of the American slaves, and they thrive upon it magnificently. The Johnny Cakes, which we think were mixed with eggs and butter, and the pudding, assisted by molasses, were really very good, and being served hot, were highly relished by the meeting. There is little doubt that this Indian meal, either by itself, or when mixed with flour, will become a most important addition to our bread stuffs, especially when scarcity threatens; but that, in ordinary times, it will be much sought after, as an article of food, by those above the rank of the wretched, we do not think at all likely. Indeed, it will have a long day before the Scottish porridge are voluntarily displaced by the "Indian Meal."

From an aged and highly respectable citizen who was present at this meeting, we learned that the use of Indian corn meal, in seasons of dearth, is not by any means new in Glasgow. In the great famine of the year 1800, for instance, when oatmeal was sold at 3*d.* per peck, and the market in High Street was guarded by the bayonets of the military, the sufferings of the lower classes were much alleviated by an importation of Indian corn. In the preceding famine year of 1782, the scarcity was much lessened by the forethought of the benevolent David Dale, who caused the importation of large quantities of white peas from Belgium, which, mixed with modicum of oatmeal or potatoes, made a capital meal.

RECIPTS FOR USING THE FLOUR OF INDIAN CORN.
The importation of Indian corn, which is going on both in England and Ireland, will prove of little service in alleviating the wants of the poor, unless they be informed of the best methods of preparing it for food. This information it is now in our power to afford, the following receipts, having been kindly forwarded to us from North America.

Indian corn when ground makes excellent gruel, prepared in the same way as oatmeal gruel; and what is called *mush* is the same thing as Lancashire oatmeal porridge; but it is necessary, in making this, that it be very well boiled. In summer it is eaten cold, and is very much liked. Treacle may be eaten with this. Indian meal is considered a great improvement, either to white or brown bread; about one third of Indian meal should be mixed with wheaten flour: this is especially advantageous in case of the flour being damaged by wet.

Indian bread is excellent, and is made thus:—To a quart of sour milk, or butter-milk, as much corn meal should be added as will make it into a thick batter; a little salt, and a tea-spoonful of carbonate of soda dissolved in water, acts upon the acid of the buttermilk, and the effervescence causes the bread to be light; a spoonful of coarse sugar is an improvement, as is also a little butter or melted lard. This must be baked in well-greased tins, sufficiently large to allow the cake to be about an inch thick; they must be baked in a quick oven. They are best eaten hot, but are very good cold. Treacle is excellent with these. When sour milk cannot be procured, fresh milk may be substituted, adding a table spoonful of vinegar; but the carbonate of soda must not be stirred in until just before putting into the oven. Another way of making this bread is to pour boiling sweet milk over the meal, and, when cool, add three eggs, and a little salt.

What is called *Indian Slap-Jack* would be very available in those parts of Great Britain where girdle cakes and bread of that description is used. They are very excellent, and are thus made:—Scald a quart of Indian meal; when lukewarm add a few spoonfuls of wheaten flour, half a tea-cup full of yeast, and a little salt, and when sufficiently risen, bake them on a well-greased bakestone. They are best eaten hot. Another way, and the most approved here, is to mix about half the meal into boiling milk and water; when cool, stir in the remainder of the meal so as to make a thick batter, mixing in two or three spoonfuls of flour, three eggs, and two tea-spoonfuls of salt.

To make *Johnny Cakes*.—Scald a quart of Indian meal with a sufficient quantity of water to make it into a thick batter; stir in two or three spoonfuls of salt; mould it in the hand into small cakes, rubbing a good deal of flour in the hand to prevent them sticking. These cakes are tried in lard; when browned on one side turn them over. They take about twenty minutes in baking. Eat them hot with treacle.

To make *Hoe Cakes*.—Scald a quart of Indian meal with a pint of water enough to make a thick batter; stir in two tea-spoonfuls of salt, and a small quantity of butter melted; put it into a well-greased tin, and bake it half an hour.

Hooping is made from the unpressed Indian corn. The husk is freed from the grain in a mill, and the grain in this state resembles the finest tapioca. Boil it till soft in water. It is extremely good thus boiled, and eaten in milk, and with the addition of a little sugar and spice, resembles English frumery. What is called *Star's Humpty* is made by steeping the grains in weak ley,

which loosens the husk, so that it is easily removed without the necessity of the mill.

Bannocks, or Indian Cakes, are made thus, and are fit for the most luxurious table. Stir a cream pound of butter and a pound and a half of brown sugar; beat up six eggs and mix together; add a tea-spoonful of cinnamon and the same of ginger; stir in three pounds and a quarter of sifted Indian meal and a quarter of a pound of wheaten flour. Bake in cups or small tin moulds, and eat when cold.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE POLITICAL RIDER, OR PEEL'S RAPID ACT OF HORSEMANSHIP.—The world has been lately astonished by the very rapid act of horsemanship performed by Sir R. Peel on his two celebrated couriers Protection and Free Trade. Protection is a very heavy charger, but Free Trade is a light and active filly, always going a-head with great speed and energy. The great merit of Peel consists in the skill he has exhibited in giving the reins, now to one, and now to the other, with wonderful dexterity; now tightening the bridle, and now relaxing it; and, indeed, playing fast and loose with wonderful dexterity. Through his evidently his greater command over Free Trade, he controls Protection with remarkable adroitness. Altogether, his performance is among the most wonderful efforts of modern horsemanship. — *Punch.*

MILDNESS OF THE SEASON.—In a garden at the Triangle, at Huckleby, a blackbird has a nest in which she has reared five young birds. Every species of insect common to the later spring months is in active energy, and even that migrant bird, the redstart, has returned to an old haunt which it has resorted to in a tree for nearly forty years.

VICTORIA PARK.—On account of the propitious state of the weather, the planting has been carried on very actively, and nearly fifty thousand are put in the ground. Nearly one half of the outer plantations have been laid down and the roads completed. The progress of the operations attracts a great number of visitors, particularly on Sundays, and last Sunday an estimate was made, from which it appears that 250 passed through the gates at the chief entrance from Bonner's-fields every five minutes for eight hours in succession. Eight park-keepers are employed in preserving order, and the ordinary regulations for the other parks are strictly adhered to.

Esquire (literally, a shield-bearer), is the next title or dignity to that of knight. Some derive the word from *equus*, a horse; and in Germany the untitled nobility are still called the equestrian order; and it would seem that the company at Astley's, being all of the equestrian order, would rank with the barons of Germany. The sons of the nobility, and the members themselves of certain professions, are rightful esquires; and writers on precedence talk of esquires having been created by investiture with silver spurs, which has given way to the custom of investiture with a steel pen, for esquires are now created every day by having letters addressed to them. It has been said that such esquires have quite as good a title as the rest, for they can prove their title to the letter. — *Punch's Dictionary.*

MR. SHARMAN CRAWFORD ON THE MILITIA MOVEMENT.—The following communication from the hon. member for Rochdale will be read with deep interest:—"London, Feb. 20. Dear Sir, I have received your letter, together with petitions from the inhabitants of Rochdale, Smallbridge, and Littleborough, against the enrolment of the militia, which I shall take care to present to the House of Commons. A question was lately put to Sir James Graham on this subject; he answered, that there was no immediate intention of enrolling the militia, but that it was intended to introduce a bill for consolidating and amending the Militia Acts, and by which the mode of raising it by, he expected, would be improved. Notwithstanding this statement, I think it is highly desirable the opinion of the country should be expressed with regard to compulsory conscription in any form. Besides other objections, the system of hallooting for the militia has always fallen with most unjust and intolerable pressure upon the poor; and I am satisfied there is no real necessity for resorting to such means of raising a militia body in any case in this country. I am convinced that if it were necessary to provide for the defence of the native soil of Englishmen against foreign aggression the voluntary services of the people would not be refused. If, then, security against the possible contingencies of foreign war be their object, that security can best be obtained by such improvement in the militia and conscription as will give the people that just share of influence in the Legislature which they do not now possess, but which they respectfully claim; and thus creating that assurance of just laws and good government which will always bind the hearts and affections of the people to the state. If this great basis of national defence be firmly established, no foreign enemy shall ever be able to raise a triumphant standard on British land. I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully, W. S. CRAWFORD."

"Mr. W. Logan, Rochdale."—The merchants importing the article called "Berlin wool" into this country, not understanding whether it would be freed from duty by the new tariff, on the ground of its being a manufacture of wool, have applied, through our member, Mr. W. Adam, jun., to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, to know what would be the effect of the new tariff on that commodity. We understand the reply to have been, that as Berlin wool is a species of "worsted yarn," and, as that article is not mentioned in the new tariff, it will still be subject to the same duty as before—namely, 6d. per pound. The Chancellor of the Exchequer stated, that Berlin wool was regarded as an article of luxury, and therefore as a fit subject of taxation. The matter is one of insignificant amount, but we feel confident that the Minister is wrong in his principle, and that the duty ought in justice and consistency to be wholly repealed.

LONDON INVENTORS' AND MECHANICS' SOCIETY.—Wednesday evening a numerous attended public meeting was held in the theatre of the Western Literary and Scientific Institution, Leicester Square, for the purpose of forming a society to aid the working classes in obtaining patents for their inventions. Mr. Duncumb, M.P. was in the chair. The Hon. Gentleman said, that the plan the gentlemen by whom the meeting had been convened had in view was to form an association of inventors and mechanics, for the purpose of furnishing poor and ingenious mechanics the means of bringing their inventions fully before the public. (Hear.) If the society was established, they would have an opportunity of applying their inventions to some useful purposes—a matter of some difficulty now, considering the enormous expense of obtaining patents. The meeting was addressed by Mr. Prior, Mr. Horry (the barrister), Mr. Dalrymple, Mr. South, and other gentlemen; and resolutions to the following effect were carried:—"That the present patent laws are injurious to the interests of inventors and mechanics generally; that a society should be established to enable inventors and mechanics to take out letters patent for their useful inventions; and that a committee be accordingly appointed to form such Society. Thanks were then given to the Hon. Member in the chair, and the meeting separated."

SOCIETY OF ARTS.—A valuable paper was, on Wednesday evening, submitted to this society by Dr. Ritterbrandt. "On the Formation of Incrustations in Steam Boilers, and of the means of preventing it." It was stated that the cause of the explosions of boilers was the thick incrustation of carbonate of lime, which takes place in consequence of the carbonic acid gas, by which the lime of the water was held in solution, being drawn off by heat. As soon as the agitation of the water ceases, the disengaged lime begins to crystallise, a compact stannate mass is formed in the boiler. This coating, specimens of which, to the thickness of an inch, were exhibited, causes great injury to the boiler, an increased consumption of fuel, and a considerable expense to the owners of the ship or railway in its removal. But the greatest mischief arising from it is, that it renders the boiler liable to burst. Now, the means proposed by Dr. Ritterbrandt for the prevention of these drawbacks, are of the most simple yet effective character. He adds a proper proportion of chloride of ammonia to the water, the muriatic acid of which contributes to the destruction of lime, as insoluble salt, and forms muriate of ammonia, which is readily held in solution by the water. The boiler is thus kept free from the incrustation and is rendered much more durable, and is at the same time freed from the inconveniences above named. This chemical application of muriate of ammonia to the purposes of steam navigation, is one of extreme importance, and will, without doubt, meet with the notice it certainly merits.

CAUTION.—ARMORIAL BEARINGS.—On Tuesday last, at Bletsoe, the Rev. John Wing, of Stevington, appealed against a surcharge for using armorial bearings. Williams, the surveyor of the district, laid the information in consequence of the rev. gentleman having stamped a letter sent to the surveyor, for a charitable purpose, with the insignia of a swan. Mr. Wing denied that the seal used had any heraldic style about it, or that he had intended to use it as such; he characterised the information as a violation of confidence, and an oppressive exaction, not contemplated by the legislature. As the information was persisted in, there was no alternative but to indict a fine amounting to 2*l.* 8*s.*

RAILWAY ACQUIRES.—In the course of the proceedings in the committee on the Boston, Newark, and Sh-field Railway, on Monday an objection was taken, that in the submitted contract with the names of the subscribers, of the names of Bican and Bagley, was added the important word "acquire." A witness was called, who proved that Mr. Bican, of Hungerford Hall, "acquire," was no other than the cook in Mr. Gregory's establishment, and that Mr. Bagley's occupation was to transfer Mr. Bican's dishes from the cooking department to the parlour. The couple of kitchen "acquires" were dressed like gentlemen when they signed the deed, and a witness who was called, to speak to the respectability of their dress, and the elegance of their manners, was of opinion that even if Mr. Bican had on his white cap, and Mr. Bagley was decked with the official shoulder-knot, he would still have considered them "gentlemen," or at any rate "gents." The chairman, however, was of a different opinion, and decided that the standing orders had not been complied with, inasmuch as the two acquires had assumed a designation to which they were not entitled.

EXECUTIONS.—By a return obtained by Mr. Ewart (Dumfries), a list is given of the number of persons executed for all crimes, and committed for murder, in England and Wales, from 1813 to 1833, as also the number of persons executed in London and Middlesex from 1825 to 1833 inclusive. In 1813 as many as 120 persons were executed for all crimes, of which 24 were executed at York and 17 in Middlesex (including London). In that year 30 were hanged for murder; the number committed for murder was 87. For the three following years the executions (for all crimes) were under 100. In 1817 they numbered 115, in 1819 they were 108, and in the year following 107. In 1821 the number was 114, and from that year to the end of 1833 the number executed in England and Wales for all crimes were under 100 in each year. In 1833 (the last year mentioned), it appears that 33 were executed for all crimes. 52 were committed for murder, in 9 of which there was no prosecution; 30 were acquitted, 4 found to be insane; 9 were convicted, 6 were executed, and 3 committed or pardoned. With respect to the executions in London for the last 21 years (1825 to 1833 inclusive), it appears that the executions in London and Middlesex, for all crimes, numbered 129, of which 24 were for murder. In the same period 155 were committed for murder, and 37 convicted of the crime. The only triennial period in which no execution occurred in London was 1834, 1835, and 1836. In the seven triennial periods embraced in the return respecting London, the following result is given:—In 1825, 1826, and 1827 the number was 53; in the next triennial period, 62; in the next, 12; in the next, none; next, 3; the next, 4; and the last 5; that is, in the last nine years only 12 persons have been executed in London.

PARISH OF KENSINGTON.—On Wednesday a numerous meeting of the inhabitants of the parish of St. Mary Abbots, Kensington, was held pursuant to public notice, in the vestry room of the old church, to take into consideration the propriety of petitioning Parliament for the total and immediate repeal of the tyrannical New Buildings Act, and of the Window Tax."

THE LATE POTATO RIOTS IN INVERNESS.—We are happy to state that the town is now quiet. The military detachment returned to Fort George on Friday last. The total number of rioters committed to prison was thirty-nine, but of these nineteen were speedily liberated. Twenty remain for trial, of whom thirteen are at large, on sufficient bail, and seven are in prison. On the 10th instant, a meeting was held in the town-hall, in order to complete the formation of a provisional society for the purpose of procuring and supplying the poorer classes with this essential article of food. After some discussion, it was agreed that each member of the association should advance a sum of 5*d.* in order to form a fund for purchasing potatoes, and that these should be retailed every day, not more than two pence at a time, at the ordinary market prices. A committee was formed for carrying out these objects. The town council agreed to advance a sum of 50*l.* The committee have been active in purchasing large supplies from the neighbouring districts, and have opened a store where potatoes are selling at 4*d.* per stone, being at the rate of 16*s.* per boll. The public market is well supplied. — *Inverness Courier.*

A LEGAL WITTCISM.—In the course of Sir Thomas Wyld's argument on Monday, at the bar of the House of Lords, in Wood's appeal case, the learned counsel had occasion to refer to a case in the books, in which a rat is stated to have mutilated a will. Lord Brougham: "The rat is a surprising animal; but I was not before aware that it ever practised as a conveyancer. I knew it to be fond of shilling uses." "It is," interposed the Lord Chancellor, "fonder of corn." "Doubtless," rejoined Lord Brougham, "it is verra fond of corn."

BRITISH SPORTS.

MANCHESTER, TUESDAY EVENING.

CHESTER CUP.—Merely instancing that the following bets were laid, viz. 20 to 1 to 30*l.* against Sweetmeat, 25 to 1 to 30*l.* against Whitstone; 33 to 1 to a few pounds, afterwards 500 to 10 against Fitzalbert; 400 to 10 against Collier; 1000 to 20 against Disord; 500 to 10 against Weatherbit; and 500 to 10 against Inheritor. We may add that the meeting at the room this morning was unproductive of interest in any other point of view, and that the following quotations comprise the closing prices:—

20 to 1 agst Sweetmeat (taken)	40 to 1 agst Hope
25 to 1 agst Best Lower	40 to 1 agst Colleen Dhu (taken)
25 to 1 agst Whitstone (taken)	40 to 1 agst Wash
25 to 1 agst Mermaid (offered)	50 to 1 agst Weatherbit (taken)
25 to 1 agst The Baron	50 to 1 agst Columbus
30 to 1 agst Micky Free	50 to 1 agst Crim Bon (take 500 to 7)
30 to 1 agst Italian (offered)	1000 to 15 agst Billy Purvis (offered)
30 to 1 agst Mrs Burns (take 33 to 1)	1000 to 15 agst Conington (offered)
30 to 1 agst Cataract	1000 to 15 agst Polish (offered)
5 to 1 agst Sting	
14 to 1 agst Brocardo	50 to 1 agst Spithood
20 to 1 agst Iago	500 to 15 agst Malcolm (tk. aft. off.)
	1000 to 15 agst Payton (taken).

TROTTERS.—On Tuesday, the match between Mr. Russell and Mr. Jenks to trot their horses, came off on Saturday morning, the contest causing considerable betting in the sporting world. The match was to be trotted in harness over five miles, for a stake of 100*l.*; an unusual number of spectators being present at the race; the horses having been harnessed to light match carts, and starting at a rattling pace, performed the first mile in 3*m.* 10*s.* in three minutes and twelve seconds. Mr. Russell's horse then took the lead, and after a splitting race, the match was brought to a conclusion by his coming in the winner, covering the distance in seventeen minutes.

TATTERSALL'S.

20 to 1 agst Sweetmeat	50 to 1 agst Roderick
25 to 1 agst Mermaid	50 to 1 agst Columbus
Not half a dozen bets laid.	
15 to 2 agst Scott's lot	30 to 1 agst Tibthorpe (offers to take)
10 to 1 agst Brocardo	
Only one bet laid.	

THE CHURCH.

PREBENDS.—The Hon. and Rev. W. W. Braham Ponsonby, M.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge, has been instituted by the Lord Bishop of Salisbury to the vicarage of Canford Magna, Dorsetshire, vacated by the death of the Rev. William Smith, on the presentation of Lord de Mauley. His lordship has also licensed the Rev. John Harman Sumner, M.A., to the perpetual curacy of Swallowcliffe, Wiltshire, vacant by the accession of the Rev. W. T. Marshall, on the nomination of the Very Rev. H. Pearson, D.D., Dean of Salisbury.

The warden and fellows of New College, Oxford, have presented the Rev. Gilbert Heathcote, M.A., to the vicarage of Colerne, Wiltshire, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. A. C. Price, M.A.

The Lord Bishop of London has appointed the Rev. John Edward Kempe, M.A., curate of Clipping Barnet, and late fellow of the University of Cambridge, to the incumbency of the new church now building on the east side of Clipping Barnet, Clipping Barnet, Square.

The Lord Bishop of Winchester has instituted the Rev. Arthur John Wade, M.A., to the incumbency of the Holy Trinity Church, Ryde, Isle of Wight.

The Rev. William George Sinclair Addison, M.A., has been licensed to the curacy of Decatur, in the county of Gloucester, on the nomination of the lord bishop of the diocese.

The Lord Bishop of Lincoln has instituted the Rev. William Ludlow, M.A., of St. Peter's College, Cambridge, to the vicarage of Kirtlington, Lincolnshire, on the nomination of the University of Cambridge. By this appointment the curacy of St. Botolph's, Aldgate, in the diocese of London, is vacant.

The Rev. Bryan Kinsman, M.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge, rector of St. Paul's, Exeter, has been appointed rural dean of the deanery of Exeter, vice the Rev. J. Armstrong.

The Rev. Henry Cole, M.A., minister of Tavistock Chapel, Broad Court, Drury Lane, has been appointed to the Evening Lectureship of St. Mary Somerset, Upper Thames Street.

BRITISH FUNDS.—CLOSING PRICES.

Bank Stock	209½	India Stock	261
3 per Cent. Red.	96½	Ditto Bonds	—
3 per Cent. Cons.	96½	South Sea Old Annuities	—
3½ per Cent. Red.	97	Ditto New Annuities	90½
New 5 per Cent.	98½	Ex. Bill 1000 <i>l.</i>	35
Long Annuities to expire—		Ditto Small	35
Jan. 1860	101	Bank Stock for Act.	—
Oct. 1859	101 11-16	Consols for Act.	90½
Jan. 1860	101 5-16	India Stock for Act.	—
Brazilian Bonds	—	Spanish 5 per Cent.	27
Colombian 5 per Cent.	—	Ditto 3 per Cent.	34½
Cuba Bonds 6 per Cent.	—	French 3 per Cent.	34½
Danish 3 per Cent.	—	Ditto 2½ per Cent.	34½
Peruvian 6 per Cent.	38	Ditto 4 per Cent.	96½

LONDON GAZETTE.—FRIDAY, FEB. 20.
BANKRUPT.—A. TARNOP, jun., Steward Street, Spitalfields, silk-manufacturer. — J. HARRIS, Leadenhall Market, butcher. — H. DOCKER, Pall Mall, oilman. — C. COLLINS, Kidderminster, yarn and commission agent. — R. H. BLACKER and C. EBBITT, jun., Great Britain Street, warehousemen. — J. DALTON, Wandsworth, grocer. — J. KNOX, jeweller. — T. M. TAYLOR, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, merchant. — J. BRACKETT, Cockermouth, Cumberland, tanner. — J. PHILLIPS, W. HARRIS, and J. BRACKETT, Cockermouth, Cumberland, tanner. — C. COLLINS, Kidderminster, yarn-dealer. — J. C. CHAMBERS, Ipsley, Warwickshire, needle-manufacturer. — J. MILLAR, Stourport, Worcestershire, lincolner. — E. HOARE, Falkirk, Gloucestershire, clothier.

LONDON GAZETTE.—TUESDAY, FEB. 24.
BANKRUPT.—H. J. and E. TODD, Bow Churchyard, City, warehousemen. — A. FREEDMAN, jun., Steward Street, Spitalfields, silk-manufacturer. — G. MORGAN, John's Row, St. Luke's, Walworth, chandler. — J. SELL, Sun Street, Bishopsgate Without, City, plumber. — R. GARLAND, W. COLE, Wickham Market, Suffolk, innkeeper. — V. KIRBY, Great Melton, Norfolk, cattle dealer. — W. P. COLE, Wickham Market, Suffolk, innkeeper. — S. and W. HOLDSWORTH, Drighlington, Yorkshire, millers. — W. LONGSTON and B. BENTLEY, Rochdale, Lancashire, wool merchants. — W. RAYTON, Wakefield, Yorkshire, surgeon. — S. VENTRE, Liverpool, merchant. — J. WATSON, Liverpool, coal merchant. — R. K. FRANKLIN, Scarborough, Yorkshire, joiner. — E. S. HARTLEY, Birmingham, grocer. — S. HURSTON, Bradford, Yorkshire, stockbroker.

MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, WEDNESDAY.—The arrivals of English wheat since Monday, coastwise, as well as by land carriage, and samples, have been again moderate, but the stands to-day were fairly supplied with samples of that article. The finest qualities moved off steadily at very full prices, but all other kinds were much neglected.

For free foreign wheat the demand was inactive, yet the holders would not sell except at extreme figures.

Bonded grain was a mere drug.

Malt and barley were rather more inquired for, but grinding and distilling sorts were a slow sale.

The show of which was seasonably extensive, comparatively little was doing.

The oat trade was exceedingly dull, at the late decline in value.

Beans, peas, and flour as last advised.

ARRIVALS.—English: Wheat, 1330; barley, 1310; oats, 1620; flour, 1340 sacks. Irish: Oats, 2200. Foreign: Wheat, 8000 qrs.; oats, 60 qrs.

NEW FLOUR MARKET.—The arrivals of flour since Monday, coastwise, as well as by land carriage, and samples, have been again moderate, but the stands to-day were fairly supplied with samples of that article. The finest qualities moved off steadily at very full prices, but all other kinds were much neglected.

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better quality, but the result was in every case the same. There are literally no potatoes remaining in that part of the country." This, be it remembered, was in February, at least five months before there can be any natural supply from the product of the earth.

In two districts alone of the union of Waterford, there are, early as it is in the year, three hundred persons whose amount of provision in store is on the eve of exhaustion. The rot among the potatoes continues without intermission eagerly to snatch from the people the small amount of food they do possess, and the distress experienced by the poorer classes is not only dreadful, but, if possible, increasing.

In several hundred electoral districts seven tenths of the crop has

as it was understood that Government had sent an agent with money to purchase provisions, they considered themselves relieved from any further thought about the poor; and the very persons who had been fed by the bounty of the public assembled in crowds, attacked the meal carts, and carried off the booty, so that no government supplies could be sent into the country without a guard; and even this was not enough. In vain did the troops, who were called in, endeavour to prevail on them to desist; the consequence was that two or three were killed and as many wounded. The Catholic archbishop of Tuam (not the present Dr. M'Hale, but Dr. Kelly, a very different character) made it known that one of the wounded aggressors, on his death-bed, declared that he was not in want, and lamented that he should have been engaged in so unwarrantable a proceeding. The peasantry seemed to think that there was no wrong whatever in attacking and plundering the public property; and the proof that they acted on this principle is, that in the midst of all these riotous proceedings, private property of every description, even provisions of various kinds, passed through the assembled multitude without the slightest molestation."

In the prospect of the present emergency, the lord-lieutenant of Waterford, Lord Stuart de Decies, proposed to Government that the



RETURNING FROM MARKET—THE LAST LOAD OF POTATOES.—A SKETCH IN KERRY.

been destroyed, and in six hundred of those districts more than half of the potatoes have completely gone, and in some, seven eighths of the produce has been destroyed.

To the great and widely-extended evils which now prevail, the Government has been awake. It exercised a wise precaution in their anticipation, and they will doubtless profit in the arrangements they are making by recalling the past. In 1831 the Government decided on relieving the starving population of the west, and sent Sir John Hill, the superintendent of Deptford Victualling Yard, to Mayo and Galway. His business was to manage the funds, to purchase and distribute meat and potatoes among the starving inhabitants, at the very lowest prices at which they could be procured, and to deal out a large sum of money to such as were absolutely destitute.

And what was the result? He found very little disease prevailing,

prices should be kept down by the establishment of stores of corn to be sold at cost price in such places as Youghal, Dungannon, Waterford, Carrick, Clonmel, and perhaps Lismore, in all of which there was an adequate military force for the protection of such granaries if established. No part of the country would then be beyond twelve or fourteen miles distance from a depot, whence food on moderate terms might be drawn to those localities which stood in need of a supply.

It is worthy of remark that the provision resorted to by Government for the present crisis is the very substance that Sir John Hill was told "would not be eaten by the peasantry, and was not adapted to their constitutions;" and that, notwithstanding this, they have done so with the most commendable sagacity.

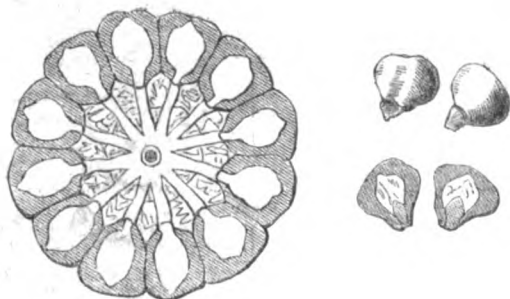
Maize, or Indian corn, is the noblest of the cereal grasses. The American presents the largest varieties. One is generally four or five feet high, but it sometimes acquires, in favourable situations, the height of seven or ten feet. Its spike or ear, called the cob, containing the seeds, is eight or ten inches in length, and five or six in circumference. A second and smaller variety is cultivated in Spain, Portugal, and Lombardy. A still smaller sort will ripen here in ordinary seasons, and it is supposed, might be cultivated, from its growing so rapidly as to escape the frosts of spring and autumn. Cobbett was enthusiastic in its praise, but he most probably exaggerated the excellences of the plant, and its successful culture in this country may still be fairly questioned.

The nutritive power of Indian corn is generally considered not great, from being said to contain very little gluten and sugar ready formed. An addition of wheat flour has been considered necessary to ferment it into good bread. But facts assign it a far higher place as an article of food than many imagine. It is generally cultivated in the southern and eastern parts of the continent of Europe as bread-corn: it has there acquired the name of blé de Turquie, or Turkey corn, from its being supposed to have been brought from the Levant by the Mahomedans. Its wholesomeness and nutritious power are demonstrated too by the athletic peasantry of the Tyrol; and the American and West Indian labourers think no bread so strengthening as that made of Indian corn.

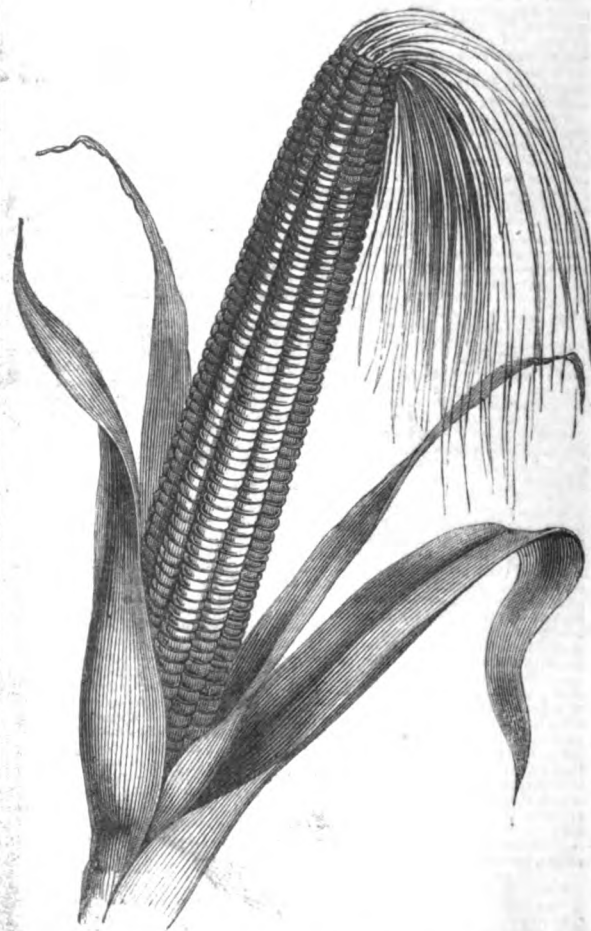
Facts of this kind, therefore, fully sustained the Government in

"The best direction to be given to our people is, to tell them to cook the Indian meal as they have been from time immemorial accustomed to cook oatmeal."

In the view then of threatened famine in Ireland, it is matter of consolation and thankfulness, that such a provision has been made, and it is marvellous with how small means a great calamity in that country may be met. It appears that in the famine of 1831, five eighths of the whole population of Mayo were in a state of destitution. But what was the aid that the poor received to purchase potatoes and meal? The sum of sevenpence a week was allotted to each indi-



Section of an Ear of Maize Corn, with b and c, the flowers and seeds.



Ear of Maize Corn emerging from its sheath, and spreading its tassel of pistils to catch the pollen of the stamiferous flowers.

vidual. One penny a day was thus, on that occasion, to each individual of 225,680 persons, and these chiefly the inhabitants of Mayo, a relief from famine! This is a fact that may well be pondered. When a penny a day will save multitudes during the months of famine from death by starvation, what may not be effected by a small amount of property judiciously, kindly, and constantly employed?

Many years ago, Cobbett denounced the potato as one means of keeping the Irish peasantry in that degraded and wretched condition in which they are beheld. Had he been living he would have rejoiced in the potato rot as the precursors of great benefits to that suffering people. It is a curious fact that with him Father Mathew has a strong sympathy. In a recent letter, from which we have already quoted, he writes:—"I hope for many ulterior advantages from what at present is a calamity; our people will be deterred from



MAIZE PLANT.

and no general scarcity of food; but cargoes of oats were shipped off and provisions were locked up by way of raising the prices of articles of the first necessity. Fabricated accounts of disease and death by starvation were eagerly brought forward at the meetings called by Sir John of the principal inhabitants and clergy of Mayo and Galway, and every artifice was employed, through some of the Irish newspapers, to create an alarm of famine.

Such was the state of things as described by Mr. Barrow. He also says, "Attempts were made to get possession of the public money thus sent, and to purchase provisions at high prices, to which they had been fictitiously raised. But Sir John Hill was too well conversant with matters of this kind to suffer himself to be duped. He had laid his plans in Liverpool and Dublin, to obtain meal and potatoes, and ship them off quietly to the western ports; and as these supplies dropped into Westport and Galway, the result of their importation was that the price of oatmeal was immediately brought down to from 18s. to 12s. a ton, and the hoarded meal was now brought to market. On one occasion, when, from the state of the weather, the provision ships could not enter the bay, a cargo of Indian corn, or maize, was purchased, but Sir John Hill was told that the poor would not eat it, as it was not adapted to Irish constitutions. 'The Irish are,' adds Mr. Barrow, 'a singular people. As soon

the arrangements they have made, and there are others by which their sagacity is still further confirmed. Father Mathew states that he received some years ago a parcel of Indian meal, that he and his friends considered it a valuable gift, and that he is of opinion that the bread made wholly of the Indian flour is superior to that of which wheat flour or oatmeal forms a part.

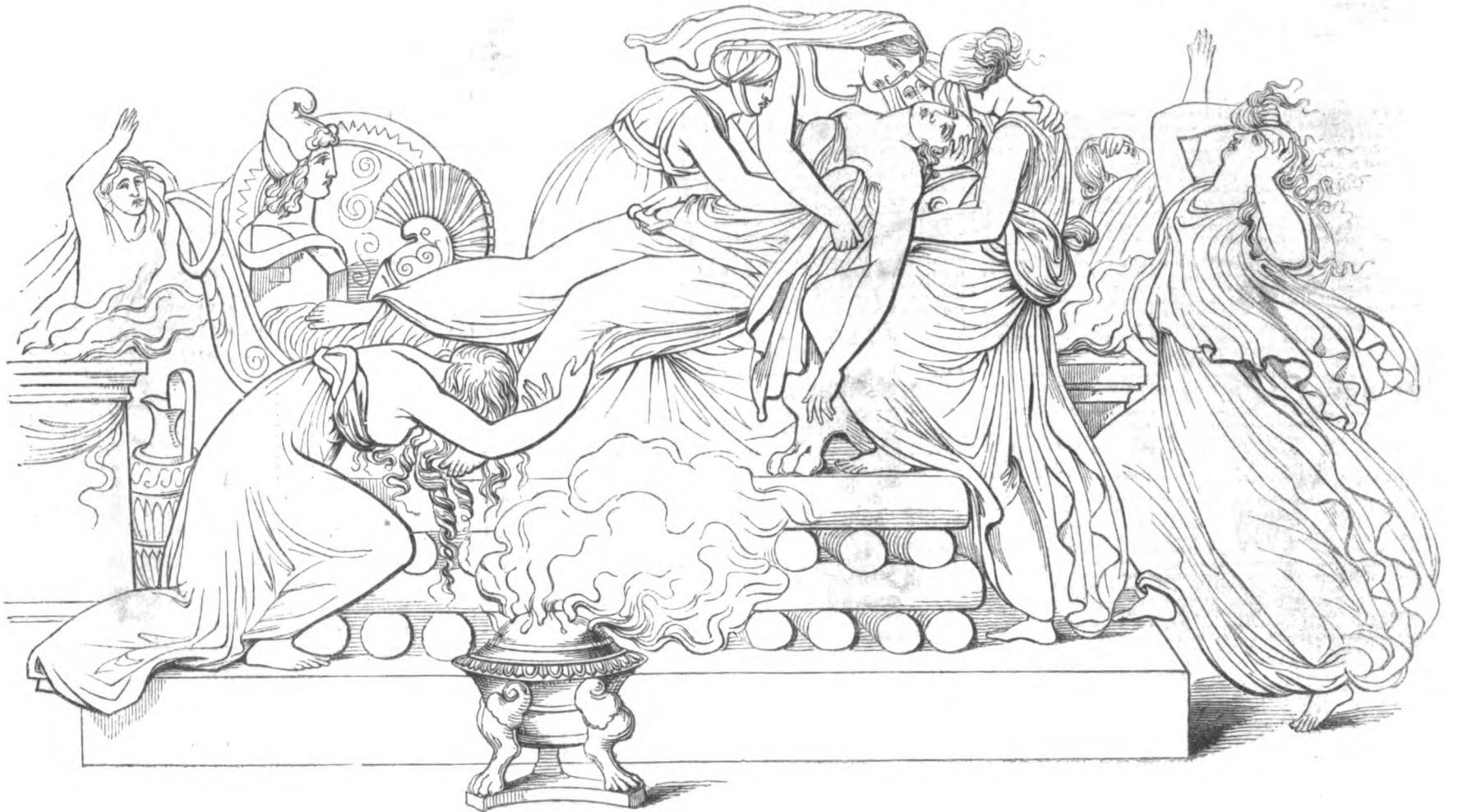
"I have also made," he says, "what, in America, is called harmony, of the whole grain shelled, and well boiled, and seasoned with salt and onions, and I consider this to be an excellent and simple mode of preparing this grain for human food.

depending solely on potatoes for food; and I have been long of opinion, that if there was a value set upon the time consumed in the cultivation of potatoes, and on the saving of turf to boil them thrice a day, and the employment of the entire family in this drudgery, wheaten bread would be found a much cheaper food."

Heartily, most heartily do we unite in these hopes, and in the desire that there may be speedily such a practical improvement of the opinion thus stated, an opinion so abundantly confirmed, that, in the possession of a better food, there may be a satisfactory indication of the greatly improved condition of the whole people.



A POTATO DINNER, CAHIRCIVERN.



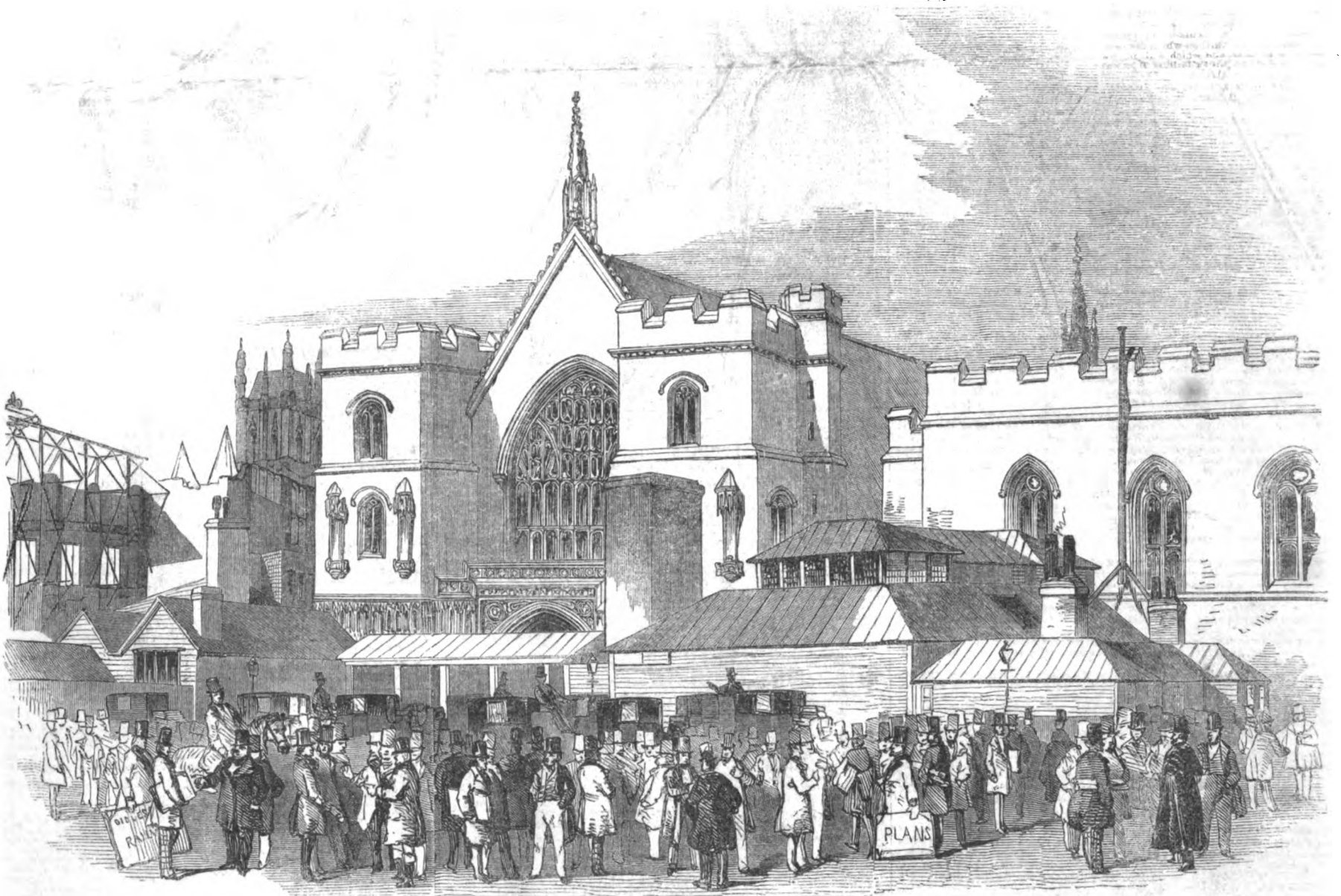
KELLER'S GROUP—THE DEATH OF DIDO.

LIVING PICTURES.

The example set by M. Keller seems about to be followed to the extent of becoming a national amusement. Already "Tableaux Vivans" are publicly exhibited in various parts of the metropolis;

and in the provinces they are received with the greatest favour. We have done much to aid this movement; our cuts have served the cause more than a thousand advertisements; and we are glad to find that the exhibitions are likely to instruct as well as amuse the public. The last of M. Keller's groups represented the death of Dido. The

performers, in building up the "tableaux," maintained their famous rigidity of muscle with their accustomed skill; and had the chiaro scuro of the scene been as perfect as the composition of the picture, it would have shared honour with Reynolds' gorgeous painting of the same subject



PALACE YARD.—THE RAILWAY COMMITTEE ROOMS IN FRONT OF WESTMINSTER HALL.

PALACE YARD.

RAILWAY SPECULATIONS.

The mania for railways is not yet subdued, notwithstanding the heavy break that has been put on to impede the progress of the several schemes. Had mere public comfort and convenience been the main object of the shareholders, we might have been induced to

extend commiseration towards the sufferers who, squeezing the glittering bubble with too great a pressure, have witnessed its bursting and evaporation into thin air. It is true that nearly all prospectuses commence with eulogies on the generosity of directors, who, solely in consideration of the advantages to be derived by a particular community, lend the influence of their names (not a word about shares) to promote the benefit of their fellow-countrymen. Thus speculators

are soon got into a line, money flies vigorously about, gentlemen learned in the law, and gentlemen equally keen out of the law, with a long train of needy, shark-nosed, hawk-eyed adventurers, watch the working of the telegraph till they become awake to every move, and obtain situations, with ample salaries, to forward the good work. There can be no doubt that many of the proposed railways will prove highly serviceable to the communities, and in the course of

time may be made to pay; these should be encouraged: it is the mere gambling transactions that we allude to; and certainly a more curious spectacle cannot be witnessed than that which is daily exhibited in Palace Yard, Westminster, and its neighbourhood, every house nearly being occupied by railway committees or railway companies. Had Lavater been living, what studies of the "human face divine" might he not have had at the entrances to these places, and amongst the groups that assemble in samples about the square, &c.; nay, one committee room is under an arch of old Westminster Bridge. But the students of Lavater may enjoy the same gratification whenever they please, and in most instructive and amusing one it would most certainly be. Look at that stout, approaching-to-compulsory man in blue coat, buckskin tights, top boots and spurs, and a face perfectly greasy and shining with the milk of human kindness—he is a railway secretary; the spare individual with a quaker-like cast of coat, reaching down almost to his shoes, to whom he is addressing himself, is a shareholder desiring to sell; and the short swarthy personage in velvet jacket and velvet waistcoat, a coloured handkerchief round his neck, and a show of great simplicity and innocence, is a witness expecting to be examined. That individual hastily running towards Westminster Hall as if everything depended upon speed, is an engineer; and the person following him with measured tread, and a cool calculating countenance, is a contractor. But yonder stands one alone, twisting his eyes from underneath the brim of his hat round upon the numerous throng, and such eyes, the pupils are like the point of a pinet, sharp, piercing, and screw-like. Observe the features of these farmer-to-king country, who are evidently gazing about to find their own peculiar committee rooms, as if they expected to find them labelled or numbered; and really something of this kind ought to be adopted to obviate the confusion that takes place amongst the patrons of rails. But moving amongst these groups are men evidently of great intelligence and high respectability, who look around them with a full consciousness of rectitude, as if sensible that the movements of the complicated machinery rests principally in their hands. They manifest but few peculiarities, for they have too much of honest candour in their hearts, too much of honesty in their principles to try and seem anything but what they really are, men of worth and honour. They are not to be seen listlessly lounging about the doors of the houses or committee rooms; their object is a straight-forward one, and they pursue it in a straight-forward manner.

Great anxiety prevails in forwarding the evidence and strengthening the recommendations to bring in bills; money is lavishly expended, most people have their price, claims are highly fed; and perhaps in no part of the kingdom is there a more stirring interest excited than that which prevails in Palace Yard. It is a central point for the nation at large, from which will emanate the enjoyment of one of the greatest advantages of commerce that ever characterised the history of the world.

The railway business of the House of Commons is advancing through those stages which relate to forms only; and, certainly, considering the mass before them, the committees have made very substantial progress, although there are very numerous cases still pending where non-compliance with the standing orders has been alleged. But the real questions on the merits have not as yet been touched, nor have the committees who are to determine these points been nominated. The appointment of these committees rests with the Committee of Selection, consisting of five members. The constitution of the committees on the merits on railway bills differs now widely from that which obtained a few years since. All members having a local interest are excluded from serving on such committees, and five men are selected from a distance, each of whom must, before he takes his seat, sign a declaration binding him to attend throughout the inquiry. In this way any bias or propositiveness from local feelings is avoided, although it may not be so easy to obtain security against other influences, which will find their way into the most honest minds where the judgment may not be so strong as the will to do right. It is essential, seeing the vast sums at stake, that those who have the decision on such important questions should be men of firmness and ability. Taken as a special jury, nothing can be more effective than five men so selected, but it must not be forgotten that the tribunal is wanting in that essential element in a trial at law—a judge. There is no practised mind at the helm to guide the jury in the admission of evidence, or to sum up and direct the mass which all have been heard—no one can have sat on a jury without feeling the value of that faculty of sifting and comparing the weight of conflicting testimony which long habit gives to a judge. It is the want of this strictly judicial element in the tribunal of the House of Commons, which adds materially to the responsibility of those who are to select its component parts. It is an office for which none but men of calm judgment, mature years, and, above all, of integrity, defying the suspicion of undue influence, should be selected. Such men are to be found in the House. It is to be hoped that those on whom the duty of selection is imposed will feel sufficiently the importance of the charge to commit it to none but able and upright men.

SUB-COMMITTEE.—No. 1.

BOSTON, NEWARK, AND SHEFFIELD RAILWAY.—On the resumption of this case, several allegations as to the incorrectness of the plans, &c., were produced, and the standing orders were declared to have been complied with.

NOTTINGHAM, MANCHESTER, AND MIDLAND JUNCTION RAILWAY.—The allegations in the objector's petitions related to petty errors in the plans and sections, and the standing orders were declared to have been complied with on those points. **GRAND UNION RAILWAY.**—Further hearing postponed.

SUB-COMMITTEE.—No. 2.

DIRECT LONDON AND MANCHESTER.—The allegations of the petition against the railway, which have occupied the committee for the greater part of the previous three days, was brought to a close on Wednesday. The number of allegations was 514, but Mr. Pitt abandoned nearly 100 this morning, and many were admitted to be sustained by the agent for the bill. The most important of the allegations sustained was the omission of the parish of Mosham, no plan, section, or book of reference having been deposited with the parish clerk of that parish. It appeared that the person employed by the promoters of the bill to make inquiries, had been misled by the person to whom he applied for information, and that he only answered the questions put to him so as to give as little information as possible; and as the inquirer did not know that there was such a parish as Mosham, the person who went over the property with him to point out the boundaries, took care not to tell him, and the property was all included as being in the adjoining parish of Packington. This person was called as a witness, and when asked why he had not given information, he said, "I thought what information he wanted he'd ask me for." The land in question is the property of Sir Charles Hanmer, and it is situated on the boundaries of the counties of Leicester and Derby.

The allegations from 485 to 513 were admitted to be sustained, as a great proportion of the numbers on three deposited plans did not correspond in nine pages of the books of reference, though corrected plans were deposited on the 13th of December.

There was a petition from the Marquis of Anglesea, and also a petition from Mr. Landor, but the allegations were merely technical non-compliance with the standing orders, and very few of those were sustained. In one instance it was alleged that notice had not been given to the occupiers of some small houses, which were sublet by a Mr. Wilson, to whom notice was given, and who built the houses, and had a lease of three lives for the land from the Marquis of Anglesea. In one instance, an agent of the Marquis of Anglesea refused to give information, as the Marquis is interested in a competing railway.

The short final decision of the committee was, that in the case of the Direct London and Manchester Railway, the standing orders had not been complied with; and the great number of allegations sustained renders the further progress of the bill this session very questionable.

EDINBURGH, GLASGOW, AND DUNDEE RAILWAY.—There were several petitions against this bill, and one of which was disposed of before the committee was adjourned. Two of the allegations on points of no consequence were sustained; in the other objections the standing orders were declared to have been complied with.

SUB-COMMITTEE.—No. 3.

ELY AND BURY RAILWAY.—The standing orders were declared to have been complied with in this case.

WELSH MIDLAND RAILWAY.—The rest of the day was occupied with the further examination of the allegations in this case. The plans, and sections, and books of reference deposited on the 30th of November were avowedly incorrect in numerous instances, and they were also defective in the important matter of the datum line; the reference to which had been accidentally omitted, and was forwarded on the 24 or 31 of December, to the clerks of the peace to be appended to the plans.

After having wasted several hours in proving the great inaccuracies of the plans deposited, caused, as was stated, by the severe illness of Mr. Sydney Hall, the engineer.

The chairman, Mr. Aglionby, suggested to the agents for and against the bill that it would save much time and money if they were to examine the plans between themselves, and agree to the more important points in which the plans, sections, and books of reference deposited on the 30th of November were defective. The committee would then decide the points on which the contending agents could not agree, and it would remain for the standing orders committee to decide whether the errors in the plans and books of reference deposited on the 30th of November might, under the circumstances, be considered to be corrected by the amended deposits of the 31st of December. All the errors appeared to have been committed in the hurry of copying, the original plans and sections being correct. After some discussion, the arrangement proposed by the chairman was accepted to, and the committee adjourned till Friday.

SUB-COMMITTEE.—No. 4.

GLASGOW AND BEDFORD UNION RAILWAY.—There were many allegations of very trifling inaccuracies and discrepancies, most of which were overruled; but on some few the standing orders were declared to have not been complied with.

DONCASTER, WAKEFIELD, AND LEEDS RAILWAY.—This case again came on, and was finally disposed of, the committee deciding that the standing orders were complied with.

SUB-COMMITTEE.—No. 5.

LONDON, SOUTHERN, AND YOKEL JUNCTION (Basingstoke to Yeovil) RAILWAY.—This case was resumed, and numerous discrepancies and inaccuracies in the plans and sections and books of reference were proved, which had arisen, as in other cases, from the hurry of completing them for the 30th of November. The standing orders were consequently declared to have not been complied with.

GLASGOW, BATHURST, AND NEWTON DIRECT (Banchory to Thorne) RAILWAY.—The committee decided that the standing orders were complied with on the Thorne Bank, Househill, and Harriet branches, and then proceeded to consider the Paisley branch of the said line. The only allegation used was, that the height of certain bridges described in the book of reference did not correspond with the plans deposited with the parish schoolmaster of Paisley, and were not marked in plan and section.

GLASGOW, PAISLEY, AND GREENOCK RAILWAY (Bridge of Weir Branch).—The first allegation raised was, that in the parish of Kilbarron there was a carriage road not shown, or the height or span of the bridge proposed to be constructed on another road not marked or described truly on the section. The committee decided that the standing orders were not complied with in those cases.

The next allegation, "That the datum horizontal line was not properly marked," the committee found that the standing orders were not complied with. Mr. Venables next proceeded to prove that the parties who signed the subscription contract were not liable, inasmuch as two gentlemen had not given their proper addresses. The committee decided that the standing orders were not complied with.

WEST LONDON EXTENSION AND IMPROVEMENT RAILWAY.—Certain documents relating to this bill, from the private bill office, not being forthcoming, the committee ordered that the case should be postponed until Friday.

WOMBSHURST AND PORT DULLETT RAILWAY.—The case done, so in this case as to prevent the committee from getting through it, and the further hearing was at half-past three postponed till Monday next.

SUB-COMMITTEE.—No. 7.

The following unsupported petitions for bills were considered, and the standing orders were declared to have been complied with in each case:—
Monmouthshire Railway; Monmouth and Hereford Railway; Eastern Counties (Epping Extension) Railway; Eastern Union (Ardleigh to Colchester) Railway; Huddersfield and Sheffield, and Manchester and Leeds Amalgamation Companies; Liverpool and Birmingham, Manchester and Leeds Amalgamation Railway; London and South Western Railway Acts Amendment; and Dover and Deal Railway. Lowestoft and Beccles Railway, standing orders not complied with.
Sheffield and Lincolnshire Extension Railway, adjourned.

CHILDREN'S HAIR.—The balsamic properties of ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL nourish the Hair in its embryonic state, accelerate its growth, sustain it in maturity, and continue the possession of healthy vigour, silky softness, and luxurious redundancy to the latest period of human life. Genial and purifying, it dispels all scurf and impurity, and renders the use of the fine-comb unnecessary. Beware of SPURIOUS IMITATIONS! The genuine article has the words "Rowland's Macassar" on the wrapper. Price 3s. 6d.; 7s. Family bottles (equal to 1 small), 10s. 6d.; and double that size 21s. per bottle.
Sold at 30, Hatton Garden, London; and by all Chemists and Perfumers.

COOKING APPARATUS.—BURBIDGE and HEAL'S COOKING APPARATUS, combining Sylvester's patents. This cooking range possesses a combination of novel principles, which renders it superior to anything of the kind ever before the public. It has no fuel, and the test of experience, and is proved to be in the hands of the most inexperienced cook, a very convenient and perfect cooking apparatus, but when used according to the intention of the inventor, it is found to be the most useful, and must ultimately supersede all others. To be seen in use daily at 130, Fleet Street.

HALF PINTS PORT and SHERRY, 10s. 6d. per dozen, in demi-semi-quaver bottles.
Four glasses of capital wine, in an elegant bottle, called a demi-semi-quaver, so ornamentally shaped as to grace any dinner table.—Buck's.
In the study, at chambers, or at the office, with a snack or luncheon, nothing can be better; and the wine is certainly first-rate.—Post.
The wine is admirable, and the half-pint, or demi-semi-quaver bottles, a most convenient form.—Herald.
Hampers containing one dozen each, or smaller quantities, may be had as samples.—Semi-quavers, or Pints, 21s.; Quavers, or Quarts, 40s.—QUAVER WINE STORES, 70, ST. MARTIN'S LANE.—Terms, Cash.—Country agents wanted.

SILVER SUPERSEDED BY WATSON'S ALBATA PLATE.
Spoons and Forks of every sort, size, and pattern. Tea and Coffee Services of various designs and extremely beautiful. Christmas and Marriage Presents; Christmas, Birth-day, and New Year's Gifts. Cruet and Lamp Frames, elegantly mounted. Wine and Spirit Coolers, and Ice Boxes, Gaudin's Snuffers and Tins. Very elegant Church Communion Services. Also superbly designed paper mache Tea and other Trays, ditto Trays, Table Knives and Forks in every variety. Together with an immense list of other equally useful articles, which a Newspaper Advertisement cannot embrace, all parcelled with the prices which show the average saving to be over 50 per cent. in the purchase of WATSON'S ALBATA PLATE. See the Government Stamp, with 100 beautiful illustrations, forwarded gratis and post free, on your addressing C. WATSON, 41 and 42, Barbican, and 16, Norton Folgate, London.

**UNADULTERATED PICKLES, Sauces, Bottled Fruits, Jam, Jellies, Marmalades, &c., prepared and sold by G. H. WARDLE and Co., manufacturers of the Genuine Orange and Lemon Marmalades, Purified Syrup of Lemon or Concentrated Lemonade, and Preparation for Punch, Marine Sauce, Concentrated Essences of Spices, Herbs, &c., all warranted to be unadulterated, and entirely free from deleterious ingredients.
Warehouse, 38, St. Mary Axe, Leadenhall Street.
N.B.—G. H. W. and Co.'s goods are all labelled, and sealed with their names, without which their genuineness cannot be guaranteed.
Families and the Trade supplied.**

MAUGHAM'S PATENTED CARRARA WATER.
TESTIMONIALS.

Sir,—The beneficial effects I have experienced from the use of the Carrara Water, make it highly satisfactory to me to hear that I may now obtain an unlimited quantity. I shall have great pleasure in recommending it, not only to my patients but to each of my friends, that they like myself may enjoy the grateful relief it affords.
I am, Sir, yours gratefully,
W. Maugham, Esq.

Sir,—I have tried the Carrara Water in those cases of indigestion in which from its composition I inferred it would be beneficial. The satisfactory results observed in cases in which it has been given medicinally, quite confirm the favourable opinion I have hazarded as to its probable effects. To those who are fond of effervescing drinks, this water will prove a most agreeable substitute for soda water. It may be drunk at table with Sherry, Port, Sauterne, or with small quantities of French Brandy, and forms a very agreeable and wholesome beverage; with the wines it neutralises their freecid, and renders them more wholesome.
I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. R. BASHAM, M.D.,
Physician to the Westminster Hospital, and Lecturer on Materia Medica, Botany, and Toxicology, at the Westminster Hospital School of Medicine.

W. Maugham, Esq.
A. Dunlop, Jun., the sole wholesale agent is now prepared to execute orders with the utmost dispatch, and to any extent. For further testimonials apply to Mr. Dunlop, at the Manufactory, 78, Upper Thames Street.

NICOLL'S PALETOT of LLAMA CLOTH. Registered
6 and 7 Vic. emp. 65, is patronised by the Prince Consort, Prince George of Cambridge, &c.

In its appearance there is a gentlemanly neatness, and an absence of all unwholesome vulgarity. It has met with the highest approbation in the court circles.—(See "Morning Post.")
This invention is an overcoat, adapted for a variable climate, composed of the purest Llama wool. The fleece of this singular animal is naturally repellent of water, yet is amply porous, to admit a due escape of bodily heat, and is allowed to be lighter, softer, more durable, and more elastic than any other description of cloth.
REGISTERED PALETOT.—The fabric is blue, brown, olive, Oxford grey, &c., are to be had of their recognized Agents in the country, and in London only at the extensive warehouses of the PATENTEES, who are TAILORS TO THE COURT, and makers of the most fashionable Plain Dress Garments, with Foreign and British Diplomatic and Regimental Uniforms. In these the same spirit of moderate prices is maintained as exemplified by the Registered Paletot.

The patronage so generally bestowed on this patented invention has induced some unprincipled persons to attempt the fraudulent imposition of assuming a similarity of name; being an attempt to deceive the public with some trashy substitute. A REFUSAL to put in vibration the most honest and patriotic feeling of the nation, and to request a close observance of the Address, and that each Registered Paletot is distinctly marked on the inside.
H. J. and D. NICOLL, 114, REGENT STREET, London.

ORGUE MELODIUM, by ALEXANDRE and SON, boulevard Bonne-Nouvelle, 10, Paris, with Percussion System of M. Martin.

A new kind of expressive Organ was offered to the public notice at the Grand National Exhibition of Paris, in 1854. This instrument attracted the particular attention of the jury; the quality and rapidity of the sounds rendered it truly remarkable; and a bronze medal was decreed to M. Martin. The system on which this instrument is based, is the putting in vibration the vocal chords, by the instantaneous action of an easement hammer, or any trigger whatever, the object being to render the slowest and roughest from the employment of wind alone, in causing the vibration of this organ of sound. The mechanism is so composed that the vibrating tongue may be put in motion by the percussion, at the moment when the air comes to act upon it. It is the mechanical combination of the piano and the organ, applied to one single sounding organ, which is the Reed Stop. 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NAMUR and LIEGE RAILWAY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the First Half Yearly Meeting of the Proprietors of this undertaking will be held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate Street, London, on Tuesday, the 17th day of March next, at One o'clock precisely, on the general business of the Company.

ANDREW SPOTTISWOODE,
London, 32, Moorgate Street,
21st February, 1846. [President.]

LONDON and WESTMINSTER BANK.—Notice is hereby given, that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Proprietors of this Company will be held at the Bank in Lombury, on Wednesday, the 4th day of March next, at one o'clock precisely, to declare a DIVIDEND, and for other purposes.

At this Meeting Joseph Esdaile, Esq., John Stewart, Esq., M.P., and Sir John Kirkland retire by rotation, but being eligible for re-election, offer themselves accordingly.

By order of the Board,
JAMES WILLIAM GILBERT, General Manager.

Lombury, January 21, 1846.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be closed to prepare for the Dividend, from the 17th of February to the 10th of March.

GENERAL CEMETERY, Kensal Green, Harrow Road.—The New Monumental Chambers are completely finished for the reception of Statues and Monuments of value, under the direction of the Proprietors, who will be as secure from accident and weather as if erected in a cathedral church. His late Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex is interred in this Cemetery, as are also many deceased members of the Nobility.

The Chambers can be viewed from ten till dusk.

The Charge for an Interment in the Public Vault contiguous to the Monumental Chambers is

Private Catacomb under Colonnade	10 0 0
Common Interment in the Cemetery	1 0 0
Private Grave in Perpetuity	3 0 0

Any further information may be obtained at 95, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, or at the Cemetery.

G. W. H. CORFT, Secretary.

ENGLISH and SCOTTISH LAW LIFE ASSURANCE and LOAN ASSOCIATION.
12, Waterloo Place, London; 119, Princes Street, Edinburgh.

This Association embraces
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF RISK CONTINGENT UPON LIFE:
Immediate, deferred, and contingent annuities and endowments.
A COMPLETE SYSTEM OF LIFE ASSURANCE (in connection with life assurance), on the basis of personal security, or upon the security of any description of assignable property or income of adequate value.

A Union of the English and Scotch systems of assurance, by the removal of all difficulties experienced by parties in England effecting assurances with offices peculiarly Scotch, and vice versa.

An extensive legal connexion, with a direction and proprietary composed of all classes.

A large protecting capital, relieving the assured from all possible responsibility.

The admission of every policy-holder, assured for the whole term of life, to a full periodical participation in two thirds of the profits.

J. BUTLER WILLIAMS, Resident Actuary and Secretary.

List of shareholders, prospectuses, and all necessary tables and forms may be had, and every information obtained, on application personally, or by letter, addressed to the Actuary, or to any of the agents of the Association in the principal towns of either country.

Assurances may be effected on Wednesdays and Fridays, or (specially) on any other day, upon application at the office, 12, Waterloo Place.

ARGUS LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
39, THROGMORTON STREET, BARK.

Empowered by special Act of Parliament, 5 & 6 Will. 4. c. 75.

Thomas Farncomb, Esq., Alderman, Chairman.
William Leat, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

Richard E. Arden, Esq.,
William Farncomb, Esq.,
Edward Bates, Esq.,
Thomas Camplin, Esq.,
James Cliff, Esq.,

John Humphrey, Esq., Ald., M.P.
Bury H. Inghy, Esq.,
Thomas Kelly, Esq., Alderman.
Jeremiah Pilcher, Esq.,
Lewis Pocock, Esq.,

Physician—Dr. Jefferies, 2, Finsbury Square.
Surgeon—W. Cotton, Esq., 12, Finsbury Place, Old Jewry.
Consulting Actuary—Professor Hall, of King's College.

LOW RATES OF PREMIUM.

In addition to the subscribed Capital of 500,000, the assured have the security of the Company's Income of nearly 60,000, per annum, yearly increasing, and an accumulating Assurance Fund invested in Government and other available Securities, of considerably larger amount than the estimated liabilities of the Company.

The Rates of Premium are reduced to the lowest scale compatible with the safety of the Assured and the stability of the Company, thereby in effect giving to every Policy Holder an immediate and certain bonus without risk, in lieu of the deferred and frequently delusive prospect of a periodical division of profits.

Annual Premium to assure 1000.

Age.	For One Year.	For Seven Years.	Whole Term.
20	17 4	10 10	21 10 7
30	17 8	10 2	20 7
40	15 0	10 9	18 10
50	11 1	10 10	16 11
60	8 4	10 10	14 10

One Third of the "whole term" premium may remain unpaid at five per cent. comp. int. as a debt upon the policy for life, or may be paid off at any time without notice.

In Assurances for advances of money as security for debts, or as a provision for family, when the least present outlay is desirable, the varied and comprehensive Tables of the Argus Office will be found to be particularly favourable to the assured.

The Medical Officers attend daily, at a quarter before two o'clock.

EDWARD BATES, Resident Director.

A Liberal Commission to Solicitors and Agents.

THE METROPOLITAN NECROPOLIS, or GRAND EASTERN and WESTERN CEMETERIES ASSOCIATION.
Capital, 1,000,000, in Shares of 25, each.

(Provisionally regulated according to Act of Parliament.)

The object of the Association embraces the recommendations of the Commissioners appointed to report on the Health of Towns, "to prevent the interment of the dead in or near the habitations of the living," by establishing two extensive cemeteries on the outskirts of the metropolis, at a convenient distance from the city, and on the part of the metropolis, which, by their position, in addition to the usual mode of interment, will afford the facility of a more economical conveyance by water. It is also proposed to assist in establishing general cemeteries in the neighbourhood of other towns in Great Britain and Ireland.

In the most crowded thoroughfares of the metropolis, even in the midst of depravity and crime, we see grave-yards towering above us, the pestiferous effluvia tainting the very atmosphere in which we are compelled to move and live. Our Christian feelings are continually outraged by revolting details of violated sanctuaries, and gross and horrible indignities offered to the dead, and the most sacred of human feelings are outraged by the sight of the living, who, from aversion, fear, or necessity, are driven to the grave-yards, and are obliged to witness the interment of their friends and relatives in the most revolting manner.

Many attempts have been made to remove this nuisance and to reach from among us, and recent events occurring in Spaldfields, and other burial-grounds of the metropolis, as described in the public journals, and in the evidence given before the Committee of the House of Commons, have awakened a general feeling of horror and indignation, and a burning desire to do away with the existing system of interment to abolish at once and for ever burials within the limits of the metropolis and other great cities of the empire.

London and its thickly populated suburbs number now 2,000,000 of souls, and in no very distant period of time this population must be doubled. Almost all its grave-yards are already full, and the newly-discovered cemeteries, which are now being formed, are found to be of a sufficient magnitude to require, in order to meet the exigencies of the times, as well as the wishes of the legislature; and that they should possess every facility for ensuring economy of expenses and adaptation to every class of society, united with decent solemnity and religious observance, that while they meet the requirements of the law, and are made to administer to the feelings and wishes of the wealthy, and the promoters believe that the public will see and duly appreciate the great advantages opened by conveyance of the corpse to the cemeteries by water, this being auxiliary to, and not as replacing the present mode, and introduced more with the view of general accommodation, and securing economical charges, than for any purposes of profit and display.

Extensive tracts of land have already been selected, having a fine river frontage for the reception of funerals by water, and approaches by land for the usual mode of interment; they unite position with every facility of access. Plans are also laid down for establishing stations, and houses for the reception of the corpse previous to its burial, a house when cannot be found, and the newly-discovered cemeteries, which are now being formed, are found to be of a sufficient magnitude to require, in order to meet the exigencies of the times, as well as the wishes of the legislature; and that they should possess every facility for ensuring economy of expenses and adaptation to every class of society, united with decent solemnity and religious observance, that while they meet the requirements of the law, and are made to administer to the feelings and wishes of the wealthy, and the promoters believe that the public will see and duly appreciate the great advantages opened by conveyance of the corpse to the cemeteries by water, this being auxiliary to, and not as replacing the present mode, and introduced more with the view of general accommodation, and securing economical charges, than for any purposes of profit and display.

Cemeteries have become highly popular in this country, and most desirably so; for while they offer a sacred asylum for the mortal remains of those we admire, esteem, and love, they may be made to afford to the inhabitants of crowded cities, when they are judiciously constructed, the means of health, serious contemplation, and innocent recreation. In the neighbourhood of London they are rendered strikingly attractive to the eye, and, to a certain extent, are well adapted for the purposes of burial; but still, in the absence of the facilities now proposed, they are disposed at such inconvenient distance, as to place them beyond the pecuniary means of the poor, and to render them, except in their immediate neighbourhood, they are almost small when compared to the requirements of this and future generations. The grounds of the Great Metropolitan Necropolis will be laid out in a beautiful and appropriate manner, equally attractive to the living and suited to the solemnities of the dead, care being taken to preserve the solemn character of the place; thus, to the stern character of the ancient will be added the beauty of the "Pere la Chaise," and of our existing English cemeteries. They will be partitioned off in deference to the feelings of sects and religions, and as their great extent renders them fitting for, so they will be opened to the sad remains of mortality without reference to country or creed.

In order to enable the recommendations of the Parliamentary Committee to the fullest extent, and to enable the legislature to abolish burials within the crowded parts of the metropolis, the Association proposes to assume the right (when required to do so) to enter into public or private contracts for burials, with or without the co-operation of other public bodies or private individuals, to supply the material, and to adopt such other measures as may be found necessary for the purpose of carrying out the objects contemplated, as well as of decorum of conveyance, and interment of the deceased. It is proposed to erect in each ground a large pyramid, consisting of arched recesses or alcoves. Groups of chapels, terraces, raised walks, rows and clumps of trees, and beds of flowers, will also add to the general improvement. It is also contemplated to erect in the centre of the group of chapels a central building, containing a museum, or temple, on the principle of Westminster Abbey, for the burial, the monuments, or the tablets of those who may be considered worthy of public testimony; a permanent council of noblemen and gentlemen being appointed to decide on the respective claims to this honour previous to its being granted.

The plans for the entrance-gates, and ornamental disposition of the grounds are now under serious consideration; and the catcombs will be built with the view of affording accommodation on a scale of charges the most economical, or as consistent with the views of the friends of the deceased. Grounds for interment at various rates, either in perpetuity for families or separate bodies, may be obtained, with every facility to erect such monuments as their surviving friends may desire. It is proposed to add to the rules of the Association. From the fullest and most accurate information, and calculations made, the promoters, in the event of the bill for the abolition of burials in the crowded parts of the metropolis passing this session of parliament, are prepared to state that the grounds will be effective for constant burial of twice the present population, while the charges for interment will be one-half, or in many instances two-thirds less than now paid by the several classes of the community.

The capital of the Association will be 1,000,000, with power to increase it, the original shareholders having the preference of newly-created shares. It will be divided into 40,000 shares, each of 25, a deposit of 10, 75, or 100, per share to be paid at the time of subscribing. This will be followed up by calls of 10, 25, or 50, per share, as may be required, two months' notice being given of each call.

So soon as a committee of gentlemen capable of carrying out the objects contemplated is formed, prospectuses will be issued; in the meantime all further information is to be obtained at the Offices of the Association, 32, Moorgate Street, City.

JOHN BOND, Secretary.

THE CARE OF THE HAIR may be unceasing, and its cultivation superintended by the most unquestioned skill and judgment, but without a genial growth and condition of the material to work upon, every effort will be fruitless. The most thinly-scattered locks that defied every effort of art may be converted into luxuriant tresses by the application of

OLDRIDGE'S BALM OF COLUMBIA, which has thus become the indispensable appendage to every fashionable toilet. 3s. 6d. 6s. and 10s. per bottle. No counterfeits. Oldridge's Balm, 1, Wellington Street, the second house from the Strand, London.

SYPHIDE PARASOLS from 5s. 6d. each.—Encouraged by the great and increasing patronage this Parasol continues to receive from the Public, the Patents have been made arrangements by which it may be procured this season of all Drapers and Parasol dealers in the Kingdom, from 5s. 6d. upwards. The Sypside (admitted to be the most elegant Parasol of the day) is of every variety of shape and material, and is warranted not to get out of order. To guard against the numerous imitations its success has given rise to, Ladies are requested to observe that they are all stamped "Sypside Patent," W. and J. SANGSTER, Patentees, 140, Regent Street; 94, Fleet Street; and 10, Royal Exchange.

EASE IN WALKING and COMFORT to the FEET.—The PANNUS CORIUM, or Leather Cloth BOOTS and SHOES, are the safest and easiest worn. They yield to the action of the feet without the slightest pressure, or drawing effect on the most sensitive corns, bunions, gout, or tenderness from any other cause. They resemble the finest leather and are more durable.—HALL and CO., patentees, Wellington Street, Strand, near Waterloo Bridge.

THE CORAZZA SHIRT. Directions for gentlemen to take their own measures for the Corazza and every other style of Shirt, are sent by post. Application to the makers, CAPPER and WATERS, Carlton Chambers, 8, Regent Street, London.

If a set be ordered, a Sample shirt will be first made, and sent Charge free.

DAMASK TABLE LINENS, most elegant and durable, at very low prices for immediate payment only, by JOHN CAPPER and SON, Linendrapers to the Queen, at their Family Linen Warehouse, 26, Regent Street (two doors below Piccadilly Circus).

Parcels, above 50, sent throughout England, CARRIAGE PAID, to the nearest Railway Station.

The goods are of the same high character, and the business is conducted on the same principles as at their shop in Gracechurch Street, established nearly Seventy Years; where their general drapery business is continued without change.

CHUBB'S LOCKS, Fire-proof Safes, and Cash-boxes.—Chubb's new Patent Detector Locks give perfect security from false keys and pick-locks, and also give immediate notice of any attempt to open them; they are made of every size, and for all purposes to which locks are applied, and are strong, secure, simple and durable. Chubb's patent fire-proof safe, bookcases, chests, &c., strong iron cash-boxes and deed-boxes of all sizes, on sale, and made to order, fitted with the detector locks.—Chubb and Son, 57, St. Paul's Churchyard.

ELASTIC LEGGINGS, KNEE-CAPS, &c.—POPE and PLANT, Manufacturers of Hosiery, and of the Elastic Gaiters, 4, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, have introduced an article for various uses, weakness, &c., of a uniform and permanent elasticity, and of powerful compression, in order to supersede the use of laced and other stockings, &c., with far greater convenience of application and efficiency in its employment. It has been pronounced by many eminent practitioners to be a most valuable invention.

GREAT COMFORT to INVALIDS.—FYFE'S Scientific Repository, 26, Tavistock Street, Covent Garden, sole depot for the PATENT HERMETICALLY SEALED INDOOR NIGHT TABLES. Families at a distance from London are quite safe to order this invaluable appendage to the sick room, it is the Editor of the "Lancet," Dr. Williams, Dr. Barlow, and Sir W. Burnett, Directors General of the Army and Navy Medical Departments, and been supplied by their orders to the military and naval hospitals in all parts of the British empire. Prices 12, 21, 30, and 36. Orders by post, with a reference in London, immediately attended to. By enclosing a post stamp, drawings, and printed description will be sent.

HEAL and SON'S LIST of BEDDING, containing a full description of weights, sizes, and prices, by which purchasers are enabled to judge the articles that are best suited to make a good set of bedding. Sent free by post, on application to their establishment, the largest in London, exclusively for the manufacture and sale of bedding (including counterpane, quilt, and coverlet), Heal and Son, Finsbury Dressers and Bedding Manufacturers, 190, (opposite the Chapel) Tottenham Court Road.

THIS AN ILL WIND BLOWS NOBODY GOOD.—Teas at half a crown a pound. The prostrated state of the share market, and the dearth of money in the City, have produced their effect. Merchants are compelled to sacrifice their common sorts of Teas. How long this depression may last becomes a question, but whilst it does continue, the public must have the benefit of it. The 5lb. bag of Black Tea is now the standard price.

East India Tea Company's Office, No. 9, Great St. Helen's Churchyard.

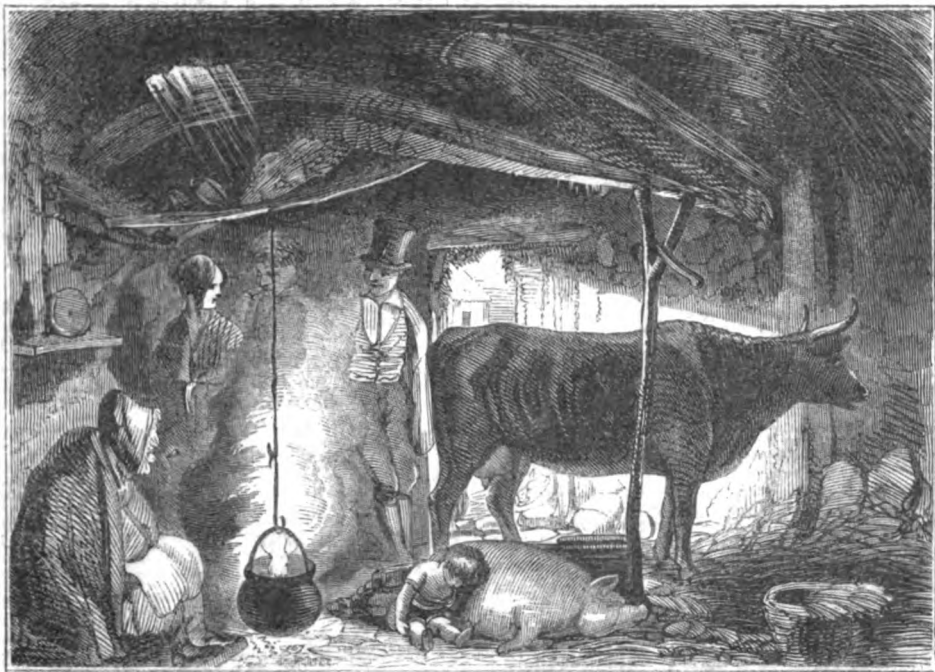
TEAS at the WHOLESALE PRICE.—Families, hotel-keepers, and large consumers supplied with Teas at the wholesale price for cash.

Black, 2s. 6d. 3s. 6d. 4s. 6d. 5s. 6d. 6s. 6d. 7s. 6d. 8s. 6d. 9s. 6d. 10s. 6d. 11s. 6d. 12s. 6d. 13s. 6d. 14s. 6d. 15s. 6d. 16s. 6d. 17s. 6d. 18s. 6d. 19s. 6d. 20s. 6d. 21s. 6d. 22s. 6d. 23s. 6d. 24s. 6d. 25s. 6d. 26s. 6d. 27s. 6d. 28s. 6d. 29s. 6d. 30s. 6d. 31s. 6d. 32s. 6d. 33s. 6d. 34s. 6d. 35s. 6d. 36s. 6d. 37s. 6d. 38s. 6d. 39s. 6d. 40s. 6d. 41s. 6d. 42s. 6d. 43s. 6d. 44s. 6d. 45s. 6d. 46s. 6d. 47s. 6d. 48s. 6d. 49s. 6d. 50s. 6d. 51s. 6d. 52s. 6d. 53s. 6d. 54s. 6d. 55s. 6d. 56s. 6d. 57s. 6d. 58s. 6d. 59s. 6d. 60s. 6d. 61s. 6d. 62s. 6d. 63s. 6d. 64s. 6d. 65s. 6d. 66s. 6d. 67s. 6d. 68s. 6d. 69s. 6d. 70s. 6d. 71s. 6d. 72s. 6d. 73s. 6d. 74s. 6d. 75s. 6d. 76s. 6d. 77s. 6d. 78s. 6d. 79s. 6d. 80s. 6d. 81s. 6d. 82s. 6d. 83s. 6d. 84s. 6d. 85s. 6d. 86s. 6d. 87s. 6d. 88s. 6d. 89s. 6d. 90s. 6d. 91s. 6d. 92s. 6d. 93s. 6d. 94s. 6d. 95s. 6d. 96s. 6d. 97s. 6d. 98s. 6d. 99s. 6d. 100s. 6d. 101s. 6d. 102s. 6d. 103s. 6d. 104s. 6d. 105s. 6d. 106s. 6d. 107s. 6d. 108s. 6d. 109s. 6d. 110s. 6d. 111s. 6d. 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NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"A *Somersetshire Man*" must refer to our recent articles on the Condition of the Peasantry on the O'Connell Estates. The following will serve him as an account of a cottage in Kerry:—"Its walls are composed of mud, its roof of rushes and potato stalks. It has a door, which an ordinary sized man finds a

built in a circular form, when they were considered to be impregnable. Craig Miller Castle is an example of the former. In reference to Scripture history, they may be taken to illustrate the familiar Biblical expression so common in Holy Writ, of "my rock," "my fortress," "my high tower," and the like. *Farmer's Wife*—Madden's Knife Cleaner would save her the "trouble." In this machine, from the bar which forms the top, and which is held by



INTERIOR OF A KERRY COTTAGE.

difficulty in squeezing through—window there is none; a hole in the roof admits the light and the rain! and also serves for a chimney, that is, when the smoke makes up its mind to go out that way; but it generally prefers an exit by the door. If the tenant is fortunate enough to be the possessor of a cow, he kindly makes it one of the family, and gives it the best half of the cabin; the pig ("the gentleman that pays the rent") occupies the snugger part; but that's not objected to, as he affords (when he's quiet) a comfortable couch for the children. An old witch-like figure is in most cabins to be seen crouching over the smouldering turf, smoking the everlasting druid-hen, with two or three lazy fellows lounging about having a bit of gossip, or doing a bit of blarney with the young woman of the house. These together, form a group which is to be met with in all parts of Ireland, and they look anything but an unhappy one. It is questionable after all that has been said upon this subject, whether the order and neatness of an English cottage would be so congenial to an Irish peasant.

Gemini says, with great truth, that it is not the penny for which the loaf is sold that constitutes the difficulty, but the means of obtaining the penny. There is the grasp of money power, from which the nation cannot escape, until our money laws are changed. We are anxious that public credit should be upheld, that the national faith should not be broken; but we unhesitatingly protest against a series of measures, every one of which is calculated to render heavier and still heavier the burthen which the productive classes have to bear, and which will, in the long run, make more difficult the sustaining of public credit and upholding of national faith.

Glasgow.—Pressure of matters previously on hand, forces us to postpone Mr. Buchanan's communication this week.

J. H. Hull, may adopt any cognomen he pleases, if the change be made without corrupt or illegal motive.

W. Francis.—A reply by post.

Received.—H. G., A. C. J., S. P., Queen. *W. K. Hooper*, Bradford, should apply to the American booksellers, Messrs. Wiley and Putnam, Waterloo Place, London.

Q. E. D.—Lord Rosse's telescope is in working condition. It is at present exclusively occupied in the examination of the nebulae. The first results will be published in the "Philosophical Transactions."

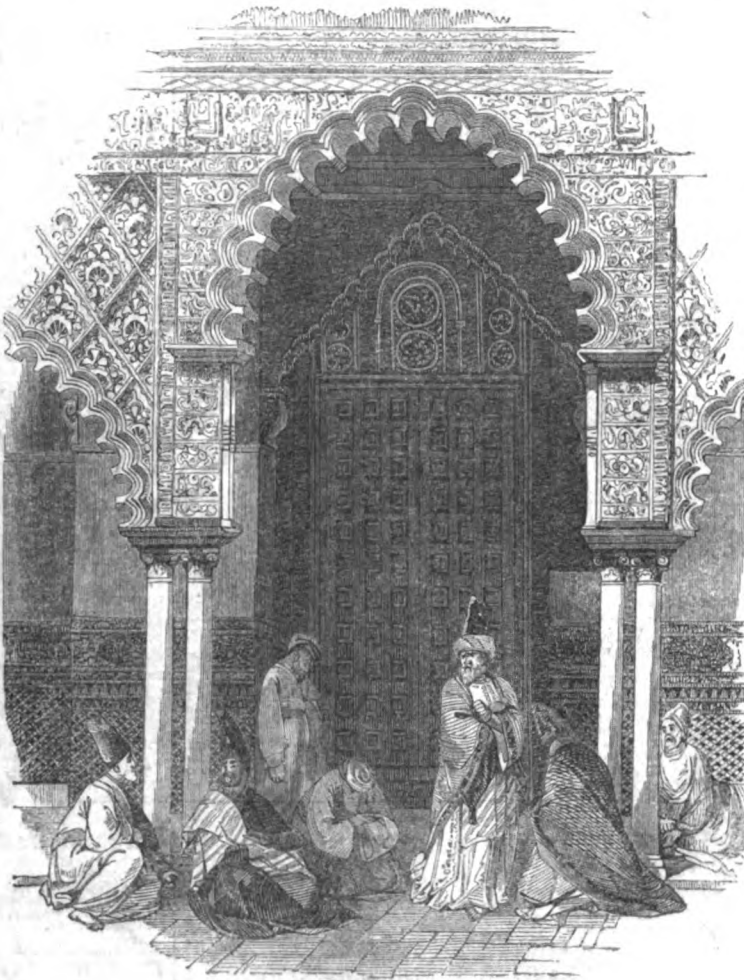
Churchman.—The scholars are admitted into Christ's Hospital (familiarly known as "The Blue Coat School," upon the recommendation of a governor of the charity. A list of the gentlemen enjoying the patronage may be purchased at the steward's office, Newgate Street, London.

The Reverend Vincent Clemente, curate of Thatcham, corrects us in the assertion that the body of Clemente was buried at Vienna. The composer rests, it appears, in Westminster Abbey.

P. L.—The style of the Alhambra is ordinarily styled Saracenic or Moorish; but it ought more properly to be called Arabian. It owed its birth to the Mahomedan religion, and became the predominating form of building wherever the followers of its tenets have extended their power and arms. It is a fanciful and interesting style, comprising Egyptian, Grecian, and Roman details, with the light fantastic lattice work of the Persians, all, however, blended with taste as well as skill; and the borrowed forms so reduced and adapted, as perfectly to harmonise with those qualities of grace and elegance which peculiarly distinguish the style. The walls are usually covered with rich Mosaic work. The shafts of the pillars are slight and often in couples. The arches are the crescent, the round and the pointed. We think the style well adapted to summer residences and "Maison de Plaisance."

W. B. The old "peel houses," or castles of North Britain, were small military posts, consisting, architecturally, of little more than four stone walls, forming what is popularly known as a "tower" or "castle." Sometimes they were

the left hand to steady the implement, descend two strong bent steel springs the ends of which are screwed into two curved plates of iron, about fifteen inches long and two inches wide, which are thus kept in a horizontal position on their edges, and are pressed close together by the action of the springs.



A SCENE OF THE ALHAMBRA.

These plates are lined with leather, and are bevelled off at the tops, forming a groove, in which is placed a polishing powder which gradually works its way into the leathers. On inserting a knife between them, and moving



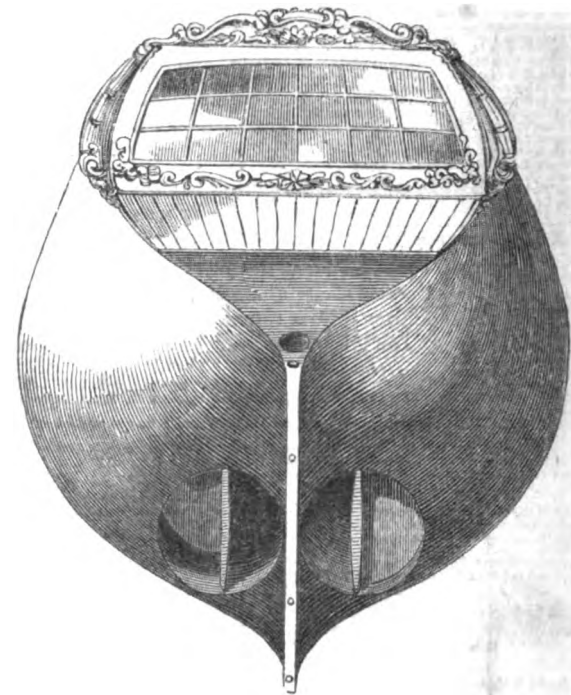
"CRAG MILLER" CASTLE.

it backward and forward three or four times, it comes out thoroughly cleaned, both sides and back at once.

L. L.—Yes. The increase of temperature observed in descending mines warrants the calculation that gold would melt at the depth of twenty-one miles.

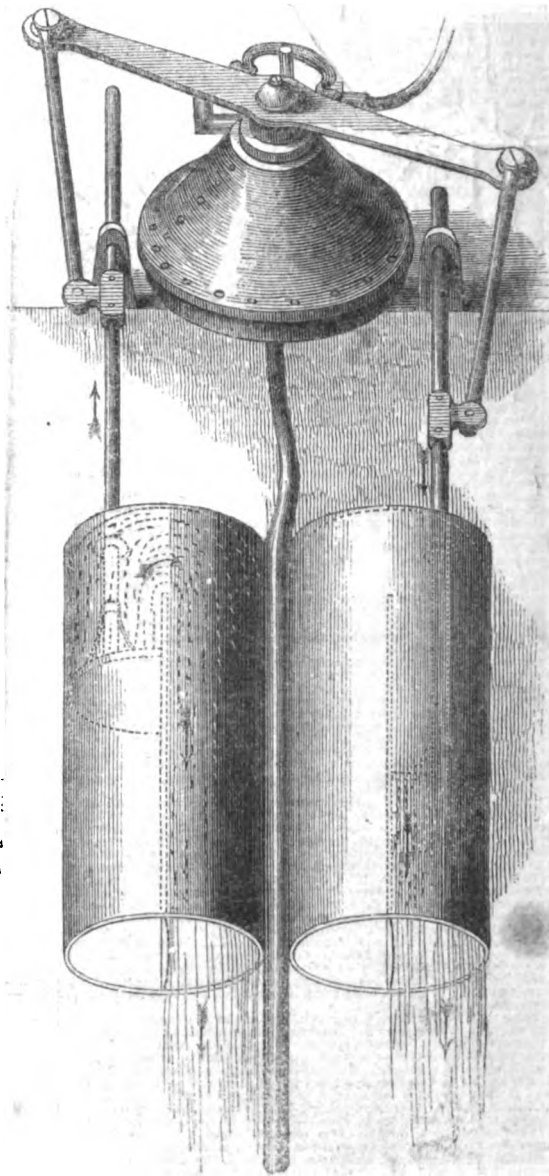
A Constant Reader suggests that our sketches of the poor on the O'Connell properties, should be followed by sketches of the poor employed by Mr. Cobden and other large manufacturers. The mines and the workshops of England would supply some very startling pictures of human misery.

Williamson is anticipated by the new Steam Propeller for Vessels. This invention for propelling vessels upon an entirely new principle, has just been patented by Mr. Swinnell of Fulham, and for simplicity of construction, and its direct and powerful action upon the water, from the propeller being constantly immersed, bids fair to ensure its universal adoption.



STEAM OF A VESSEL FITTED WITH THE NEW STEAM PROPELLER.

By the engravings annexed, it will be seen that two cylinders are inserted in the bottom of the vessel under the counter one on either side the stern post. In each cylinder is a partition dividing it equally about four-fifths the length of the cylinder, leaving a passage for the water round the end of it, from one half to the other. A strong piston works in one half of the cylinder, by a rod passing through an air-tight gland, to the inside of the vessel, which piston rod is worked by a direct stroke from the engine itself, thereby losing no power and creating scarcely any friction. The cylinders being always considerably below the surface of the water, the great pres-



WORKS OF THE STEAM PROPELLER.

sure of the main body keeps them continually full. The piston then working in one half, in its outward stroke, forces the water in a powerful stream from that half in which it works, the water from the vacant half following it up round the end of the partition. In its reverse stroke it forces the water with equal velocity round the return, and out of the vacant half of the cylinder; thus keeping up a continual propelling power by four streams of water from both cylinders, without the slightest back water or counteraction.

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SUPERSTITION AND EDUCATION.

In evoking a subject for reflective commentary out of two themes so dissimilar and antagonistic as Education and Superstition, we are attracted by the simple course of events, and by one or two remarkable evidences of the strength of the bad power, and the need of the good, presented to us with momentary force by the historical occurrences of our own time. Two senates—an English discussion, and an American declamation—one hopeless revolution, and one gigantic war—furnish to us the examples we are ready to adduce, and originate reflections from which we are sure a sound public moral may be drawn. Fanaticism at Lahore—Communism and Jesuitry in Poland—the oration of John Quincy Adams at Washington—and the Wales Education debate in our own Commons Parliament—these are data upon which

ing joint command over queen, chiefs, and soldiery—no true faith, no religious trust, were to be expected, even in the heathenism in which those intemperate revellers were supposed to place a superstitious faith. There was accordingly none of the solemnity and reverence which attended the ancient auguries of the elder classic time. A halo of respect was shed around the implicit credence in the mythologies of old; and there was even a sort of inspiration in the confidence with which the Roman soothsayers foretold evil upon a bad enterprise, or victory to a just war. The venerable men who looked for omens to their gods would still associate with their pretended revelations a distinct and defined morality; and strong indeed must have been the corruption, and more than political the necessities, which could wring from the augur the foretelling a favourable issue to a cause that was evidently and hopelessly bad. And among races not half so civilised—among

most treacherous and detestable—the most forbidding in its aspect and fearful in its frowns—prepared themselves for the vastest crimes, and dared to ask their false priests and gods for success and fortune in their diabolical commission. Their star-worshippers spake, and the “fortunate day” they named for them was rejected like a loathsome meal. They had no virtue in their cause—none in their faith; they derided their astrologer because his day did not fall in with their desires, and they threatened and corrupted him until they found a day that did!

And what a “fortunate day!”—their power laid prostrate—their thousands slaughtered—their artillery captured—three magnificent battles perishing them away—their hosts retreating—their enemy triumphant—and soon, in the onward and rapid march of our vengeance, their country conquered, and the British lion, with his roar of victory, in the yielded citadel of Lahore.



THE COURT ASTROLOGER OF LAHORE PREDICTING A FORTUNATE DAY OF BATTLE FOR THE SIKH ARMY.

reflections may be well founded, wholesome to Christianity and redolent of humanity and truth.

The engraving which illustrates the page before the reader gives pictorial record of one of the incidents which preceded the war of treachery and aggression which the people of the Punjab have made upon our empire in the east; and the fact it describes was one of the superstitious preludes to those burning battles which were to vindicate the supremacy of British power and justice, and add a new lustre to the glory of our arms. The court astrologer of Lahore appears engaged in calculating a “fortunate day” on which the Sikh army should attack their foe; and the fraud and deception of Pagan worship send forth their false prophecy against the providence and omnipotence of the Christian God. Of course, amid the debaucheries and profligacy of the court of Lahore—with passion, drunkenness, and treachery hold-

the elder Moors, the wilder Arabs, and the simple and undepraved people of wide and limitless deserts—though the faith in augury was strong, and the watchings after happy omens anxious and lingering—yet the sign of favour was never looked for except through the presumption that the act to be undertaken was good and virtuous—an act worthy of the greatness and protection of the power to which the people gave their faith. And, we may add that, when once that faith was given, obedience to the religion was an obligation as impressive as obedience to the law. But with the depraved and passionate, though brave and warlike, races to whom we are now teaching a dreadful lesson of retribution, there was neither a care for the character of their cause, nor a respect for the interpreters of their religion. Plunder and profligacy were their ruling spirits—perfidy the atmosphere in which they breathed. The Sikh soldiery embarking upon a warfare the

The Christian forces went into their war without an augury, save that which rested in the cause of justice and of right; and when their battles were over, and their conquests dearly and gallantly achieved, it was a sight great and beautiful, inspiring in the very nobleness of its simplicity, to behold the thankful victors camped before the throne of God, and sending forth their simple praises unto their Maker and watcher—he who had created their prowess and gloriously sanctified its might. A prayer of thanks upon the field of battle to the only God of victories and nations, has poetry and religion in its very breath; and although, upon that great and solemn occasion, the sermon of Christianity was preached amid scenes of carnage and of awe, yet the lesson of EDUCATION preserved its beauty where the lie of Superstition was bare, withered, and extinct. Alas for the “Fortunate Day” of that Sikh Augury!

OUR FINANCIAL SYSTEM.

The papers laid on the table of the House of Commons on Monday night, and ordered to be printed, exhibit some very interesting results.

The first of these is an account of the number of vessels, the amount of tonnage, and the number of their crews, on the 31st of December in each year, from 1820 to 1844.

In 1820 the number of vessels was 25,374, the tonnage 2,648,593, the number of men employed 174,514. In 1841 there were 30,052 vessels, of 3,512,480 tons, manned by 210,198 men. In 1844 there were 31,320 vessels, of 3,637,231 tons, and 216,350 seamen.

The number of British vessels entered inwards in 1843 was 10,762, whose united burden was 1,336,845 tons; the foreign vessels were 3,865, of 561,047 tons. In 1845, the number of British vessels was 15,964, and their tonnage 3,669,853; the number of foreign vessels 7859, and their tonnage 1,353,735.

The declared value of British and Irish produce and manufactures exported from the United Kingdom to foreign countries and our colonial possessions was in—

	Revenue.	Corn Duties.
1827	36,460,376	
1841	51,634,623	
1842	47,381,023	
1843	52,279,709	
1844	58,581,292	

The net revenue of the customs, and the amount of duty received from corn, from 1839 to 1845, were as follows:—

	Revenue.	Corn Duties.
1839	21,583,907	1,094,858
1840	21,784,499	1,156,636
1841	21,894,844	1,364,319
1842	21,925,145	1,364,969
1843	21,933,717	1,364,969
1844	22,504,821	1,364,969
1845	20,195,856	367,068

With respect to the silk trade the returns are extremely full, but we have only room for one or two extracts. The quantity of all kinds entered for home consumption in 1844 was 2,119,974 lbs.; in 1843 it had risen to 4,011,048 lbs.; but in 1844 it had only reached 4,222,351 lbs., while in 1844 it amounted to 6,208,021 lbs.

The declared value of British silk goods exported from the United Kingdom in each year between 1826 and 1845 exhibits since the year 1835 a comparative decrease. The value of the silk exported in 1826 was 168,801, but in 1835 this amount had increased to 973,786; in 1837 it had fallen to 503,672; and although from that time the value declared continues to increase, it had in 1845 only reached 764,424.

The quantities of foreign silk manufactures retained for home consumption since the removal of the prohibition upon them in 1846, exhibit a gradual rise from 115,274 lbs. in 1827, to 310,133 lbs. in 1845.

The table respecting wool and woollen manufactures is especially interesting, but we have only space to give a few of the results, which prove that an increased importation has had the effect of increasing instead of lowering the price of domestic produce. In 1826 the number of pounds of foreign and colonial wool imported was 22,564,485; and the price of Southdown wool rose to 1s. 4d. a pound. In the following year the duty upon colonial wool was removed, the import increased to 43,816,094 lbs., and the price of Southdown wool simultaneously rose to 1s. 4d. a pound. During the next twenty years the price fluctuated from 6d. to 1s. 4d. a pound, and in 1843 it was at 11½d., with an import of 47,785,061 pounds. In 1844 the duty upon foreign wool was entirely removed, the quantity entered for consumption increased to 65,079,524 lbs., and the price of English wool rose at once to 1s. 2d. In 1845 the amount imported had further increased to 76,824,152 lbs., and the price of domestic wool had risen to 1s. 4d.

Between 1831 and 1845 the declared value of British exports of woollen manufactures had risen from 5,349,124 to 8,741,724.

In 1842 the total amount of revenue, exclusive of the corn duties, was 32,178,814; in 1845 it was 33,415,431, a though during that period the amount of customs and excise duties remitted was 5,197,074.

The amount of reductions in the public expenditure effected by the repeal of the duties on auctions and glass, in 1845, is not less than 52,636.

A number of extracts from the letters of glass manufacturers in every part of the kingdom, stating the immense increase of consumption consequent upon the removal of the glass duty, is appended to the important paper from which we have made these extracts.

REVENUE, NAVIGATION, AND COMMERCE.

Several returns, framed chiefly to exhibit the leading results of our recent financial and commercial legislation. [The net revenue of customs, in 1839, was 21,583,907, of which the duties on corn formed 1,094,858, leaving the revenue, exclusive of that source, 20,489,049. The net revenue in 1845 was 20,195,856, from corn, 367,068; remainder, 19,828,788. The estimated loss of revenue from reductions, &c., in the tariff in the interim, are stated at 4,245,214. Some of the items of this estimate may be open to objection; but the allowance of these would leave a large remainder to be accounted for by increase of revenue consequent on reduction of duties. The growth of the joint revenue of customs (exclusive of corn duties) and excise, under the remission of duties, may be shortly stated as under:—

	Net Revenue.	Remissions.
1842	32,178,814	1,338,122
1843	33,152,082	171,521
1844	34,714,485	356,111
1845	34,415,431	3,331,000

Total amount remitted, customs and excise, 5,197,074.

The progress of our shipping may be gathered from the following statement:—

	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Men.
1820 December 31	25,374	2,648,593	174,514
1830	23,721	2,531,819	154,812
1840	28,962	3,311,548	201,340
1844	31,320	3,637,231	216,350

The deficiency between 1820 and 1830 is partly to be accounted for by the adoption, in the interval, of a more strict and accurate mode of keeping the accounts.

The growth of our foreign trade is evidenced by a similar increase in the tonnage entering and leaving our ports. The total tonnage inward was in 1832, 2,497,893 tons; outward, 2,103,426 tons. In 1845, these items were raised respectively, to 3,023,548 and 4,399,197 tons.

The declared value of British produce exported in 1827 was 36,860,376; in 1835, 47,020,638; and in 1844, 58,584,292.

PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS.

ECCLIASTICAL COMMISSION (ENGLAND).—First general report from the commissioners. The report is short, and consists chiefly of statements relative to the origin and nature of the commission, and explanations of the various matters contained in the appendix. The appendix contains much information, from which we select the following:—The incomes of the archbishops and bishops of England and Wales, as they become subject to the Act 6 and 7 Will. 4 c. 77, are as follows:—Canterbury, 15,000; York, 10,000; London, 10,000; Durham, 8,000; Winchester, 7,000; St. Asaph and Bangor, 5,200; Bath and Wells, 6,000; Ely, 5,500; Worcester, 5,000; Carlisle, 4,500; Chester, 4,500; Chichester, 4,500; St. David's, 4,500; Exeter, 5,000; Gloucester and Bristol, 5,000; Hereford, 4,200; Lichfield, 4,500; Lincoln, 5,000; Landaff, 4,200; Manchester, 4,500; Norwich, 4,500; Oxford, 5,000; Peterborough, 4,500; Ripon, 4,500; Rochester, 5,000; Salisbury, 5,000; total, 149,394. There is also a list of 365 livings augmented by the commissioners, comprising 267, in which the population being 2000 and upwards, the income has been raised to 170; 98 in which, the population being over 1000, the income has been raised to 120; 85 of a population exceeding 500, where the income has been raised to 100; and 60, having a population less than 500, and in which the income has been raised to 60, per annum. The total amount, including some other permanent annual augmentations to the clergy, is stated to have been 31,354. The larger share of these augmentations appears to have fallen to the diocese of Chester, in which 134 churches are stated to have received grants to the extent of 7360. The next is Ripon—73 churches, and 4215. The eight dioceses of Chester, Durham, Lichfield, Lincoln, London, Ripon, Winchester, and York, have received an aggregate of 22,408. 18 other dioceses taking the remainder. The commissioners have also undertaken to provide, and have partly made arrangements for providing houses of residence for the clergy of 120 benefices and churches, the annual incomes of which do not exceed 2000.

FOREIGN RAILWAYS.

GERMANY.—The railway question forms at present the subject of lively discussions in two of the representative chambers of Germany, the Saxon and Bavarian. When the debates are closed, we will endeavour to present a resume of them—no very easy task, for the parliamentary proceedings are not quite so fully reported in the German as in the English newspapers. In the approaching session of the Darmstadt Chambers, also, railways are expected to receive a good deal of attention.

The works on the great southern line from Vienna to Trieste are carried on with activity, and the section from Marburg to Cilli will be opened on the 19th of April. Ministers devote much attention to the section between Gloggnitz and of calling in the aid of the atmospheric system to overcome the difficulties presented by this mountain mass. The Schmidt inspector of state railways has been instructed to proceed to France and England, to examine the most recent improvements of the atmospheric railway.

The works on the railway from Prague to the frontier of Saxony make fair progress. It is expected that this line will be opened in 1848.

The Weimar government, with a view to expedite the construction of the immediately the total amount of the shares taken by the state. To this end a Hanoverian government to negotiate a loan, on moderate terms, for the purposes of railway construction; as yet, however, they have not met with success. In Prussia, too, a loan is spoken of. The tendency of German railway finance is towards this kind of arrangement—the government to undertake the construction in part, and the loan to be paid to subscribers, irrespective of the returns on the railways. In Germany there will apparently be no no shareholders, but fundholders in debts contracted to make railways. A convention has been entered into between the governments of Electoral Hesse and Hanover, for the connection, at the frontier of the Hanoverian line, and Weser, at Karlshafen, by two branches, with the lines of the Rhine and the Elbe from Cassel to Münden, at the latter town.

RAILWAY COMMITTEES IN PARLIAMENT.

MARCH 11.—No Railway Committees met this day in the House of Lords. The Commons' Select Committee's Fifth Classification Report having been printed was this day delivered.

In the House of Commons, four sub-committees on petitions for private bills (namely, Nos. 2, 3, 4, and 5.) assembled at noon; a list of nearly 100 petitions for Railway (and a few Private) Bills having been referred to them for consideration and investigation, as to the compliance or non-compliance with the standing orders of the House. The following are the results of the day's proceedings:—

SUB-COMMITTEE No. II.

SIR J. Y. BULLER took the chair. **CALEDONIAN, POLLOCK, AND GOVAN, AND CLYDEDALE JUNCTION AMALGAMATION.** The usual formal evidence having been heard, the committee declared that the standing orders had been complied with.

POLLOCK AND GOVAN AND CLYDEDALE JUNCTION AMALGAMATION. This Bill was proceeded with, but some of the witnesses not being in attendance, it was deferred.

CALEDONIAN (CLYDEDALE JUNCTION) DEVIATIONS.

The formal evidence having been heard, the committee declared that the standing orders had been complied with.

The object of the bill is to effect an amalgamation between the Clydesdale and the Caledonian lines, and to obtain powers to make two deviations from the act of last year.

SUB-COMMITTEE No. III.

Mr. Aglionby in the chair. **DARTMOUTH, BRIGHAM, TORRIS, AND EXETER.**

The object in this case is to make a railway from Dartmouth, Brixham, an Torbay, on the south coast of Devonshire, to the city of Exeter. The line is opposed by several petitioners. Only formal proofs were taken to-day.

OXFORD, WITNEY, CHELTENHAM, AND GLOUCESTER.

The opposition was resumed.

Mr. Venables supported the petition of two occupiers of property near Cheltenham, proposed to be taken for the purposes of the railway. The promoters had neglected to give them notice. The same petitioners also complained of alleged omissions and defects in the plans and sections.

One allegation was that a cottage near to Cheltenham, proposed to be taken by the railway, was not marked on the plans.

Mr. Deans admitted this allegation. But it was not a cottage as alleged by the petitioners, but a small brick hut.

Mr. Aglionby did not find any exception of small brick huts in the standing orders.

Committee declared standing orders not complied with.

The petitioners then proved that their cottages, for which they paid a rent of 47 per annum, were placed upon the plans and sections, but no notice had been served upon them to that effect.

Committee declared standing orders not complied with.

Other allegations urged respecting omissions and defects in the plans, sections, and books of reference, were substantiated, and allowed by the committee, after which they adjourned.

SUB-COMMITTEE No. IV.

CALEDONIAN (CARLISLE DEVIATION).

The committee declared that the standing orders had been complied with.

CALEDONIAN (GLASGOW TERMINI AND BRANCHES).

The object of this Bill is to enable the Caledonian Railway Company to form certain branch and terminal railways in the vicinity of Glasgow. The committee declared that the standing orders had been complied with.

CALEDONIAN (LANGHOLM BRANCH).

The object is, to enable the Caledonian Railway Company to make a branch Railway to the town of Langholm. The committee declared that the standing orders had been complied with.

CALEDONIAN (GLASGOW, GARNKIRK, AND COATBRIDGE PURCHASE).

The object is, to enable the Caledonian Railway Company to purchase the Glasgow, Garnkirk, and Coatbridge Railway, and the petition set forth that the same would be of great public advantage. The committee declared that the standing orders had been complied with.

SCOTTISH CENTRAL (ALLOA BRANCH).

The object is, to enable the Scottish Central Railway Company to make a branch railway, by the Alloa Ferry, to Tiltcountry. The formal evidence having been heard, the committee declared that the standing orders had been complied with.

SCOTTISH CENTRAL (CHIEFF BRANCH).

The object is, to be empowered to make a branch railway to Chieff, in the county of Perth. The formal evidence having been completed, the committee declared that the standing orders had been complied with.

SCOTTISH CENTRAL (DENNY BRANCH).

The object is, to enable the Scottish Central Railway Company to make a branch railway to Denny, in the county of Stirling. The formal evidence having been heard, the committee declared that the standing orders had been complied with.

POLLOCK AND GOVAN AND CLYDEDALE JUNCTION AMALGAMATION.

The consideration of this postponed bill was resumed. Its object is to amalgamate the Pollock and Govan Railway with the Clydesdale Junction Railway, and to authorize certain deviations of the Clydesdale Junction line. The formal proof not being completed, owing to the absence of some necessary evidence, the further consideration of the bill was postponed till to-morrow (this day).

STIRLINGSHIRE MIDLAND JUNCTION.

The object is to obtain powers to construct a railway from the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway to the Scottish Central, to be designated as above. The amount deposited was 15,000. The formal evidence having been heard, the committee declared that the standing orders had been complied with.

STRATHWAY AND BREADALBANE.

The object is to obtain powers to construct a railway from the line of the Perth and Inverness Railway to Aberfeldy, to be called the Strathway and Breadalbane railway. The formal evidence having been completed, the committee declared that the standing orders had been complied with.

CALEDONIAN NORTHERN DIRECT.

The formal proofs having been heard, the committee declared the standing orders had been complied with.

OCCUPATION OF CRACOW.

We have just received the Prussian "Universal Gazette" of the 7th, which states that news of a positive character had come from Upper Silesia, according to which Cracow was on the 3d instant occupied without resistance by Russian troops. The Austrians were expected to enter the following day. The Prussians, under the orders of Lieut. General de Rohr, were to have passed the frontier on the 5th, and could have reached Cracow on the 7th. The "Cologne Gazette" contains decrees and orders of the Provisional Government of the 24th and 26th February, but their interest is absorbed by the news of the occupation of the town.

RIOT AT THE FRENCH OPERA-HOUSE.

Our private letters from Paris state that a disturbance took place at the French Opera House on Monday night, in consequence of an attempt being made by some of the radical party to provoke a demonstration in favour of the Polish insurrection. The radicals, it appears, had mustered rather strong in the pit, and between the first and second acts of the "Lucie de Lammermoor," cries were uttered of "Vive la Pologne!" "La Cracovienne!" "La Marcellaise!" The orchestra having commenced the second act, matters went on quietly till the curtain dropped, when the cries being repeated amidst shouts of "A bas les tyrans!" and there being every indication that the noise would be continued, to the annoyance of the peaceable portion of the audience, which was evidently in a majority, two sergeants de ville made their appearance, and, aided by a few of the municipal guards, captured three of the ringleaders, when the performance proceeded without a renewal of any disorder. It appears that had the manifestation in favour of the Poles been successful, it was the intention of the promoters to have sallied through the streets, and, by calling upon the people to aid the cause of Poland, have roused the passions to such an extent that an *emuee* would have ensued. Fortunately the suppression of such a demonstration in the first instance has put a stop to any further proceedings.

The "National" (of Tuesday), by whose party the affair was got up, gives the following account of the riot; but our letters positively deny that portion wherein it is stated that from 150 to 200 police agents were located in the pit. The squadron of municipal guards, alluded to by the "National," turns out to be nothing more than the force usually employed in carrying into effect the police regulations of the theatre, and which did not exceed twenty-one men:—

"The pit of the Opera presented last night a most extraordinary aspect, from its containing 150, if not 200, police agents, filling one half of the seats. The Government, having received information that it was intended to call for the performance of the 'Marseillaise,' or the 'Cracovienne,' had given instructions to the prefect of police to take every possible means for preventing this manifestation of opinion. After the first act of 'Lucie' was over, a portion of the audience cried out for the 'Marseillaise,' but the agents drowned the cry by shouting 'La Pologne! la Pologne!' and the orchestra commenced the introduction of the second act. At this time a detachment of sergeants de ville collected near the entrance, and a section of municipal guards took up their station in the court-yard next the Rue Grange Bateliere. After the second act was over, the cries for the 'Marseillaise' were renewed, and received with the same opposition as before by the police agents. Upon this, a party of sergeants de ville entered the pit, and took out three of the most vociferous of the young men, and conducted them to the corps de garde in the vestibule."

JEWS' ORPHAN ASYLUM.

The ceremony of the laying of the foundation-stone of this asylum took place on Friday afternoon, in Leman Street, Goodman's Fields, and was attended by a numerous and respectable company.

The building is to be erected by a gift of 2100*l.*, presented for that purpose by A. L. Moses, Esq., as a memorial to his late wife, Mrs. Abigail Moses. The ground upon which the asylum is to be erected is the freehold property of the institution, having been purchased by voluntary subscription.

The ceremony commenced shortly after one o'clock, and by two the Rev. N. Adler had laid the first stone of this charitable institution. During the proceedings the children of the asylum chanted with good effect several psalms, after which the Rev. gentleman delivered an excellent and suitable oration for the occasion. The trowel with which the stone was laid was of pure silver, and bore an inscription relative to the circumstances under which the asylum was built, which will be capable of providing for forty children.

The ceremony concluded with much satisfaction to all present, amongst whom were A. L. Moses, Esq., principal, F. Harr, Esq., president of the institution, S. Moses, Esq., treasurer, H. Moses, Esq., vice-president, &c.

The object of the charity is for the reception of poor destitute children who have been bereaved of both parents.

THE CATARAQUI EMIGRANT SHIP.

Lloyd's agent at Melbourne, New South Wales, in a letter dated the 4th of October last (received on Saturday), furnishes some additional information respecting the late loss of the ship *Cataraqui*, her crew and passengers, upon King's Island.

The colonial government had taken steps for the interment of the dead, and for the erection of a tablet to mark the spot and to record the calamitous event. At a public meeting convened upon the occasion, it was observed that the fittest monument to commemorate such a melancholy loss of life would be one which should guard against the future occurrence of similar catastrophes, by the erection of a light-house, either upon the island or Cape Otway. The necessity of such an erection to serve as a guide to the western entrance of Bass's Straits is sufficiently proved by the occurrence of no less than five total wrecks upon King's Island since the year 1835, namely:—The *Neve*, with female convicts, in 1835; the *Harbinger*, in 1836; the *Isabella*, in 1840; the *Rebecca*, in 1843; and the *Cataraqui*, in 1845. With reference to these wrecks, Lloyd's agent remarks that the sailing directions for Bass's Straits appear to him to excite an unnecessary fear of approaching the main land of Australia, on account of the swell prevailing from the S.W., the fact being, that the swell is quite as dangerous if King's Island be approached too closely, for that the *Neve* and *Isabella* were both driven on shore by it. The inter-colonial traders have no such fear of approaching the main land, and constantly coast from port to port in Australia. Instead, therefore, of offensively approaching the strait in lat. 40 deg. south, it would appear safer for them to sight the main land somewhere between Kangaroo Island and Cape Nelson, and from thence to take a fresh departure for Cape Otway.

Lloyd's agent also observes that the lighthouse would be of more general service if placed upon Cape Otway, in preference to King's Island, and an additional reason for its being so placed arises from the circumstance of King's Island being within the jurisdiction of Van Diemen's Land, which, in these neglected colonies, would occasion the loss of much time before arrangements could be made between the two governments (New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land) for its erection there.

A public subscription for the benefit of the survivors of the *Cataraqui* had been opened, and realised 151*l.* 3*s.*, which had partly been expended in that manner, and the remainder to Mr. Howe and his party, who supplied them with provisions, &c.

The wreck of the *Cataraqui* and remaining cargo had been sold for 86*l.*

MAIZE-FLOUR.

(COMMUNICATED BY MR. W. COBBETT.)

Since reading your valuable and elegant paper of the 23th ult., and being highly curious to see the ministerial plan for importing provisions at paper-money prices while the exchanges are against the country, put in full operation, I have made inquiries everywhere in London for the best specimens of maize-flour. I presume you will be ready to receive such further information as may be added to your useful instructions on this subject, and therefore beg to inform you, from the result of these inquiries, that there are various sorts now in London, differing materially in their qualities and adaptability for supplying the place of bread. At one first-rate shop there is now sold what the vendor calls the "finest Italian polenta," at 6d. per lb. This is meal or flour made in Italy of a yellow maize, the article the best of its sort, but the sort not the best by any means, nor by many degrees, for it has the flavour which very few people like at first, and which it requires to get used to say the least of it, and that was always a difficulty of some moment with us in England, though now we are getting used to anything. Lord Essex's declaration some time ago in favour of getting maize for feeding of cattle, seems to have been on the supposition that there was only this sort; and the same seems to have been the basis of calculation of the landlords last night, in agreeing to the immediate free import of the article, which the prime minister says he will according to allow, on security for the duty, in case of a change of opinion, though, with deference, one can hardly see how that is to reduce the price in the mean time, as the consumer must pay for the security; however, the supposition is altogether fallacious.

I beg now to inform you, that I have found maize-flour perfectly white, and as much superior to the "finest Italian polenta" as wheat-flour is to oatmeal. The sight and taste of it would greatly enlighten the premier, who, only a few days ago, spoke of "the insignificant item of Indian corn," and of "the nobler article of oats!" To describe this flour, I am rather at a loss for any comparison, as it is unquestionably better than anything of the farinaceous kind; and one proof of this is, that it is the same as is given in America to infants, and which makes them so remarkable free from those internal pains and complaints to which young children are subject: so that the landlords ought to take care, in their providing for the pampering of cattle, lest they let in a rival for wheat in disguise.

I beg to be indulged with a word or two on what you consider to be problematical, viz. the possible and probable culture of the article in England. This culture I assure you is certain, and on this certainty the country may be congratulated; for otherwise, I believe, if the free-trade stir once give the taste for the sort of the article I allude to, the cultivation of the soil would be pretty nearly abandoned from causes independent of political economy; and I am equally sure that it would be no use (for the landlords who have any) to lend money to ruined tenants, or for the mortgages to go to the bank much trouble in foreclosing their mortgages, with the view of laying down the fields in grass, for the cattle would not eat it after having had a feed of maize; the only requisite, I imagine, would be, a due supply to carry on the trade with provided always (as the lawyers say) that the British Government cultivate the relations of amity with the republic of America with commensurate humility, diligence, and assiduity. Now, what I have to say upon this interesting subject is, that I have three sorts of the maize which it is practicable to grow here in perfection without any artificial aid: this I have had tested by an operative chemist, who ascertained that their specific gravity was precisely the same as that of the very best imported corn from New Brunswick. These sorts, I think, I may with propriety distinguish by the name of "Cobbett's Corn." I have imported (in 1828) the few seeds from the produce of which my father (in 1828) planted his field of eleven acres, on which occasion he gave this name to the sort he so introduced. That sort has been proved not to perfectly ripen, at least not always; and the three sorts I have before spoken of are different, and have been discovered since. These sorts are the smallest varieties of the whole genus, and now I have to state the most important circumstance, which is, that the amount of the crop is in the inverse proportion with the bulk of the plant and ear. This was a paradox on which I satisfied my father before he took much trouble in the matter; and his crop on the eleven acres averaged at least ninety bushels of shelled corn to the statute acre; and my present sorts being considerably smaller than that he planted, the yield is proportionally greater. For instance, the ear of the great flint-corn of Virginia and the Carolinas weighs about 1 lb. avoirdupois, and the yield per acre is 20 bushels; the ear of my sort weighs about 2 oz., and the yield is about 160 bushels; and as nothing but practice can prove or controvert such an assertion, I will only add that I should be very well satisfied with a tenure conditioned on proving this proposition every year on the same spot of any sandy or gravelly soil that shall be worth 15*s.* an acre now, or, if Peel's new Bill should pass, which shall be worth 10*s.* or 7*s.* 6d. an acre then.

As you have alluded to my father's opinion of the *polenta*, I cannot refrain from observing how curiously as well as completely it now appears to have been correct, for he said the use of it was "fashion," and now it is the fashion to decry it; and I beg you to observe the coincidence, that only a few months before the unfortunate root caught its cold, which has so conveniently served to damage its reputation, the Agricultural Society of Ireland denounced it as the "Upas tree of Ireland!"

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your most obedient servant,

W. COBBETT.

Queen's Prison, 10th March, 1846.

P.S. If you should have space for this, I will in a day or two trouble you with some information on the various uses and ways of applying the corn green, the ear as a table vegetable, for which purpose, if there is any real danger of famine, large quantities of the sort my father introduced ought to be planted, to come in for use in August. The stalks and leaves are also an excellent fodder for cattle. In America, the hay of the leaves is given to race-horses.

THE ROYAL LITERARY

FINE ARTS.

THE IDEAL AND THE IMITATIVE.

Her Majesty's Commissioners of the Fine Arts, the Art Union, and various kindred societies have given premiums for the advancement of art; but in the arrangements made for carrying out their designs, we fear they have addressed too exclusively the cupidity of the parties concerned. Present subsistence rather than future fame has been the motive pressed on the consideration of artists; and, as might have been expected, the works produced in answer to their several proclamations have been simply pleasing in their character, imitative and not ideal, suited for parlour prints, but in no wise calculated to secure the admiration of future generations. It follows, therefore, that patronage so administered falls of its objects, and becomes an incubus on the progress of real art. It might, however, be otherwise. Union is strength; and as we desire to see it well directed, we shall from time to time trouble our readers with a few remarks on such ancient and modern works as may serve, by their excellences or their defects, as incentives to a more exalted course of practice or patronage in the higher walks of art. Our present remarks will be confined to the subjects of *individuality* in portraiture, and *character* in the delineation of single figures or groups.

But, first, let us say, we have often wondered, in reference to this subject, how any man can prefer slavery to liberty, and by departing from the poetry of art subject himself to the defects of mean models, capricious fashions, and academic modes of procedure, leaving what is noble and beautiful for what is ordinary and common. The truth is, that by such means, and in obedience to the mercenary inducements of unenlightened patronage, men more readily obtain premiums, gold medals, and the favourable awards of printsellers and speculative engravers. We may not cite modern instances. But the grievance is an old one. What an extraordinary reward Apelles received when Alexander gave him his mistress to satisfy the love which, while sitting to him, her beauty had inspired. The principle of patronage in the present day is the same; and the result is that money—the rewards of the passing hour—the applause of the ignorant—is the ruling power of British art. Need we wonder, under such circumstances, that, with a few illustrious exceptions, an universal mediocrity prevails?

What is the remedy? Let the practice of the greatest masters furnish an answer. Look at the awful head which we have engraved. It represents a bust by Michael Angelo of the great Lorenzo de Medici. The mind of the man is seen to struggle forth from beneath the shadows of his brow. The firmness of his purposes and the decision of his character stand fixedly upon his well-set lips. We feel that one of the great arbiters of human destiny is before us; a man whose nod is fate—whose smile is fortune—whose judgments are beyond appeal. We look—and we are compelled to look again. Nor can we look thoughtlessly: the mighty modeller of that lump of clay commands our thoughts, and urges us to contemplation. We leave it, but the image of Lorenzo still haunts us. Such is the influence of a work of real genius. Whence, then, comes this innate grandeur of performance, which lives through all time? How was it obtained? Not by the art of imitation only,

the part of the artist of the mental constitution and individual character of the man before him. These points he seized with the grasp of a poet, and employed them as a philosophic historian does

who were his continual protégés, the immense library he collected, and the sums of money he expended in the collection of books and manuscripts—redeeming the immortals of preceding times from otherwise irredeemable oblivion; of art, the statues, busts, vases, medals he collected, and the uses to which he so manifestly applied them. Look also at Angelo, schooled by Lorenzo himself in greatness, and his constant guest, pupil, and friend for the last four years of his existence. His political career shows, perhaps more than any other quality, the capacious grasp of his intellect; by which a world of jarring interests, supported by all the worst passions of mankind, were constantly kept in a state of equipoise and peace during a great portion of his too short life. Here, as well as in several positions of personal danger that he chose, his firmness of purpose and moral bravery shine out with great brightness. His aims were always high—great his love of greatness; and he sometimes took the readiest way to their attainment, even though the means might now be thought to savour of selfishness and mere ambition.

Procuring for his son (afterwards Leo X.) a cardinal's hat before he was eight years old is of this nature; but it looks prophetic of the future for which he was preparing. How deeply prophetic! and who would wish it had been otherwise? Of Lorenzo's deep penetration into character many, many instances are recorded; and one of his letters to his son, the young cardinal, is evidence enough of his deep knowledge of men and things, and not less of his paternal affection and high moral purpose. He was formed by nature to overbear all opposition to his desires and aims; and, fortunately, these desires were commendable—these aspirations truly noble and munificent. In his personal intercourse with all men his manners were simple even unto homeliness, always careful to beget their esteem by real desert rather than ostentation and show. He loved to appear as a simple citizen; knowing that his ambition and his tastes, his family aggrandisement as well as the advancement of literature and the arts, would be best served by this laying aside of his state and honours. It is certain that his mind was philosophic, learned, and reflective; yet, notwithstanding his love of study and philosophy, his love of leisure and retirement—notwithstanding, too, his avocations of state—Lorenzo was ever gayest of the gay. It is singular, and may partly account for the peculiarity of his face—his eyesight was defective; his sense of smell, if not entirely dormant, was nearly so; and that of taste was similarly imperfect. Who shall say how much the want of these senses contributed to the development of his singularly great intellectual powers? How beneficent is God in what he withholds, as well as in what he gives!

Further remarks are unnecessary: our position is proved; the parallel we have established is an instructive one, and we commend it to the special consideration of the Art Union.

We have, however, a few words to say in reference to works of an imitative character. Of these the great Spanish master, Murillo, is the most celebrated example. He confined himself, as most of our cartoon draughtsmen have done, to the mere actualities of life: he never dealt with the abstract divinities of his subject, and, consequently, his "Marys" and his saints—his prophets, priests, and kings—are peasants—the sun-burnt peasantry of Spain. Such works may please the eye, but they can never teach the mind, or elevate the feelings. A noble idealism should

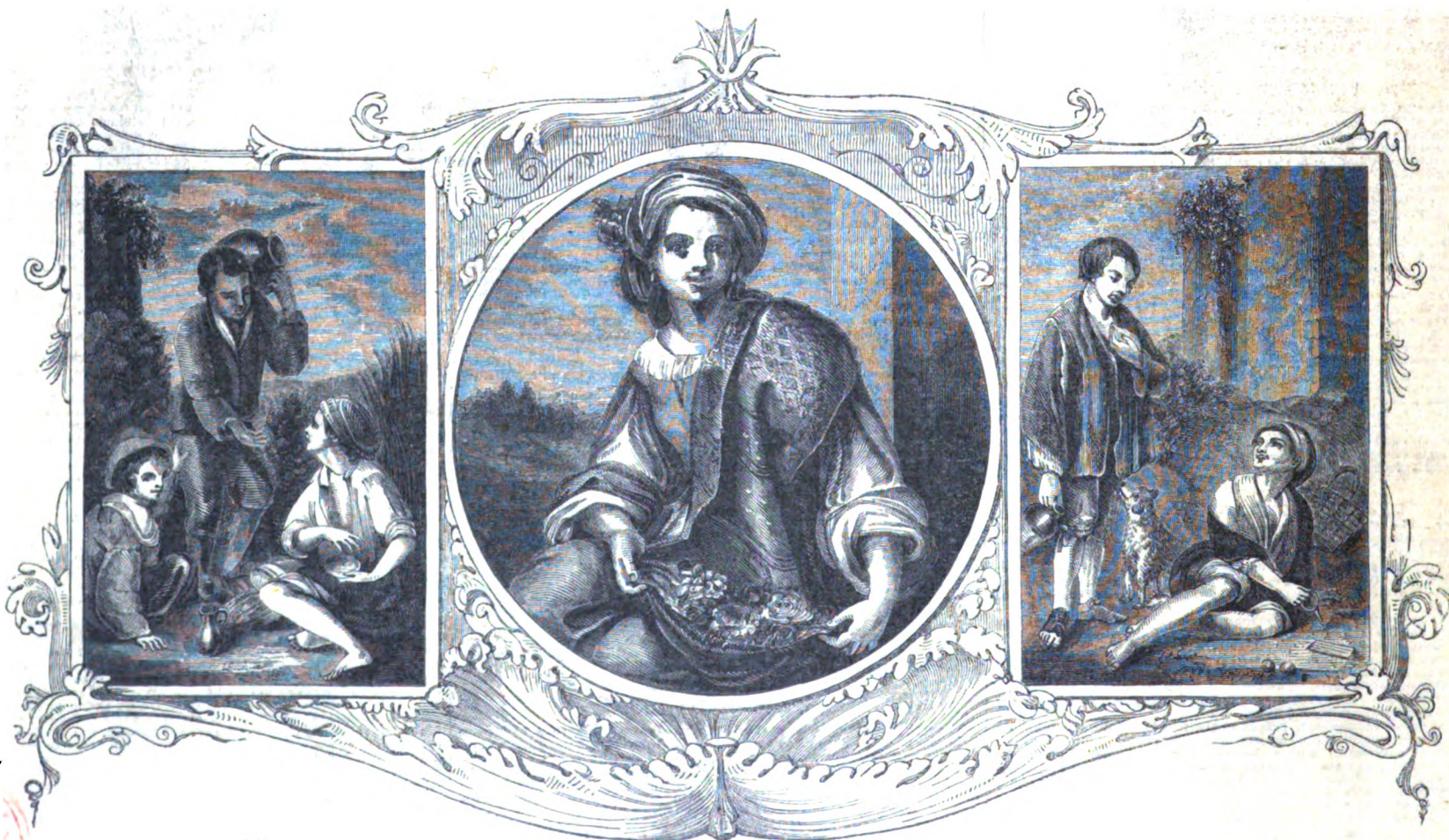


LORENZO DE MEDICIS.

From a Terra Cotta Bust by Michael Angelo, now in the Collection of Edwin Deans Kensington.

the leading and representative facts of his narrative.

Let us compare the artist and the biographer together, and it will be found that Roscoe and Michael Angelo reflect each other's light. Lorenzo is shown to be a man of a most original and comprehensive



MURILLO'S SPANISH PEASANT BOYS AND FLOWER GIRL.

for no copying work is here—a bold generalisation is observed in the treatment of the entire bust; not by the stilted process of pecuniary ambition, for the soul of Buonarroti was beyond its influence. The master power was obtained by a thorough comprehension on

mind, with exquisite taste in matters of art and literature, himself a poet of a high order. He was also a philosopher, and certainly the greatest politician of his age—if not of any age, or of any nation. For proof of his patronage of literature, witness the men

be the treatment sought in every department of art, and the merely imitative used as an instrument, and not sought as an end. Our specimens of the works of Murillo will, it is believed, place these remarks in an instructive point of view.



CHATSWORTH CONSERVATORY—SCENE IN THE SOUTHERN PALM AISLE.

COMPLETION, OF THE GREAT CHATSWORTH CONSERVATORY.

In a former number we gave a description of this splendid establishment, accompanied by some elaborate illustrations of its general aspect, and various details of its construction. We now proceed to complete the series by an exhibition of the modes resorted to for making a natural display of the unrivalled collection of plants which it contains. This is, in every case, accomplished by making it correspond as closely as possible with the mode of growth under which the plants are ordinarily found in their native countries. Our illustrations show that this has been very successfully performed. The

palm has "room and verge" enough to spread its beauteous leaves, and the graceful ferns of the burning zone find appropriate shades for the development of their flexible branches. But perhaps the most charming portion of rich and elegant vegetation is found in the department of aquatic and rock plants. Our second cut illustrates its general appearance. In this beautiful scene, the most elegant of the plants, and those which chiefly attract the attention of visitors, are the Saxifrageæ. These are the glory and delight of the cultivator of alpine plants; but the fondness with which they are regarded is to be attributed to the neatness and verdure of their leaves, and the simplicity and elegance of their flowers, rather than to any more striking adornments; their flowers being generally white or pale pink, occasionally becoming brownish purple. The Cunoniaceæ, with their

delicate pinnated leaves, and white or red flowers, complete the charms of the picture.

In leaving this noble museum of living nature, we may compliment the Duke of Devonshire on the exquisite taste he has shown in its construction and general arrangements; and as he is understood to be a religious man, we may remind him of the words of good "old Fuller," who says that "a flower is the best complexioned grass, as a pearl is the best complexioned clay; and daily it weareth God's livery, for he clotheth the grass of the field. Solomon himself is not enthroned therewith, as whose gallantry only was adopted, and on him; theirs innate, and in them. In the morning, when it groweth up, it is a lecture of Divine Providence; in the evening, when it is cut down, and withereth, it is a lecture of human mortality."



CHATSWORTH CONSERVATORY—SCENE IN THE AQUATIC.

ART-UNION OF LONDON,

4. TRAFALGAR SQUARE, CHARING CROSS.

BY AUTHORITY OF PARLIAMENT.

PRESIDENT—H. R. H. the Duke of CAMBRIDGE.

The list for the current year will close on the 31st instant. Subscribers will receive for each guinea paid, besides the chance of obtaining a VALUABLE WORK OF ART, an impression of a fine engraving by Mr. P. LIGHTFOOT, from the picture by Mr. H. O'NEIL,

"JEPHTHA'S DAUGHTER;"

and, in addition to this, a series of designs in outline, made expressly for the Society by Mr. G. E. HICKS, illustrative of CAMPBELL'S

"GERTRUDE OF WYOMING."

GEORGE GODWIN, } Honorary
LEWIS FOCKE, } Secretaries.

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THOUSANDS OF POUNDS STERLING
GIVEN AWAY.

THE PICTORIAL TIMES

TO THE PUBLIC.

We purpose to give to one of each class of 10,000 of our ANNUAL SUBSCRIBERS the sum of ONE THOUSAND POUNDS sterling, upon the following plan:
Each ANNUAL SUBSCRIBER to the PICTORIAL TIMES, when he pays his subscription, will have a Receipt bearing a Number. To the Subscriber to our Newspaper who shall hold the Number corresponding with that which will entitle the Subscriber to the Art-Union on the Drawing

IN APRIL, 1846,

TO THE FIRST DRAWN LARGEST PRIZE.

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on producing his Receipt at our Office; and also the like sum of 1000*l.* to our Subscriber whose Receipt shall bear the same Number with 10,000 added to it; and so forward, a sum of 1000*l.* for every Additional 10,000 Subscribers.
In consequence, however, of numerous requests from all parts of the United Kingdom, that this sum should be divided into a greater Number of Gifts, the 1000*l.* appropriated to each Series of 10,000 Subscribers beyond 20,000, will be divided into

ELEVEN GIFTS;

namely, the First 500*l.* to the Number corresponding with that which shall obtain the First Drawn Largest Prize in the Art-Union; 500*l.* to the next Higher Number; 100*l.* to the next; and 50*l.* to each of the eight consecutive Numbers; all within the same Series of 10,000.

For instance, supposing No. 256 to obtain the FIRST-DRAWN LARGEST PRIZE of the ART-UNION, then the Subscriber to the PICTORIAL TIMES whose Receipt bears the

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do.	- - -	do.
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The Annual Subscription to this beautifully Illustrated Newspaper, containing, weekly, from 50 to 80 Engravings, and All the News of the Week, is Twenty-Six Shillings and Sixpence; and it will be perceived that Parties subscribing may obtain the sum of 1000*l.* upon the above Plan, which is an unconditional GIFT upon our part, WITHOUT ANY CONSIDERATION OF ANY SORT WHATSOEVER.

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CHARLES EVANS,

Office, 351, Strand, London.

Publisher of the Pictorial Times.

COMPANION

TO THE

PORTRAIT OF QUEEN VICTORIA.

We have great pleasure in announcing that Mr. STEPHEN SLY has been honoured by the

COMMAND OF HER MAJESTY

To engrave for this Paper Winterhalter's Portrait of

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE ALBERT,
In the Robes of the Garter.

This Noble Work will be drawn on Wood by Mr. JOHN GILBERT, and will shortly be published with the

PICTORIAL TIMES.

To insure a perfect imitation of Winterhalter's portraiture of the Prince, as well as to do honour to the Queen's Command, we have, since the above notice was issued, gone to the expense of having an elaborately finished water-colour copy of the picture made, to aid our artists and printer in giving the exact individuality and effect of the original. By the condescension of her Majesty, we have been allowed to make this copy at

BUCKINGHAM PALACE,

and, as it is now finished, and the arrangements for publication are otherwise in a forward state, we shall very soon be able to redeem our promises, and put the Public in possession of the

ONLY AUTHORISED PORTRAIT

OF THE

PRINCE CONSORT.



LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 14. 1846.

THE COURT.

THE Court has continued to reside at Osborne House, and the salubrity of the climate of the Isle of Wight has, by the aid of daily diversion and exercise, most beneficial influence upon the health of HER MAJESTY and the royal children. PRINCE ALBERT has accompanied the QUEEN in carriage and equestrian excursions, and pony riding on the beach has formed a favourite recreation. The continued mildness of the weather has been in every way favourable to the royal residents, and very select dinner parties and re-unions have constituted the entertainments of the evenings.

EDUCATION IN WALES.

A VERY important subject was broached in the House of Commons on Tuesday evening, upon the question of education in Wales; but it was only broached, not debated. Mr. Williams, the member for Coventry, moved a prayer to her Majesty to direct an inquiry into the state of education in the principality, and particularly into the means afforded to the labouring classes of acquiring a knowledge of the English language. This motion was curiously disposed of. Having passed the ceremony of seconding, Sir James Graham proceeded to agree with the mover, and to oppose what he moved; and, what was more odd, he promised that if Mr. Williams would withdraw his motion for inquiry, he would at once proceed to inquire. "If the Honourable Member will consent to withdraw his motion for the present, I pledge myself, on behalf of the Government, that inspectors shall be sent down into Wales to inquire into the state of education in the principality." This was tantamount to saying, "If the Honourable Member asks for inquiry, I can't grant it; but if he withdraws his application, I will grant it directly. These are the absurd terms upon which the most important transactions are sometimes settled in the House of Commons; and in this instance the result was, that Mr. Williams withdrew his motion, and that Sir James Graham will send inspectors into Wales—*par parenthese*, it is of course right to signify inspectors of education, and not inspectors of police.

So much for the Member for Coventry and the Secretary of State. Now for the question itself—a question of moment, of humanity, of justice, and of civilisation.

If we were to illustrate the condition of Wales, as in one way we have already illustrated the condition of Ireland, the mental aspect of the picture would be deplorable indeed. There the cultivation of the soil exceeds the cultivation of the spirit; and although poverty be sometimes extreme, it would seem that ignorance has still a deep "lower than the lowest," and that minds are more decayed in their own rust than bodies are wasted by toil and privation. The physical suffering of the poor of Ireland is not so great a mischief, or so intolerable a social evil as the mental apathy and degradation of the poor of Wales.

Now, this is a matter to which we are bound to award a solemn and intelligent consideration. Great Britain is bound to provide for the ordinary instruction and spiritual welfare of her ancient and loyal Welsh principality. Welshmen are, like Scotchmen and Irishmen, every way our brothers, and we owe them a brotherly regard to their progress, their happiness, and their education. The statement of Mr. Williams must go as a reproach to our Governments—it bore truth upon its front—it was distinct, intelligible, and emphatic. Its details and statistics were ample, authentic, and unimpugned. Well, then, they went to prove that we have bestowed more pains upon the negroes on our African shores—that we have spread more intellectual treasures among the most backward of our West Indian colonies—that we have diffused more precious missionary labour in lands and climes to which Philanthropy was our only pilot, than we have thought of awarding to deserving, though neglected, Wales, where honour, duty, and the responsibilities of the State, have equally demanded educational riches and religious wealth.

There are taxes of knowledge which the Welsh people have a right to levy upon the English Government, and which that Government, by the stern justice and prompt generosity of its English clients, will, we trust, be made to pay. At present the inhabitants of the principality are not so creditably instructed as our recently emancipated slaves; and yet the Welsh have this redeemable quality among them—ay, even among their poorest and most besotted—that they ardently desire education. Yet Mr. Williams stated that there are one hundred and eighty thousand children receiving no kind of instruction at all, while some few thousands who have been partially instructed by the better orders of society, are actually inverting the order of nature, and seeking to lead forth their own parents from the miserable ignorance in which they have grown old! This is lamentable, discreditable, and a shame!

To teach the English language too, in Wales, has become of paramount importance. Herein a lofty and indispensable purpose is distinctly announced. The want of the proper knowledge and interpretation of English has poisoned the sources of justice, tainted criminal trials, disguised misconceived verdicts, and produced innumerable oppressions, dreadful to contemplate because subversive of the laws of evidence, and proof, and truth. This fact is enough, and the continuance of the enormity is not to be

endured. The "Times" has well put this important aspect of the great educational subject.

It is a mere truism to assert that uniformity of language is essential to the prosperity of a nation; yet in this portion of the United Kingdom the mass of its inhabitants speak in a strange tongue. They are ignorant of that language in which are embodied the laws that govern them, which is the medium of intercourse among their superiors, which ought to be the medium of intercourse between their superiors and them. They are cut off from the ordinary channels of information afforded by communication with strangers. Isolated in their own towns and villages, they live on from generation to generation, not only without improvement, but with constant deterioration. Deprived of the power of placing themselves in contact with others beyond their own narrow circle, the peasantry of each district form a little world of their own, in which the same habits, the same errors, the same superstitions, are handed down from father to son, and will so continue to be handed down until a knowledge of the English language lets in upon them the light of civilisation from the world without, and enables them to extend their horizon.

Our narrow space will not allow us to pursue the detail of Mr. Williams's simple narrative, but we have shadowed out enough to make a strong moral impression upon every Christian reader; and if the readers of English journals be sufficiently impressed with what is due from England to Wales in the shape of national instruction, thereby will be effected the best profit of Tuesday night's conversation, more actual good than would otherwise have resulted from Mr. Williams's withdrawal of his just proposition, or Sir James Graham's promised inspectorship of a state of deplorable ignorance among the people, of which his information is already only too astounding, abundant, and complete.

DEBATES OF THE WEEK.

A MOTION by Mr. Duncombe to obtain pardon for Frost, Jones, and Williams, the criminals, five years ago convicted of high treason and sentenced to transportation for life, has been very properly defeated by the good sense and justice of the House of Commons; and legislation will not this time step in to procure an abuse of the beautiful attribute of mercy, by a misapplication of her prerogative on the part of a Sovereign who is too firm in nature to seek to indulge even the warmest and kindest impulses of her heart at the expense of a proper distribution and maintenance of that justice which is the essential comfort and confidence of the people whom she sways. There is nothing in the case of Frost, Jones, and Williams, to demand sympathy from any except those who reserve all sympathy to waste it upon crime. To do this, is to exhibit morbid ignorance and nothing more.

A sort of supplement to the Roman Catholic Relief Bill has been brought under the partial consideration of the House, and afforded to Mr. O'Connell the opportunity of declaring in express terms, that he was for "the total and entire severance of Church from State!" This is exactly what was to be expected from a gentleman who desires the total and entire severance of Ireland from the British empire. How many more unions is he anxious to repeal?

PROSPECTS OF WAR.

THE prospects of war with America have greatly increased since we last addressed our readers upon the aspect of foreign affairs. A packet and a private vessel have arrived—one with the intelligence of a refusal distinctly announced to our minister to submit to arbitration the difficulties of the Oregon question, and another with the recorded votes of the republican senate in favour of that "one year's notice" which is to dissolve the existing treaty between Great Britain and the United States. The effect in the city has been a considerable fall in the funds; and, as we have before hinted, the funds are capital barometers.

No doubt the question of war now broods more gloomily, and becomes more serious and alarming. Of course we do not mean alarming in the sense of danger to our country—for we are sure that American defeat and disgrace would crown the calamity which American folly will have originated—but alarming to the cause of civilisation—a cause which proclaims peace with the voice of Christian wisdom, and asks reason and religion to make its endurance good. But peace-continuance may not be within the control of the world's better judgment—and the suggestions of moderation may be as powerless as they are wise. It is impossible to know how a vessel will be steered, amid the storm, anger, and insolence of the multitudinous mind of the American democracy. The very rudest turbulence is the symbol of the popular nature, and the young and unthoughtful nation runs riot in a dream of territorial aggression, and a defiance of the firmness which repudiates a violation of right.

She is eager for a wrong, and she not only invites, but forces on its punishment. And with her it is Lynch Law not only with the selected victims of popular execration, but with her politicians, and almost with her President himself. Mr. Polk and his senators are lashed to the chariot of violent opinion in America, and the strong democracy drags them where it lists. There is a vessel in which the officers have no command, and the pilot is only an instrument unto the will of the crew. Thus we are far from trusting to the angry elements to which we see the chances of peace exposed, with any sanguine belief that they will escape the dangers. We own our fear in the predominance of mob power, and we dread the approaching shock to civilisation amid which the prowess of England may yet have to teach a dreadful lesson of retribution to the most reckless people in the inhabited world.

We have the following sensible observations from Mr. Webb of Wyndham Street, upon the dishonest claims lately set up by some subscribers to railways for a return of their deposits:—

"Now, where are the COMMON SENSE, JUSTICE, and EQUITY of these claims? Certain parties propose an undertaking which they believe will be beneficial to the public and profitable to the persons concerned. This, from its magnitude and expense, cannot be done by one or two in common partnership, but requires many—a joint stock company. 'The promoters' issue a PROSPECTUS, and other persons join, giving their names, or their money, or both, and WHY? IN THE HOPE OF GAIN. It is successful; there is GAIN. Who gets it; the promoters, or the sub-

scribers, or all in common? The answer is obviously ALL; the former only sharing according to their subscriptions, except reasonable charges for time and labour, mental or physical, manual or scientific. *Per contra*, the project fails; or the undertaking, like Waterloo Bridge, partly fails. Beneficial to the public, profitless to the company, who then should suffer? COMMON SENSE says, ALL IN COMMON, as all in common would have gained by success.

"If parties knowingly put forward a fraudulent scheme, ought not merely to pay all the loss, but even criminally to be punished for obtaining money under false pretences. But this is a very different case to those now under consideration. To make talent and good faith pay the penalty of fraud would put an end to all improvement, and be as manifestly unjust as to punish an innocent man instead of a criminal. It was urged in the present case, that the lady had been misled by great names. She had no business to be so misled, for great men can err, and little men often propose great improvements; but I am afraid, like many others, she was misled by a desire of gain, and, like the promoters, injured by a most unjustly raised and very absurd PANIC. Sir R. Peel said the railways would embarrass 'the currency'; but he knew better; he knew it might injure his deformed and hideous pet bantling—THE CURRENCY BILL.

"Looking at these cases in all their bearings, I cannot but feel surprised at the cool assurance of parties asking for their money back again. A child crying for his cake after having eaten it is absurd enough; but for the holder of a lame or dead horse in a Derby club to demand his money back from the treasurer, would be the richest farcical scene ever exhibited on 'any stage'; but not equal to the ludicrous exhibition of folly and disappointed avarice these actions display. Instead of paying back subscriptions, COMMON SENSE says, and therefore LAW ought to say, that all subscribers, or applicants for shares, ought to be compelled to pay UP their share of loss, as they would, if they could, have taken THEIR SHARE OF GAIN."

We have not inserted the whole letter, because Mr. W. is mistaken in supposing that there has been any verdict in favour of these claims. The court before which the cause he alludes to was taken was incompetent to try it; and a mere formal verdict was recorded, in order to carry it to the court above.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

Whose is this image and superscription?

This is the well-known inquiry of our Lord when the Jews sought to entangle him in an offence against the Roman power, or to involve him in an admission calculated to weaken his influence with the Jewish people. And the reply, "THAT THEY WERE CÆSAR'S," with the inference deduced from it, viz. that by admitting the image and superscription on the tribute-money to be Cæsar's, they (the Jews) admitted Cæsar's authority to levy the tribute, are equally well known. In modern times, however, a question has arisen which somewhat clashes with the reasoning of our Lord.

It is now contended by political economists that the essential virtue of British tribute-money does not rest upon the impress of the sovereign, but upon the specific weight and quality of the piece of metal which bears the royal impression; and that, as soon as the piece of metal is reduced by wear the least fraction below a specified weight, the Queen's image and superscription lose their authority. Hence, if a gold sovereign were shown to Sir Robert Peel, and a question put to him similar to that which our Lord put to the Jews, he would no doubt require that the sovereign should be accurately weighed before he could say whether it were really the Queen's money or not. He would perhaps admit that the royal authority, duly impressed upon a piece of paper in the form of an Exchequer bill, might make that piece of paper possess, as tribute money, an absolute value of one thousand pounds sterling, even though the paper should have been somewhat damaged by wear; but that the same royal authority impressed upon a piece of gold should give to it a proportionate and a like inalienable value he could not admit, because, forsooth, it would be contrary to the refinements of modern political economy.

However discreet this reply, and the fine-spun reasoning which supports it, may be in the mouth of Sir Robert Peel, there is assuredly something very derogatory to royal authority in a monetary system which allows of that authority being so easily set aside, as well as something very unphilosophical in a system which makes the legal value of the money of the Crown dependent on a combination of two distinct principles. Doubtless, in a matter of this kind, Cæsar's authority is or ought to be everything, or it is nothing.

A system which makes the legal value of tribute, or taxation money, depend partly upon royal authority and partly upon the assumed intrinsic value of the material on which the royal authority is impressed, reminds the writer of an adventure he once witnessed. A little boy was amusing himself on two pieces of timber that were floating on a canal. The pieces were chained together at one end but not at the other. The boy not being aware of the fast and loose footing he had got, was standing with one leg on each piece. The timbers began to separate, but so imperceptibly at first that the little fellow was unconscious of it, until they were too far apart to allow of his regaining a footing on either piece; and then, as the breach became rapidly wider, he had no alternative but to fall into the water. Had he possessed the talents and dexterity of Sir Robert Peel he might perhaps have balanced himself, first on one piece and then on the other; and, if mischievously inclined, he might perhaps have amused himself by decoying his less dexterous friends into a good ducking; but he was a simple hearted lad, unacquainted with this world's guile and with the capricious movements of the duplex principle on which he had taken his standing; and the consequence was that he had all the ducking to himself. It is now nearly 50 years since the writer witnessed this occurrence, but he has never forgotten it, and it may probably have had some effect in making him always afraid of those maxims of modern political economy which are based on duplex principles, and which, like the two pieces of timber here spoken of, are fastened together at one end only.

Principles, fast at one end and loose at the other, have been the curse of mankind from the earliest ages; and in the hands of statesmen more distinguished for ingenuity of speech than consistency of action, they have often been made the means of inflicting much injustice on the weaker classes of the community. No doubt it was on this kind of principle that those laws were founded, which the gospel tells us, laid on the poor burthens grievous to be borne, but spared the rich. On the same principle, in recent times, the ancient law by which the poor and destitute in England had a legal provision for their wants without the loss of personal liberty, has been repealed; and the repeal justified by a lord chancellor, who, at the same time, had no difficulty in justifying an increase of his own retiring pension. On the same principle ingenious philosophers have attempted to make it appear that, however honourable the marriage state might be for the rich, it was a privilege scarcely intended for the poor; and that, though nature's table might be abundantly provided with good things through the skill and industry of the working classes, yet that none were entitled to share in the feast but those who were provided with golden tickets. Again, philosophers assuming an ounce of gold to be of the exact money value of 3*l.* 17*s.* 10*d.* sterling, tell us that the pound sterling consists of 5*dwts.* 3*grs.* of gold, and that the Queen's image and superscription are stamped on the sovereign to show that it is of the right weight and fineness. A poor man takes it in the market guaranteed, as he supposes, by this external stamp;

but he is afterwards told that the piece wants a fraction of the right weight—that it has therefore lost its money character; and thus it appears that the Queen's image and superscription are made the means of deceiving him. Besides, there is no more foundation for the first assumption that 3*l.* 17*s.* 10*d.* is the natural and exact value of an ounce of gold, than for the assumption that 3 ounces 17 dwts. 10 grs. is the natural and exact weight of a foot measure. And, finally, the distinguished statesman to whom we are indebted for the ingenious but unphilosophical discovery that gold is always of the exact value of 3*l.* 17*s.* 10*d.* per ounce, and that it is the duty of the Bank of England and British merchants to provide it at that exact value at all times and for all nations, has now discovered a plan of going, to his own satisfaction, the principle of free trade with a view of protection to native industry; but as, in the absence of a free and equitable medium of exchange between this and other nations, his principles are joined together at one end only, so there is much reason to fear that those parties who confide in his guidance will experience the fate of the little boy whose adventure we have before noticed.

Nevertheless, there is yet a possibility that Sir Robert's faithful followers may be preserved from such a fearful catastrophe. For, as Sir Robert may possibly now see how completely all his former calculations have been counteracted by the defective money system which he introduced in the year 1819; and as, since that time, he has changed his mind on almost every subject in which his reputation was involved, except the currency, so there is hope that he may change his views on that subject also; and, if it be only for the sake of consistency, that he may yet fulfil in the way peculiar to himself the following high-minded declaration which proceeded from him in 1834:—"I will not accept power on the condition of declaring myself an apostate from the principles on which I have hitherto acted."

CROWN OFFICE, MARCH 10.—Members returned to serve in this present Parliament.—County of Nottingham (Northern Division)—William Henry Cavendish Bentinck, Esq., commonly called Lord Henry Bentinck, in the room of Henry Gally Knight, Esq., deceased. Borough of Bridport—Alexander Dundas Ross Wishart Ballie Cochran, Esq.

DOWNING STREET, MARCH 10.—The Queen has been pleased to appoint Lieutenant-General the Earl Cathcart, Knight Commander of the Most Hon. Military Order of the Bath, to be Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of Her Majesty's provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, and of the island of Prince Edward, and Governor-General of all her Majesty's provinces on the continent of North America, and of the island of Prince Edward.

MARCH 9.—The Queen has been pleased to appoint Captain Charles Hotham, of the royal navy, to be a Knight Commander of the Most Hon. Military Order of the Bath.

ELECTION NEWS.

REPRESENTATION OF EAST RETFORD.—A requisition is in course of signature, calling upon Mr. G. Vernon to resign his seat, having forfeited the trust and confidence reposed in him by his constituents as their representative in parliament.

REPRESENTATION OF WINDSOR.—The nomination has been appointed to take place on Saturday.

STAFFORD, TUESDAY.—Captain Carnegie has found an opponent in Mr. Lawrence Heyworth, of Liverpool, who entered the town to-day, accompanied by a very large body of supporters. He afterwards addressed the electors from the window of the Star Hotel, where his committee is sitting, and earnestly exhorted them to do full justice to the principles of free trade in the approaching election.

SOUTH NOTTINGHAMSHIRE ELECTION.—The last voter who polled at Southwell, at this election, was Mr. Richard Chantry, of Halam, whose age is 99, and who was in good health, and remarkably anxious to vote. When he was asked whom he polled for, he replied, "Not for Lord Lincoln." Another singular circumstance occurred, which is, that not a single voter polled at all for the parish of Kirklington.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

THE FAMILY OF THE LATE GALLANT GENERAL NOTT.—We have great pleasure in recording that the hon. the Court of Directors of the East India Company have announced their intention to grant an allowance of 100*l.* per annum to Master Charles Nott, until he attains the age of eighteen, it being understood to be for the purpose of his education.—*Carmarthen Journal*.

ON THE EVENING OF MONDAY last a fire broke out in Lochend House, the seat of Sir George Warrender, Bart. It at one time bore a most alarming aspect, but happily, by the prompt measures used, it was speedily got under, and finally extinguished.

SUICIDE AT BRIGHTON.—On Monday morning, a gentleman named Lamb, a London merchant, who had been in lodgings on the King's Road for rather more than a week, cut his throat with a razor, and died instantly. It appears that the unfortunate gentleman, who had been in a low desponding way, left his wife in bed, and retired to an ante-room to commit the act of self-destruction.

DEATH OF POLICE CONSTABLE HASTIE, AND CORONER'S INQUEST.—Police constable James Hastie, 334 R. of the metropolitan division, who was attacked on the 21st ult., and horribly mutilated, expired at Guy's Hospital on Sunday from the effect of the severe wounds he had received. An inquest was held on Monday on the body, at the hospital, by the city coroner, Mr. Pavne, when a number of witnesses were examined as to the cause of Hastie's death. The coroner adjourned the inquest to the 23d instant.

THE ADJOURNED INQUEST on the body of Mary Burke, the unfortunate woman who was shot in the affray arising out of the Mayo election on Tuesday, sat on Thursday. The following verdict was returned:—"The majority of the jury find that the deceased, Mary Burke, was killed on Tuesday, the 3d March, by a pistol shot fired at her by Samuel Fletcher, from Mrs. Murray's gate. We are obliged to find this verdict in consequence of no evidence being allowed for the prisoner."

MURDER AT NEWARK.—On the night of Wednesday week, two youths, acting with sheer wantonness, pushed an unfortunate girl, only sixteen years of age, over one of the Trent locks at Newark, by which she was drowned. They accuse each other of the actual deed, and both have been committed for trial.

THE "INVALIDE RUSS" of St. Petersburg publishes a letter from the Caucasus of the 6th ult., which states that on the 20th of January last, the chiefs and the emissaries of the Abadshahs had agreed on certain conditions to become the subjects of the Emperor of Russia. This tribe consists of 100,000 souls, and enjoys the reputation of being a warlike race.

RELIGIOUS PERSECUTION IN RUSSIA.—The "Journal des Debats" publishes a letter from St. Petersburg of the 22d ult., which states that the emperor had commanded that all foreign Jews, even those of Poland, who are at present in Russia, should quit the Russian territory within three months, should they even be established and possess landed property in the country. In future, no foreign Israelite is to be permitted to reside in Russia without a special permission from the Government.

DARING ROBBERY.—On Tuesday night last, about half-past eight o'clock, a man named Cameron was knocked down in High Street, and robbed of 40*l.* in notes. There were no fewer than six fellows concerned in the assault and robbery, which, considering the early hour, and the public nature of the locality, is an outrage of unusual daring. Four of the men have been already taken into custody, three of them returned convicts.—*Glasgow Courier*.

THE FALLING OF THE WAREHOUSE IN MOOR STREET.—On Monday the adjourned inquest was held before the borough coroner, on view of the body of Lacy, the man killed by the falling of the warehouse in Moor Street. After Mr. Samuel Holmes and Mr. Stewart had been re-examined, a verdict of "Accidental death" was returned.

THE "FRANKFURT POST GAZETTE" of the 7th inst. states that the Emperor of Russia reviewed the troops of the garrison of St. Petersburg on the 23d ult. His Majesty proposed shortly to visit Moscow.

SPA FIELDS BURIAL GROUND.—The final decision of the long-pending case of the salubrity or insalubrity of this noted place of interment is still further delayed, although nearly a year has elapsed since the first public excitement upon the subject. Although the medical and chemical testimony is now complete, Mr. Bramwell, the counsel to whom it was referred for decision as arbitrator, is not expected to pronounce it until the Easter recess, after his return from attending the home circuit.

AT THE SOUTHWALK POLICE COURT, on Monday, William Gordon, a man of respectable appearance, was committed for trial, charged with committing several robberies under the pretext of selling patent ink.

COLONEL FRANCIS H. SKYMOOR, of the Scots Fusiliers Guards, has resigned his appointment as state steward of the household of His Excellency Lord Heytesbury (lord-lieutenant of Ireland), having been appointed equerry in waiting to his Royal Highness Prince Albert.

THE ENGLISH BREWERY OF MESSRS. FEATHER AND CO., at St. Malo, was nearly destroyed by fire on the night of the 1st inst. The loss is estimated at 65,000 francs, but the property was insured.

ACCIDENT TO THE MARQUIS OF WATERFORD.—The Marquis of Waterford met with a severe accident on Thursday week, at Hooton, Sir William Massey Stanley's seat, in Cheshire, by being thrown from his horse. The noble marquis dislocated his shoulder in the fall, but medical aid having been promptly obtained, it was reset, and is going on favourably.

MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL.—On Sunday morning a sermon in behalf of the funds of the above institution was preached at Quebec Chapel, Portman Square, by the Rev. David Laing, M.A., F.R.S., chaplain of the hospital, and to the St. Ann's Society. After a very eloquent appeal, a collection was made amounting to upwards of 80*l.*

AMERICAN ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMERS.—We learn that the American government have accepted a contract for the conveyance of American mails over the Atlantic. Six large and powerful steamers, it is stated, are to be provided, and the ports of departure are to be Liverpool and New York.—*Liverpool Advertiser*.

NEW CHURCHES.—The site for a new church has been selected by the Metropolitan Church Commissioners in Old Street, City Road, the first stone of which, it is expected, will be almost immediately laid by the Bishop of London.

DOVER CLIFFS.—The government survey of the portion of the cliffs that overhangs the naval yard has been made, and the cliff has been declared to be in a dangerous state, but when or how it is to be rendered safe has not yet transpired.

PANCAKES BY POST.—On Shrove Tuesday a tradesman of Monmouth sent presents of six pancakes to some nephews and nieces through the post office.—*Gloucester Journal*.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—The extensive corn mill of Messrs. Fernandes Brothers, commonly called Low Mill, Wakefield, was destroyed by fire on Wednesday night. The stock on the premises was insured in the Phoenix fire office to the extent of 1000*l.*, and it is anticipated that that amount will probably cover the damage done to the mill.—*Leds Mercury*.

THE CORPORATION OF CORK have applied to Government for a loan of 4000*l.* to build public markets. Their treasurer proceeds to London to oppose all the railway lines to Cork, and to protect their tolls.—*Irish paper*.

The annual expense of Parkhurst establishment for young convicts amounts to 25*l.* 6*s.* 11*d.* each inmate.

A CASE FOR THE LONG ROBE.—A bill in Chancery has been filed by Sir John Edmund de Beauvoir, Bart., against Richard Benyon de Beauvoir, Esq., of Cullford Hall, for the recovery of a sum of money and other property to the value of 1,000,000*l.* and upwards.

The Queen has presented a pair of milk-white Cashmere goats, part of a flock sent to her Majesty by the Shah of Persia, to the 2nd Welsh Fusiliers, to replace the venerable Cambrian goat which accompanied that gallant regiment, and which lately died at Barbadoes.

DEATH OF REAR-ADMIRAL RICHARD T. HANCOCK.—The above venerable admiral expired on Thursday last at Weymouth. He was one of the oldest officers in the navy, being in his eighty-third year. In his early career he saw much active service.

LETTERS FROM GERMANY, says the "Constitutionnel," announce as positive that the Duke de Bordeaux is to marry a daughter of the brother of the King of Saxony.

MR. CHARLES MACKAY.—On Friday last the Senatus Academicus of the University of Glasgow, by an unanimous vote, conferred upon this gentleman the degree of LL.D.

The Belgian Government has just issued an *arrete royale*, awarding a premium for the importation of seed potatoes, and offering free transport for them by the railway.—*Morning Chronicle*.

WAR EXPENSES.—The cost of the French war department this year is 225,000,000 francs, or about 13,000,000*l.* sterling, so that it seems that the luxury of making razas on the poor Arabs is rather an expensive one.

THE LOW MOOR IRON COMPANY of Yorkshire are busily engaged in casting cannon of considerable calibre.

ROMANCE LAW PROMOTIONS.—An opinion prevails in the equity courts to the effect that a considerable accession to the present number of silk gowns will shortly be made, in the promotion to the rank of Queen's counsel of all or some of the latter gentlemen, namely:—Mr. T. Chandlee, Mr. E. J. Lloyd, Mr. J. W. Wilcock, Mr. T. Bacon, Mr. S. Follett, Mr. Rolt, and Mr. R. Palmer.

PRICE OF SALMON IN THE NORTH.—The Duke of Richmond's salmon on the Spey are selling at the high price of 2*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.* a pound in the neighbourhood of the fishing grounds. Sir R. Peel's late tariff has in no way diminished the value of this noble fish.—*Inverness Courier*.

FLEET, who was at the recent Bucks assizes sentenced to be executed, has been reprieved. He was tried before Baron Parke, and convicted of having caused the death of Ann Ray, a young woman, by giving her correlative substance to procure abortion.

William Chaffey, for more than twenty years collecting clerk to the Royal Jennerian and Vaccine Institution, has been fully committed for trial, charged with obtaining sums of money by means of forged documents. He had been dismissed from the service of the institution, but still continued to gather subscriptions.

BIRTH AT SEA.—On Friday morning, at an early hour, the wife of a seaman was safely delivered of a fine healthy boy on board the Admiral steam ship, on her passage from Liverpool to Glasgow. The mother and child, we are glad to learn, are doing well.—*Glasgow Courier*.

EMIGRATION FROM BRADFORD.—During last week the representative of a spinning establishment at Boston has visited this country, in order to engage wool-combers and mill hands. We understand that about a score of families from Bradford have already engaged from this town and neighbourhood, and are about to sail from Liverpool as soon as the ship is ready.—*Halifax Guardian*.

EXTRAORDINARY RAILWAY COMPENSATION.—At the Cork and Brandon meeting, it was stated that compensation had been claimed by a person for the injury which would be done to the milk of his cows, by reason of the noise, steam, and smoke of the locomotives in their transit.

TERRIBLE.—It is said that a man in New Orleans was so cross-eyed, that in trying to get to sleep he wrung his neck off.—*American paper*.

ALARMING AND DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—On Wednesday evening, shortly before ten o'clock, an alarming and destructive fire broke out on the premises of Mr. Smith, linen draper, No. 100, Edgeware Road, Paddington. Mr. Smith and his shopmen were cleaning out the window, when one of them let fall a piece of ribbon on the gas light, which ignited with several others, and a few minutes afterwards the shop was one mass of fire. A plentiful supply of water was soon obtained, and in less than hour the fire was got under.

SEALS.—Immense numbers of seals have lately been seen in the Dornoch Firth, and the fishermen predict a successful salmon fishing in consequence.—*Inverness Courier*.

MR. TWYFORD, for many years a magistrate at the chief police court in Bow Street, has resigned his office, and his resignation has been accepted. Mr. Henry, of the Lambeth police court, has been appointed to succeed him.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.—A selection of anthems and cathedral music is to be performed on Friday next. The programme is arranged chronologically, the dates of the various compositions ranging from 1545 to 1800.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF CHEMISTRY.—His Royal Highness Prince Albert has subscribed the sum of 100*l.* (in addition to 100*l.* on behalf of the general fund), and Richard Blackmore, Esq., M.P., 500*l.* to the Royal College of Chemistry, to enlarge the present establishment.

SARIM PACHA, formerly ambassador of the Porte at London, has just left Paris after a short stay, for Constantinople, where he is to occupy the post of minister of commerce.

BY A ROYAL ORDONNANCE, Cardinal Bernetti, archbishop of Aix, is appointed a commander of the order of the Legion of Honour.

THE EXECUTION OF RALPH JOSEPH, for the murder of his father at Cockle Park, Northumberland, is fixed to take place in front of the county gaol at Morpeth, at eight in the morning of Wednesday, the 18th inst.

SERIOUS CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.—We regret to say that John Symonds, Esq., of Stratton House, near Falmouth, last week met with a serious accident on his way to his farm at Constantine, by the upsetting of his phaeton in turning a corner on going down the hill at Polwheverel. Mr. Symonds was thrown over the splashboard by the concussion, and dragged a considerable distance before he could extricate himself. He was much bruised about the body and face, but we are glad to hear that he is in a fair way of recovery.—*Falmouth Packet*.

DETECTION OF A BURGLAR AT HERNE BAY.—About midnight on Wednesday a noise was heard in the house of Mr. Downes, diver, of Herne Bay, which led one of the inmates, Downes's sister, to get up and go down stairs. She must have been very courageous to have done so, as she and two other females were the only inmates at the time. On searching the lower apartment she there confronted a daring burglar, who had effected an entrance by means of breaking a pane of glass, in which he had cut his hand; and on asking him what he wanted he boldly stated his purpose, and that he did not mean to depart without having something. We must observe, however, that he was not very ferocious, for he offered no violence to the female; nor was she at all alarmed, but on hearing the sum he wanted, went upstairs and brought him half a crown, when he expressed his thanks—stated that distress had driven him to break into the house—fell upon his knees, implored her pardon, and departed! He had some silver spoons in his hand when she first came down stairs, but took neither these nor any other property, excepting the money which had been given him. Having applied at the same house in the daytime for alms, and been relieved, he was known again; and information having been conveyed to the constable, search was made for him, but without avail, till Thursday night, about eleven o'clock, when he was apprehended in Canterbury. It appeared he had been into the Cricketers public-house, at a late hour in the evening, and stole the bag-telle balls, which were found upon him when arrested. He was had before the county magistrates, at Watling Street police-office, and committed for trial at the Maidstone assizes, on a charge of burglary.—*Canterbury Journal*.

[From our latest Edition of last week.]

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY, MARCH 6.

After the presentation of petitions, the Earl of St. Germans moved the committee on the Irish Pacification Bill, and explained the nature of various amendments which it was intended to propose in committee; among these was one limiting the duration of the act to five years. With regard to the amendment proposed by Earl Grey he could not consent to it. The punishment of all others most dreaded by the Irish was transportation, and one example of summary transportation would produce more effect than many examples of imprisonment; and it should be remembered that they were now about to apply an extraordinary remedy to our extraordinary state of things. They could not detect criminals, and therefore, they were bound to prevent crime by preventing persons being abroad after nightfall. The Noble Earl then quoted the opinion of Mr. O'Connell in 1834, as to the necessity of some law to prevent persons being out after nightfall. The object was, to get at those concerning whose guilt there could be no moral doubt, but against whom persons refused to give evidence. Besides, the power of awarding punishment was left to the judge, and it was impossible to doubt that he would exercise a proper discretion. He believed that nothing short of the proposed measure would meet the exigencies of the case, and he knew that several persons connected with Ireland considered that it did not go far enough.

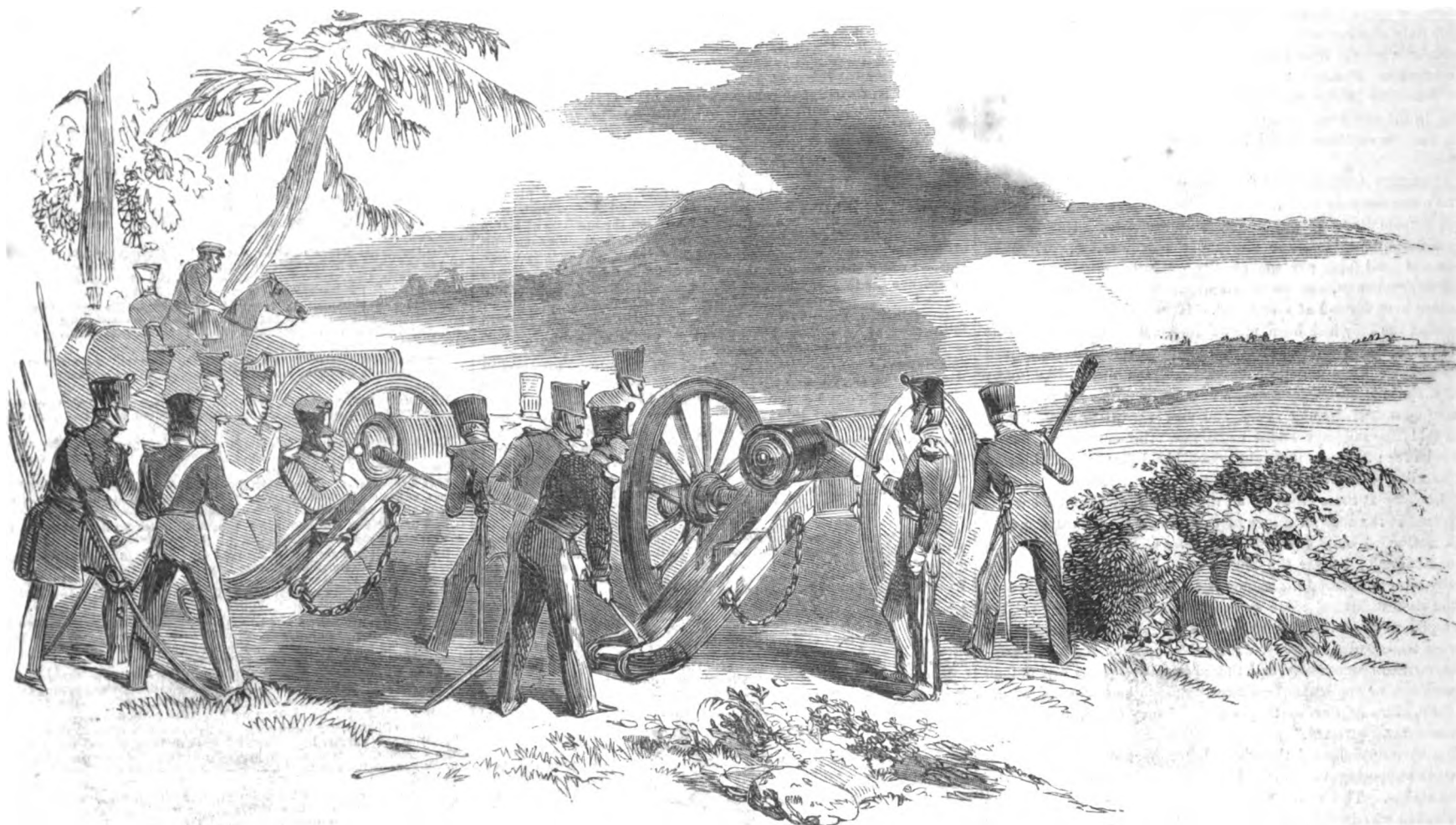
HOUSE OF COMMONS.

A new writ was ordered for Stafford, in the room of the Hon. Swynfen Thomas Carnegie, who, since his election, had accepted the office of one of the Lords of the Treasury.

In answer to a question from Mr. Wilson Patten, relative to the amalgamation of railways, Sir G. Clark said it was considered expedient by the Government, that all propositions for amalgamation should be referred to the same committee. The Right Hon. Baronet, in answer to a question from Sir G. Grey, said the evidence taken before the Gauge Commission would be laid on the table during the course of next week.

The Railway Deposit Bill was brought in, read a first, and ordered to be read a second time.

The second reading of the Turnpike Roads (Scotland) Bill was adjourned for a fortnight, in consequence of the absence of the Lord Advocate. The House then resolved itself into a Committee of Supply on the Corn and Importation measures.



THE SUTLEY.—HER MAJESTY'S TROOPS ATTACKING THE RIKH BRIDGE AT DURNAH.

OUR ENEMIES IN INDIA.

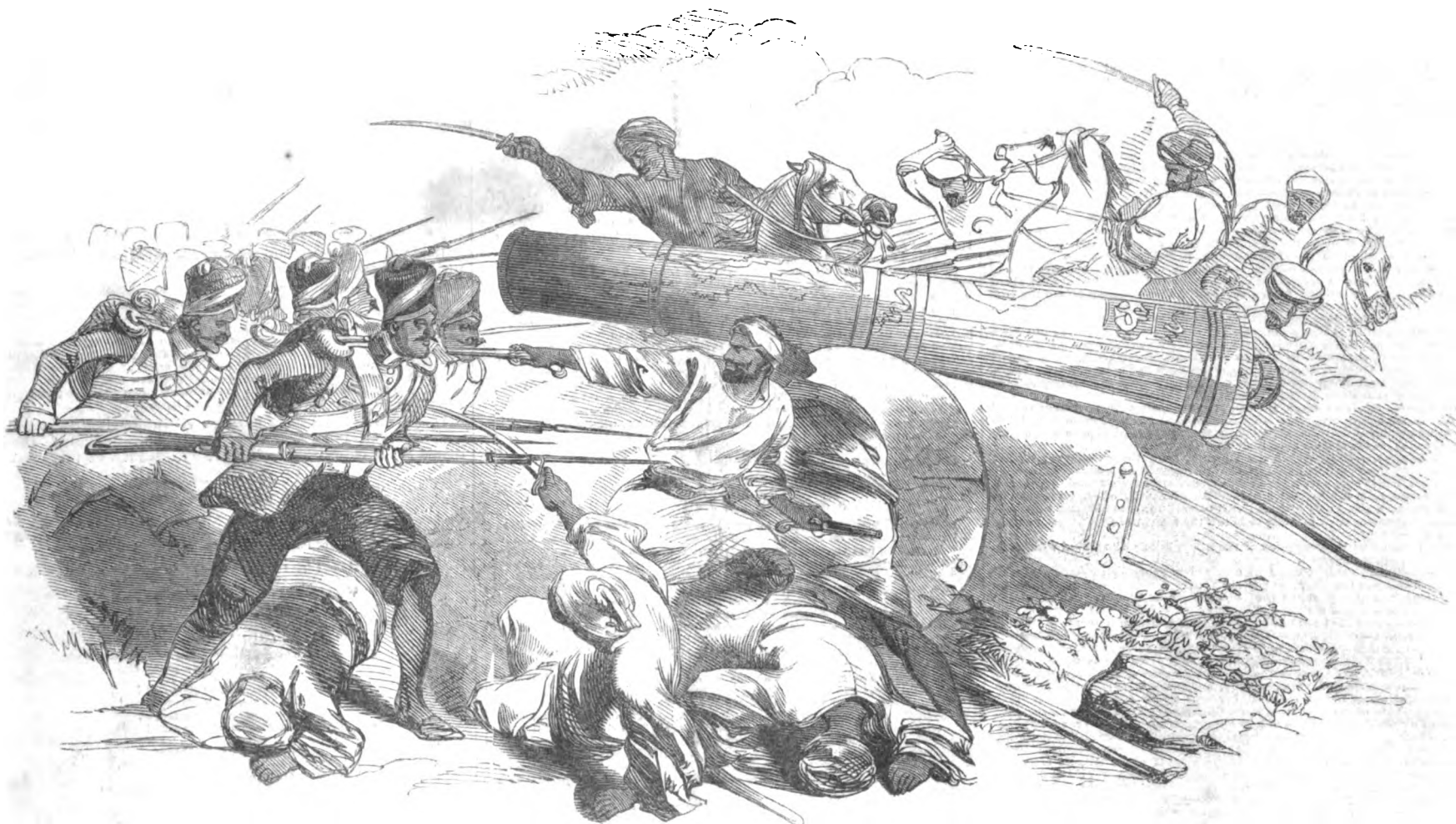
Our eastern possessions are comprised under three presidencies; Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay: the former being the seat of the chief government, under a governor-general, and the two latter having each a president at their head. A mistaken notion has long prevailed amongst those who do not concern themselves much about the matter, that the entirety of that part of the world called the East Indies is under British dominion and rule; but this is not the case, for there are vast tracts of country in Hindostan, divided into different nations, each having a sovereign of its own, many of whom, however, would find their power rather ticklish in their hands but for the friendly alliance of the English, whose watchful eyes and prudential care is always ready to protect the weak and arrest the strong. Almost every nation possessed certain divisions presided over by sub-

ordinate chiefs or rajahs, whose ambition in aiming at something more exalted renders them rather dangerous to the interests of the monarch; and it has been the policy of the English to endeavour to preserve a nice balance between the superiors and the subordinates, so that, in case of necessity, one party may be brought into operation against the other; the monarch to uphold his throne when acting justly, the subordinates to check his presumption when deviating from a course of rectitude. The same will also apply to the several nations in regard to each other; and though this must naturally excite animosity against the supreme rule, yet the equity of that rule is sensibly experienced by all. It is true that some of the powers may be considered entirely at the disposal of the governor-general and council; British agents residing at the various courts who, directed by the head department, manage nearly every state affair, and sway the sceptre or the scimitar in accordance with policy or necessity.

Others are tributary; and amongst many tranquillity is preserved by encouraging dependence on friendship, which, however, is generally of a selfish character on the part of the natives, and would be broken at every convenient occasion that offered an opportunity of setting it at defiance. Looking at Hindostan, we may consider that most of the nations are in heart hostile to the English; but the excellence of management by the latter, added to the vast superiority in the courage and skill which constitutes man lord of the creation, raises them far above the natives, who, in some instances, vainly hope that numerical strength will overwhelm determined bravery and rigid discipline. Thus nearly the whole of the nations have in succession essayed war with the English under the expectation of driving them from the soil. At the period when Napoleon was in Egypt this line of conduct was strongly developed by the Sultan Tippoo, for no fact can be more certain than that Buonaparte was in correspondence with the



TET SINGH.



BATTLE OF FERAZESHUHUR. — NATIVE TROOPS ATTACKING A SIKH CANNON.

sultan. After the death of the latter a copy of one of his letters to the French general was found, in which Tippoo says, "Happy moment! the time is come when I can deposit in the bosom of my friends the hatred which I bear to those oppressors of the human race. If you will assist me in a short time, not an Englishman shall remain in India;" and this was written at a date corresponding with that in which the sultan was negotiating treaties with the English for peace. There can be but little doubt but that other chiefs besides the sultan would have declared hostilities against the English; but as a small number of our brave troops stormed Seringapatam, and subsequently subdued the restless and turbulent spirits that disturbed the country, so did the battle of Assaye, under Major-General Wellesley (the Duke of Wellington), in a great degree put an end to further strife. The noble duke, in speaking of the battle of Medok, gave it the preference to Assaye for valour and determination; but with all

due deference to his grace we would say, that there never was a finer or harder fought affair than that of Assaye, though we admit that Medok was equal to it.

During the reign of the Maharajah Runjeet Singh over the Punjab he kept friendly with the English as he found it in accordance with his interests and power to do so; for as the Sikhs of all ranks spurn, when they can, at authority above their own, so the troops of England alone kept them in check, and of this the maharajah availed himself to curb his subjects and to strengthen his throne. This discrete and brave man, with the assistance of European officers of high talent, reorganised his army according to French discipline, and proved, by his conduct, that he considered despotism as the best suited to the temperament of his people, and he employed it without reserve.

At the period of his decease (1839) the Sikh army (says one of its

officers) "consisted of 110,000 men, which were divided into regulars and irregulars, the former of whom, about 70,000, are drilled and appointed according to the European system. The cavalry branch of the disciplined force amounts to nearly 13,000, and the infantry and artillery of 60,000 more. The irregulars, variously armed, are nearly forty thousand strong, of which number upwards of 20,000 are cavalry, the remainder consisting of infantry and matchlock men; while the contingents, which the sirdars or chiefs are obliged to parade on the requisition of the sovereign, amount to considerably above 30,000 more. The artillery consisted, in Runjeet's time, of 376 guns, and 370 swivels mounted on camels, or on light carriages adapted to their size. The costume of the regular infantry is scarlet, with different coloured facings to distinguish regiments, as in the British service. The trousers are of blue linen; the head-dress is a blue turban, with one end loose and spread so as to entirely cover the



THE RANEE OF LAHORE AND HER SON, DWOLAF SINGH, THE YOUTHFUL SOVEREIGN OF THE PUNJAB.

head, back of the neck, and shoulders; the belts are of black leather; the arms a musket and bayonet, the manufacture of Lahore. The cavalry wear helmets or steel caps, round which shawls or scarfs are folded. The irregulars in their dress and appointments fully justify the appellation which their habits and mode of making war obtained for them. Cotton, silk, or broad cloth tunics of various colours with the addition of shawls, cloaks, breast-plates or coats of mail, with turbans or helmets *ad libitum*, impart to them a motley but picturesque appearance. They are all badly mounted, and indeed little can be said even of the regular cavalry in this respect. The Punjab breed of horses is far from good, and they do not import stock from other countries to improve their own cattle.

The soldiery are exceedingly apt in acquiring a knowledge of insubordination; but they are so averse to control, that instances of insubordination are common; and, indeed, open mutiny has frequently characterised the relations of officer and private. Insubordination is punished, when punishment is practicable, with confinement, loss of pay, or extra duty.

The same writer (Lieut.-Colonel Steinbach) adds, "No pensions were or are assigned to the soldiery for long service. Nor is there any provision for the widows and families of those who die, or are killed in the service of the state. Promotions, instead of being the right of the good soldier in order of seniority, or the reward of merit in the various grades, is frequently effected by bribery. In the higher ranks advancement is obtained by the judicious application of docuents to the palm of the favourites at court, or the military chieftains about the person of the sovereign. In the event of the government of the Punjab falling into the hands of the British, some time would probably elapse before the discipline which now composes the army could be brought under a state of as perfect discipline as that which exists in the Anglo-Indian army; but there is no doubt that ultimately the result of a system strict and severe from the commencement, when supported by a stern and absolute monarchy, would display itself, and render the Sikh troops as devoted a body as the regular native army of Hindostan. Only twenty-three years have elapsed since the military force in the Punjab consisted of a large and undisciplined horde."

After Runjeet Singh's death, the European officers were no longer treated with distinction and respect; the Sikh chieftains had always been inimical to their being employed, and the officers, disgusted by the treatment to which they were subjected, resigned their commissions.

The Sikh army, until lately, was considered by many British officers who had the opportunity of seeing it, to have been in a fair state of discipline; they form very correct lines, but in manœuvring their movements are too slow, and they would, in consequence, be in danger from a body of British cavalry of being successfully charged during a change of position; they would also run the risk of having their flanks turned by their inability to follow the motion of an European enemy with equal rapidity.

This is a characteristic description of the troops by one who served with them many years. Again, he says—

"In the field the conduct of the Sikh cavalry has generally corresponded with their appearance and efficiency. They are totally deficient of firmness in the hour of struggle, and only charge the foe when a vast superiority of numerical force gives them a sort of warranty of success."

The Sikhs are now the open enemies of English guidance or control. Three or four years ago they still professed amity, and an interview took place between the then maharajah and the Earl of Ellenborough, who was governor-general of India; but political circumstances at Lahore arising from the struggles for the Sikh throne, and evidenced desire to possess both sides of the Sutlej, have outlasted the conduct of British leaders. Previous to his decease, Runjeet Singh ordered the whole of his superior officers, European and native, to be assembled in his presence, and caused them to take the oath of allegiance to the heir-apparent, Kurruck Singh, whose education had been neglected, and his intellect very weak. He had a son, Nool Nihal Singh, of bold and enterprising disposition, but extremely dissolute, who assisted at the murder of his father's favourite minister, even in the maharajah's presence, and the parent himself was deposed, and his son ascended the throne. Secret and pecuniary overtures were made by Nool Nihal Singh to the courts of Cabul, Nepal, &c., to induce them to rise simultaneously upon the English, and his inactivity led him into acts of brutality. The father died, it is supposed, from the effects of slow poison administered by the connivance of his son, who, when returning from his parent's palace, the elephant upon which he was seated pushing against the brickwork of the palace gate, the whole came down, and the skull of Nool Nihal Singh was raised, that he expired a few hours afterwards. A twin son of Runjeet Singh was raised to the throne; but the mother of the offspring of her son. She thus assumed the regency on behalf of the yet unborn son, retired, but subsequently again came forward with an armed force, and the Queen delivering up the citadel at Lahore, Shere Singh regained the throne, and at his instigation the Queen was murdered by her own slave-girls. The Sikh soldiers, conscious that they had placed the crown upon the throne, took advantage of it to commence a course of anarchy and discord, which for several months threatened the utter dissolution of the empire, and the unavoidable interference of British power; and this continued till Shere Singh was murdered by a subordinate chief, who also cut off the whole of the late maharajah's family, even to an infant born the day previous in the zenana. Punishment, however, reached the murderer through his own son, and Dholot Singh, a reputed son of Runjeet Singh, a lad about ten years of age, was chosen maharajah. From this time assassinations and intrigues and violence were rife amongst the soldiery, and internal commotion and bloodshed ensued, whilst licentiousness, debauchery, and intoxication ruled the court, which was generally in a state of beastly profligacy. The depravity of the queen-mother as recent, and the horrible state the country was in, induced the governor-general, Sir Henry Hardinge, to march an army into the Punjab, and the Sikh crossed the boundary, treating negotiations with contempt, the Sikhs crossed the boundary—by a bridge of boats (as represented by our artist), and met the British at the Sutlej, which have been already narrated in former numbers. A want of signal defeat which have been already narrated in former numbers. A want of further space precludes the possibility of pursuing the subject further this week; but it will be remembered, by way of illustration, we have given a view of a Sikh battery of artillery, a portrait of the Ranees regent and her infant, and a group of Sikhs, with the queen's paramour, Lal Singh, general of the Sikh army, of whom we shall probably have to speak in our next.

ASSIZE INTELLIGENCE.

WINCHESTER ASSIZES, MARCH 6.—Lieutenant Pym, of the Royal Marines, a gentlemanly man in appearance, about twenty-two years of age, surrendered to take his trial on an indictment charging him with being present, aiding and abetting the Henry Charles Morehead Hawkey in the wilful murder of Capt. Seton, by shooting at him with a pistol loaded with gunpowder and a leaden bullet, and wounding him on the right side, near the hip, of which wound Captain Seton died. The circumstances out of which this affair arose must still be fresh in the remembrance of our readers. Mr. Hawkey, a lieutenant of Marines in the same division as the prisoner, was on intimate terms with Captain Seton; and the latter (himself a married man) took advantage of the acquaintance to make dishonourable proposals to Mrs. Hawkey, which she, in fear of anger to her husband's anger, and thereby provoking a hostile meeting, kept concealed from him. Lieutenant Pym, a friend of Mr. Hawkey's, however, ascertained the facts and communicated them to Captain Seton, who, at a ball that took place at Portsea on the 17th of May, Seton remarked that he, as a cavalry officer, could not go out with an infantry man; upon which Mr. Hawkey kicked the would-be seducer out of the room. Mrs. Hawkey had that same evening danced with Captain Seton under the sanction of her husband previous to the fracas taking place. A hostile meeting succeeded on the 20th of May, in Stokes Field, in which Lieutenant Pym acted as second to his brother officer, Hawkey, and in which Lieutenant Pym, of the Royal Navy, attended Captain Seton, who received a ball in his hip, and, after lingering more than a fortnight, expired. It was shown in evidence that Hawkey had purchased a pair of duelling pistols; which he tried at a shooting gallery at Portsea previous to the meeting, but it appeared that this was done for the purpose of trying the weapons, and not for practice.

Mr. Parkinson and Mr. W. Smith appeared on behalf of the prosecution; and Mr. Cockburn, Q.C., and Mr. Serjeant Kinglake for the defence.

Mr. Cockburn endeavoured to show that death ensued through the treatment of the surgeons in performing an operation on Seton. He made a most admirable and feeling defence of the prisoner.

Inference to the management of the surgeons the learned judge Erle said: "I have formed an opinion on the case, that though the proximate cause of death was the operation, still the party giving the wound is liable for the result. I shall tell the jury. It may be taken in this case, if you prove that the proximate cause of death was the operation, which operation was considered necessary under all the circumstances of the case; and this may be so taken, and at any stage of the case you may tender evidence of other medical men in contradiction of those called in the prosecution, to show that the operation was not necessary, and that death would not have ensued if it had not been done, you may then argue the point of law arising on these facts. I will give my opinion, and then, if it be necessary, you shall have an opportunity to review my opinion as to the law on these facts, by taking the opinion of the judges upon it."

After the due examination of witnesses on both sides, and the address for the defence, the learned judge summed up, but was rather partial against the prisoner, who, in fact, had only done that which no officer could have well declined. The prisoner received a most excellent character for quietness and general gentlemanly demeanour from several distinguished officers.

The jury came together only a few minutes, and then returned a verdict of acquittal, which appeared to afford satisfaction to the very crowded court. The prisoner is the nephew of Sir Samuel Pym, rear-admiral of the Red. Mr. Hawkey, the principal, has not yet surrendered himself.

WESTERN CRUISE.—SALISBURY, WILTS.—A private in the 1st Dragoon Guards, was indicted, charged with having shot at Ann Gallagher, his wife, with intent to murder her.

Mr. Ball appeared for the prosecution. The prisoner was unrepresented.

The first witness called in the 1st Dragoon Guards. In December last she prisoner, who was private in the barracks at Trowbridge. In this county. He had lived with her husband in the barracks at Trowbridge. During his absence he had remained at the barracks, and when he came back she told him that the wife had been shot at, and she had been cohabiting with one of the troops during her husband's absence, and she begged that he would inquire as to who was the person who had set the report going. After this they went before the captain of the prisoner's company, who said that he thought it was better clear that the woman had only been working out of good nature, and appeared to be of the company, in clearing out their rooms. The witness, it appeared, had been in the habit when her husband was at home of treating the latter to tea, and cooking for him. He never, at the barracks. This was about four in the afternoon. The witness then went back to her room, soon after which her husband came home from work, and she did not see him until ten minutes. He then came back, and she met him at the door, and saw him had something in his hand, upon which she ran away, being afraid he had shot at her.

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by the table. He then fixed his carbine. He seemed distracted and out of his mind. He was quite tipsy. He did not attempt to fire when he saw her in the passage, but fired at the corner of the room. She was at the other end, by the table. She could not tell how far, but quite in a different direction to her. He did not appear to know what he was about. The conduct of the wife was afterwards cleared up to the satisfaction of her husband.

Cross-examined by prisoner.—He has always been kind to me. Ellen Allen—I am the wife of William Allen. I knew Bagley was in a room in the barracks, and he was there. I heard a scream, and Mrs. Gallagher came into the room, and wished the door to be locked, and it was so. There were three traps at the door, Bagley opened the door, and Gallagher came into the room. He appeared out of his mind. Did not seem to know what he was about. He presented his piece towards where his wife stood, but I cannot tell whether he intended to injure her. I was so frightened, that I became insensible.

Job Bagley.—On the 29th of December I was in the room No. 11. Mrs. Gallagher came in soon after Gallagher, who came in very drunk. He did not seem to know what he was about. He fired his carbine. It was in the direction of where his wife was standing. After we came from the stable we searched the room, and found where the bullet had gone. It was more than a yard from where the woman was standing.

By the judge.—The prisoner came inside the door, and fired his piece. The bullet went into the corner of the room, about a yard from where she stood. She was out of the line about a yard.

This was the case for the prosecution. No one appeared for the defence; but the prisoner addressed the jury, and stated that at the time he fired his carbine he knew not what he was about. He was mad through jealousy, and had done what he had never done since he had been a soldier—gone to the canteen and got drunk, scarce knowing what he was about; he had seized his carbine, but at the moment when he was to fire at his wife his heart had failed him, and he had fired it wide of the mark. He also submitted to the jury, that it was clear that he could not have meant to shoot his wife, for if he had he could not have missed her, as she was so close as only to be on the other side of the table.

The sergeant of his company gave him an excellent character, both as a soldier and a humane man; and

The learned baron having minutely summed up the case,

The jury immediately acquitted the prisoner.

LAW.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.—IN RE JAMES ROBERT SHAKESPEARE MACNAMARA.—This was the case of a young man (now only 22) who had speculated in railway shares, and had accepted a number of accommodation-bills, &c. The opposition was by three creditors; a creditor who had discounted a bill; a stockbroker, whose debt arose on "time-bargains" in railway shares; and a job-master, who claimed that the insolvent had hired for the last Epsom Derby a carriage and pair, for which he was to be paid £5, but did not. Mr. Commissioner Pollock required further evidence before he gave judgment, remarking that the insolvent was a young man, and the best he could do would be to repeat of his former conduct.

IN RE FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MACNAMARA.—This insolvent (brother of the above) was opposed by Mr. Parry, for Mr. Henry, as in the other case. He was an artist; had been concerned with his brother in "accommodation bills," had visited races like, he said, most other young men, and had betted. The learned commissioner, in giving judgment, declared that he had no sympathy with the parties on the schedule, who had taken 60 per cent. on the discount of bills; they had helped forward the present state of things, and had pandered to the foolishness of the young man before the court. Still the insolvent had surrounded himself with the liabilities, and had thereby prevented himself paying the bona fide creditors. The case was peculiarly fitted for the exercise of the discretionary clause, under which he remanded the insolvent for a period of six months.

POLICE.

MANION HOUSE.—A young man, named John O'Flaherty, was brought before the lord mayor upon the charge of having forged a letter, purporting to be an application to the controller-general of the coast guard for an appointment for him by Sir Valentine Blake, Bart., M.P. The facts were fully proved, and the prisoner was committed for trial.

WORKSHIP STREET.—ATTEMPT OF A FATHER TO MURDER HIS CHILDREN.—On Monday a very respectable-looking middle-aged man, named John Rolfe, a house-keeper, residing at 41, Hoxton Square, was charged with attempting to cut the throat of Edwin, his son, a youth fifteen years of age. The prisoner, who had been a private tutor, appeared, from the statements made, to be a man of learning, and also an accomplished musician, and in the course of the examination it transpired that he had been intimate with the late Bishop of Jerusalem, Dr. Alexander, and tutor to his children. Within the last three or four years he had sustained domestic afflictions in the loss of his wife and several children, which, together with recently embarrassed circumstances, appeared to have preyed upon his mind. The son, Edwin, a fine smart youth of fifteen, being now sworn, said that he had employment as a clerk, and lived with his father in Hoxton Square. He and his younger brother, aged eleven, slept together in a back room on the second floor; their sister, about twelve years old, slept in another apartment, and their father on the first floor. On Friday night, about eleven, they went to bed as usual, and about half-past five the next morning he awoke by finding an arm round the back of his neck, and something sharp against his throat. He could not discern who the person was, but supposed it to be his father, and, springing suddenly up, he exclaimed, "Oh! father, what are you about?" "You don't know what you are about," feeling an open razor in the hand, he caught hold of it and wrestled it away, in doing which he cut his thumb and fingers; and having thrown the instrument away, he twisted his father down upon the bed. His father appeared then to recover himself, and afterwards asked to look at his throat, about what time he had been doing it, and afterwards asked to look at his throat, and kissed him. In the mean time his brother had jumped out of bed and called to their sister, who came and put a handkerchief to his throat, and afterwards cut a piece of plaster and put it on it, for there was a slight cut, from which a few drops of blood issued upon the handkerchief. They afterwards all retired to bed again, and met at breakfast at half-past eight in the morning. His father then referred to what had occurred, and said it was a most dreadful thing, but he did not know what he was about, and after breakfast he went out to business as usual. In answer to questions, he replied that his father's conduct had been previously kind and affectionate, but he had lately appeared gloomy and dejected, and spoke but little. William John, the younger son, said that the cries of his brother awoke him, and he saw some person standing by the bed, but did not at first know it was his father. He was frightened, and jumping out of bed, ran and called his sister, and upon his return to the room he saw his father lying with his head upon the bed, and heard him, when he recovered, exclaim, "What have I done?" and ask to look at what he had done. His sister put something round his brother's throat, and there was blood upon it. Their father, he said, afterwards kissed them, and called them his dear children, and then returned to bed. The prisoner was removed under remand, to have the depositions taken for his committal.

On Wednesday, when Mr. Broughton, the magistrate, took his seat upon the bench, the following note was handed to him from Colonel Tracey, the governor of Westminster Bridewell, in which prisoners examined are confined during the rebuilding of the Clerkenwell prison:—

"Sir, I am to certify to you that John Rolfe, a prisoner remanded from Workship Street police-court, under a charge of cutting and wounding, committed suicide in this prison this morning."

"I am, sir, your obedient servant."

"AUGUSTUS FREDERICK TRACEY."

GREENWICH.—POT STEALING.—A man named Clinker, a pauper in the Greenwich Union, was placed at the bar under the following singular circumstances:—It appeared from the evidence of Henry Knock, also an inmate of the workhouse, and employed in the oakum department, that he observed the prisoner breaking up a pewter pot with a hammer. Witness had often seen him similarly employed, but on this occasion he took the pot from him and gave it to the master of the workhouse, who sent it to Mr. Lovegrove's, at the Ship and Billet, opposite, when it was identified as being that person's property. Mr. Lovegrove stated that he had missed several pewter pots lately, and it further appeared on searching the prisoner, that he had a skeleton key, which enabled him to leave and enter the workhouse at pleasure; and it would seem that during his absence from the house he took the opportunity of robbing the prosecutor. Mr. Jeremy expressed his surprise at the prisoner's being found in possession of a skeleton key, and sentenced him to two months' imprisonment for the unlawful possession of the property.

MURDEROUS OUTRAGE.—On Tuesday, Henry Hooper was placed at the bar before Mr. Rawlinson, charged with having committed a most murderous outrage upon Daniel Miller. The parties are in the employ of Mr. Davis, a farmer, residing at Wilestead. Complainant stated that on the previous evening, while he was at work in his master's yard, the prisoner rushed at his body with a two-pronged fork, and if he had not had a leather apron on at the time he would, no doubt, have been run through the body. Soon after this attempt upon him prisoner struck him with great force on the head with the thrust fork, one prong of which was thereby broken. The prisoner denied having struck the fork at complainant, and accused the latter of having called him a thief and a villain, with a view to provocation for his doing so. The magistrate remanded the prisoner for a week, at the same time saying that he could not in the meantime take bail without a certificate from a surgeon that complainant was not in danger.

CHARGE OF CHILD MURDER AT WESTMINSTER.—Last evening Mr. Bedford held an inquest at the Feathers, Dean Street, Westminster, on the body of Mary Ann Thomas, aged one year and eight months, the illegitimate offspring of a drunken widow living in Pea Street, Westminster, and who is now in prison, having been remanded from the Westminster police-court on a charge of having killed her child by throwing it, whilst in a state of intoxication, on the floor of a public-house, afterwards being in the leg, and then leaving it exposed at the door of St. Margaret's, the coroner and jury, and Mr. Lavier, the parish surgeon, who had attended the deceased child from the time of its admission to the workhouse, whether it had been taken on the evening of the 24th inst. by a policeman, who had then taken it from the mother, proved that the deceased had not died from any external violence, but from most extensive and long-standing disease of the lungs. Verdict, "Natural death."

ACCIDENT TO A LEAGUE TRAIN.—On Monday an accident occurred to the up-goings train, between Pongbourne and Goring, on the Great Western Railway, by which considerable inconvenience and delay was occasioned to the up-goings and other trains proceeding to Padstow. It appears that the goods train propelled by the Capricorn engine, had a timber truck attached, laden with logs of oak. By some mischance, one of these became loose, and, in consequence, from the oscillation, three trucks, including the timber, were thrown off the rails. The wreck of the truck, which was timber, &c., was strewn along the metal, obstructing the way, and the train was compelled to stop. The accident was caused by the truck being struck by the South or Dover line.

LITERATURE.

The Philosophy of Wealth.—Longman and Co.

The author of this little work, Mr. John Crawford, is both a pleasant and an intelligent writer—two qualities that do not always come together. He says, very justly, that

"The object of the science of Political Economy, or, in other words, the Philosophy of Wealth, is to teach how the greatest amount of wealth may be produced in a community, and how the same may be most equitably diffused amongst all its members, so as to ensure their general comfort and happiness. It is considered that the term social economy would better express this object than the term political economy; but it is too late in the day to quarrel with the mere name of the science. What we have to do is to deal with some erroneous dogmas which have been taught in its name, and to point out that in one particular branch the system as established in this country is very imperfect."

Based upon this assertion we have 102 pages divided into chapters under the following heads:—

1st. What is wealth? 2d. What is value as contradistinguished from price, and what the standard of value as contradistinguished from the measure of value? 3d. What is money or currency? 4th. Banks and banking, and the monetary system of England. 5th. Fixed price of gold. Sir Robert Peel's legislation of 1819 and measures of 1844 and 1845, cause of low prices. Low prices incompatible with high taxation. Extension of foreign trade under our present monetary system an injury instead of a benefit, cause of panics and stagnations of trade and impoverishment of the working classes. 6th. Remedy. Let gold be liberated from its fixed price, let the trade in money be free; concurrently with repeal of the corn laws, repeal the money laws.

Under these heads there is much of information in accordance with the views of the writer, and young persons desirous (which all should be) of cultivating the science will find it a useful guide.

THE HORRORS OF WAR!

On hearing the Tower Guns fired at Night in London, to celebrate the late Slaughter in India; and on reading the speeches on the subject, by Members of both Houses of Parliament, on the 2d of March, 1846.

HARK! 'tis the booming cannon's roar,
Breaking the tranquil calm of Night;
While armed hosts their squadrons pour
To mingle in the gory fight.

And can it be, that life was given
To be thus wantonly destroyed?
Can Christians lift their fronts to Heaven,
And glory in being thus employ'd?

Forbid, forbid, the impious thought!
Great God of Mercy! God of Grace!
Whose Holy Word hath ever taught
The brotherhood of all our race!

Can He, whose everlasting throne
Is based on Justice, Truth, and Love,
Hear with delight the victim's groan,
And Carnage, Blood, and Death approve?

The Widow's shriek—the Orphan's tear,
Will these delight th' angelic throng?
And will they cease their harps, to hear
Such sounds, as sweeter than their song?

O! for a trumpet's stirring blast
To wake the world from its false dream
Of "glory,"—and to bid it cast
Its idols in Oblivion's stream!

Yes, we implore Thee, Prince of Peace!
Hasten thy kingdom!—bid it come!
Let War, with all its horrors, cease,
And Man enjoy his peaceful home.

Make Senates tremble, when they dare
To take thine awful name in vain,
And say that thou, GREAT GOD! wert there,
Strengthening their arms to kill the slain!

That from thy throne Thou look'dst down
With joy upon the murderous blade;
And cheer'd them on, to seek renown
By slaughtering Men whom Thou hast made.

O, Blasphemy! most dark—profound—
Could but an angel from above
Descend to cast his glances round,
And answer "No!" for "God is Love."

Let hostile nations learn from Thee
That Man was made for nobler ends:
To live united, happy, free—
To die as brothers, kindred, friends!

And after death to live again
In purer worlds, with higher bliss;
So that a heavenly crown to gain,
Should be our highest aim in this.

To feed the hungry—clothe the meek—
Comfort the mourner—free the slave—
Instruct the ignorant—help the weak—
Are these not worthy of the brave?

To rescue life,—and not destroy,
Forgive, as we would be forgiven;
On Earth let these our deeds employ,
And thus we may prepare for Heaven.

J. S. BUCKINGHAM.

British and Foreign Institute,
March, 1846.

MUSIC.

Clinton's Complete School for the Boehm Flute.

This work is a boon to all who wish to possess a clear system for the study and practice of the flute up to any stage. The Boehm Flute is in general cultivation at present, and unfortunately there are some works professing to teach it, written by persons who know little about the matter. Mr. Clinton was the first to cultivate it in England, and we have not only in this work the long experience of a sound theoretical and practical musician laid down in a comprehensive and logical manner, but the authority of Boehm himself as to its excellence and truth. Boehm begins a letter to Mr. Clinton (with permission to publish) as follows:—

"My dear Sir,—I have read and examined your work on my flute, and have much pleasure in expressing my entire approval of the plan you have adopted and pursued. Your system is the same as I myself have taught; the only one by which my flute can be learned in a correct and proper manner."

The work could not have higher praise, or a better recommendation.

THE BEETHOVEN QUARTETT SOCIETY.—This meeting took place on Monday evening in Harley Street, and called together such a musical audience as can only be found on very extraordinary occasions. This society was formed for the purpose of making the lovers of music better acquainted with Beethoven's quartetts, particularly the *posthumous*, that nearly up to the present time were only known by name even to professors, and generally regarded by them as dreary imaginings of the mighty composer. To this society, and the meetings in Queen's Square from which it sprang, we are mainly indebted for a better appreciation of those works; and after many hearings, we come to a conclusion that they are Beethoven's greatest achievements.—Indeed, that they are alone in the art, without compeer or rival. They were first attempted at Queen Square by Willy, Goffie, Hill, and Hancock, and we confess that, on the first hearing, we were inclined to believe them musical puzzles, not worth the solving. The second attempt was by Sivori, Thirlwall, Hill, and Roussellet, and on that occasion we were charmed with much, and convinced that it only required a better acquaintance to find them rich in all that constitutes high art. This season they are performed entirely by Sivori, Stanton, Hill, and Roussellet, all great performers; and the supposition on the part of the originators seems to be, that Beethoven's quartetts will receive full justice—indeed, be performed as perfectly as possible even at the present advanced stage of the art. We will give this matter consideration at an early opportunity. To show the interest these meetings create in the profession, we give the names of some of the professors we observed among the company:—Mochelles, Sir G. Smart, Costa, Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Vincent Wallace, Thirlwall, Kroff, Novello, Gwynemer, Neate, Goffie, Mollenhildt, Orger, Barret, G. Macfarlane, Solomon, Griffiths, Ellis, J. L. Hutton, Lindley, Master Thirlwall, Bridgetower, J. W. Davidson, Begrey, Griesbach, and T. Cooke. Also the most distinguished amateurs both of the west end and the city. The second meeting of this society took place on Thursday, and was devoted to Beethoven's Mass in D major. Signor Costa appeared for the first time, as conductor of this magnificent band, and astonished even his admirers with the power of his baton. His conception of Beethoven's work seemed to us to be in the extreme, and his power of communicating gradations of thought to the band is marvellous. A moderate conductor may signify piano or forte, but Signor Costa treats the grand orchestra as if it were a single instrument under his fingers, enforcing the utmost delicacies of style, as well as the effects indicated by the engraver. We never heard the philharmonic band before more with such precision, or create effects so powerful, and with Signor Costa at its head, it may safely challenge the world. The orchestra has been entirely remodelled by him; the violins and tenors are in a compact body, instead of being scattered over the orchestra, the chorus is at the top instead of the front, and the back rows are considerably lowered. Altogether the arrangement is a decided improvement, and the philharmonic begins a new and, we venture to say a brilliant, era. The first concert takes place on Monday next.

THEATRES.

HIS MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—*Nino* increases in public estimation, and draws houses such as we have seldom seen before; this is the more remarkable as we have no new artist decidedly successful, or any established favourite at the present time. The concert pieces in the opera improve on repetition, though possessing little novelty, they are effective, and what musicians term *well-arranged*. The solo pieces, few as they are, make little advance. We have no affection for a string of arias, but an opera ought to possess a good scene for the soprano, or bass, at the least. Sanchioli, the prima donna, is of the first class of singers, and would be out of place in a second or third part, but she is by no means a brilliant specimen of the class; her intonation is imperfect, voice mediocre, face and figure uncalculated to adorn her present position. Had she appeared at the Princess's Theatre she might have been permanently successful; as prima donna at His Majesty's Theatre she treads in the footsteps of Pasta, Malibran, Persiani, and Grisi, challenging comparison with our highest standard of excellence. Corbair is evidently a novice, but gives great promise; the upper part of her voice is clear and silvery—the middle, feeble and infirm. She sings well in tune, possesses natural grace and delicacy, and bids fair to be a good singer; her appearance is highly prepossessing. Fornasari is unchanged. Bottelli slightly improved. Correll seems to have recovered much of his brilliant quality of voice; originally, he had the most genuine tenor voice of the age, but he lost it entirely for a time through severe illness.

We are aware that at the beginning of the season it is scarcely possible to get the first singers, and that we must only expect, in such case, it is a generous to test them by a high standard, but when every day praises lavished on the present company that only the highest can merit, we are obliged to use such a test. The ballet of *Caterina* goes on with moderate success. *Verdi's Ernani* is said to be in active preparation. The embellishments of the house are most brilliant at first sight, are beautifully executed, and in the most expensive style. But *orange curtains* have a baleful effect on the complexion, and we look in vain for the beauty that was wont to adorn the boxes. Everybody seems altered, and the costumes are saddened also. As the season advances, the glare of yellow must become intolerable; we hope, ere then, Mr. Lumley will have his satin died green, or pink at least.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LUNACY.—By the Lunacy Act of last year (9 and 10 Victoria, c. 100, sect. 88.) the several commissioners are required to visit asylums and private houses. They have recently made their first report to the Lord Chancellor, showing their visits, the patients seen, and miles travelled, during the six months ending the 4th of February last. The report was yesterday issued as a parliamentary paper. Dr. Turner made 148 visits, saw 6,993 patients, and travelled 3,351 miles. Dr. Hume made 105 visits, saw 3,813 patients, and travelled 2,713 miles. Mr. Procter made 131 visits, saw 6,550 patients, and travelled 3,138 miles. Mr. Mylne paid 170 visits, saw 5,382 patients, and travelled 4,081 miles. Mr. Hall (who died on the 30th of October last) paid 11 visits, saw 876 patients, and travelled 729 miles. Dr. Pritchard (who was appointed on the 31st of August last) paid 102 visits, saw 4,676 patients, and travelled 2,052 miles; and Mr. Campbell paid 21 visits, saw 396 patients, and travelled 915 miles. Mr. Campbell was appointed on the 26th of November last.

WHEAT.—By a return yesterday issued, on the motion of Mr. Childers (Malton), an account is given of the weekly average price of wheat by which the duty is regulated, from the 2d March, 1844, to February last, as also the total quantities of wheat returned by the inspectors of corn returns from September, 1844, to January, 1845, and from September, 1845, to January, 1846. The first part of the document shows the weekly aggregate averages by which the duty on wheat is regulated by the act 5 & 6 Vict. c. 14, from March, 1844, to the 22d of February last, and also, to the same period, the weekly aggregate averages, calculated according to the provisions of the act 9th Geo. IV. c. 60. The second part has reference to the quantities of wheat returned by the inspectors as brought to market in specified months in 1844-5, and 5. In 1844, in September, the corn returns were 450,526 quarters and six bushels; in October, 540,783 quarters; in November, 626,296 quarters and four bushels; and in December, 551,176 quarters. In 1845, the returns were—January, 518,031 quarters and two bushels; in September, 414,693 quarters; in October, 655,162 quarters and four bushels; in November, 618,167 quarters and six bushels; and in December, 475,617 quarters and two bushels. In January last the return was 803,316 quarters and six bushels.

DEATH OF GENERAL SIR EVAN LLOYD, COLONEL OF THE 7TH DRAGOON GUARDS.—The demise of this aged officer, which took place on the 4th of the present month, at Permy Hall, Shropshire, places a third regiment at the disposal of the commander in chief. The gallant officer had attained the venerable age of 78, his services having extended to 66 years. He was born in 1767. He was twice married: first, to the eldest daughter of Benjamin Burton, Esq., of Burton Hall, Ireland; and secondly, in 1814, the Dowager Lady Trimlestown, relict of the 14th lord and daughter of Lieut. General Eustace. The family, it would be well to add, are of Welsh origin, the father of the deceased, Evan Lloyd, Esq., being a native of Brecknockshire. He entered the army as cornet in the 17th light dragoons in 1780, then being not more than two years of age. His commissions are thus dated:—Cornet, Nov. 25, 1780; Lieutenant, Feb. 5, 1787; Captain, Oct. 25, 1793; Major, Sept. 1, 1795; Lieutenant-colonel, Feb. 11, 1799; Colonel, Oct. 25, 1809; Major-general, Jan. 1, 1812; Lieutenant-general, May 27, 1825; General, Nov. 23, 1841; and Colonel in chief of the 7th dragoons, now stationed at the Cape of Good Hope, and under orders for India, March 18, 1836. Sir Evan served on regimental full pay from 1780 to 1812, the whole period in the 17th light dragoons; and was present with that corps in nearly all the actions and sieges in which it was engaged in India. He also served in South America in 1806 and 1807, and was at the taking of Montevideo, and in the expedition to Buenos Ayres, during which service the regiment was armed with muskets, and acted as infantry.

UNITED SERVICES INSTITUTION.—The fifteenth annual meeting of the members of this association was held on Saturday, at the Institution, Whitehall Place. (Giving it an announcement that the Earl of Ellenborough was to take the chair, there was an unusually large number of officers belonging to her Majesty's and the East India Company's services in attendance. It was announced, however, by Major Clarke, that his lordship had been compelled, by public duty, to go down to Woolwich, and as he had not returned, Admiral Sir Charles Malcolm had kindly consented to take the chair *pro tempore*. The gallant chairman having explained, from the paper of agenda, the business of the day, Mr. L. Tonna, secretary, read the report of the council, which congratulated the members on the re-organisation and general improvement of the establishment. The fund property consists of 15,000, three-and-a-quarter per cent., exclusive of 845. 3s. 10d. subscribed towards the erection of a lecture theatre. The income for the ensuing year is estimated at 14,622, and the probable expenditure at 14,444. The total amount of life subscriptions from the foundation of the institution amounted to 54,447, of which sum 40,000 had been laid out in the purchase and alteration of the additional wing, late residence of Lord Stuart de Rothesay, in Whitehall Place, which has admitted of extension in the armoury, the library, the model-room, and in other departments—a lecture-theatre, for which a subscription has been opened, being now only wanting to enhance the capabilities of the institution. Agreeably to a resolution of a general meeting held last year, an entrance fee of 10s. will be required from all members joining after the 1st of Jan. 1847. On the motion of Captain Lord, R.N., seconded by Lieutenant Oldmixon, R.N., the report was adopted. The following officers were elected members of the council, in the room of those retiring by rotation:—Lieutenant Raper, R.N., Captain Sweeney, R.N., Major-General Taylor, C.B., Major-General Clelland, H.E.I.C.S., Colonel Godwin, C.B., Lieutenant-Colonel Barnesall, H.E.I.C.S., Lieutenant-Colonel Sabine, R.A., Major-General Kenah, C.B. The auditors for the ensuing year were then appointed, and thanks having been voted to the gallant chairman, the meeting separated.

DEPLORABLE AND DISTRESSING CASE.—The following distressing case has caused considerable excitement and alarm in the neighbourhood of Millbank, Westminster. It appears that a shoemaker, named James Silk, together with his wife and four young children, have been residing for some time past in an old, dirty, and dilapidated house in Vine Street, Westminster, in the greatest misery and distress. A few days ago one of the children was seized with typhus fever; the father and mother also caught it; the poor woman, from want of nourishment and attention, got so bad, that some person having heard of it, had her conveyed on Monday to the Westminster Hospital, but she died a few hours after her admission into the institution. About three hours after her death her husband was admitted into a sedan chair conveyed to the hospital, wrapped up in blankets, but the poor fellow can only survive for a few hours. Such a painful case of misery and distress would be hardly supposed to exist in a country like this.

BRITISH SPORTS.

HIGH WATER at London Bridge, for the week ending March 21.

Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h. m. a. h. m. a. h. m. a. h. m. a. h. m. a. h. m. a.					
3 57 4 13 4 38 4 47 5 3 5 35 5 45 6 5 6 30 6 51 7 20 7 57					

RACES TO COME.

MARCH.	APRIL.	MAY.	JUNE.	JULY.	AUGUST.	SEPTEMBER.	OCTOBER.
Warwick Spring Kipling Coates Northampton Brighton Spring	18 19 20 21	18 19 20 21	18 19 20 21	18 19 20 21	18 19 20 21	18 19 20 21	18 19 20 21
Croxton Park Epson Spring Hampton Spring Newmarket C. Catterick Bridge Abergavenny Bath Burton Constable Durham Newmarket F S	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11
Chester Exington Park Newmarket S S Shrewsbury Tatling Edinburgh Epsom	12 13 14 15 16 17 18	12 13 14 15 16 17 18	12 13 14 15 16 17 18	12 13 14 15 16 17 18	12 13 14 15 16 17 18	12 13 14 15 16 17 18	12 13 14 15 16 17 18
Manchester Stokeley Ascot Barton Spring Hampton Newmarket-upon-Tyne Bibury Club Stockbridge	19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26	19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26	19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26	19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26	19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26	19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26	19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26
Carlisle Newmarket J Newmarket S O Liverpool	27 28 29 30	27 28 29 30	27 28 29 30	27 28 29 30	27 28 29 30	27 28 29 30	27 28 29 30

INTELLIGENCE EXTRAORDINARY.

EPSOM, SPRING MEETING, 1846.

Handicap for the Great Metropolitan Stakes of 10 svs each, with 3000. added.	Yrs. st. lb.	Anti-Repealer	Yrs. st. lb.
Discord	5 7 10	Sister to John o' Gaunt	5 7 0
Antler	5 8 10	Pimento	5 6 12
Needful	5 8 9	Master Stepney	4 6 12
Akbar	5 8 9	Lynx	4 6 12
Waterbolt	4 8 9	The Wreck	4 6 12
Miss Ellis	4 8 7	Lady Anna	4 6 10
Queen of the Glacis	4 8 3	Gannet	4 6 8
Mosque	4 8 3	c by Touchstone, out of	
Lord Saltoun	5 7 10	Laura	3 6 7
King Cob	4 7 10	Sir Harry	3 6 7
Factor Phillimore	4 7 9	The Warrior	3 6 0
h by Velocipede, out of Fair		Lord Harry	3 6 5
Jane	5 7 8	Blackbird	3 6 4
Lady Charlotte	5 7 8	Astonishment	3 6 2
by Hercules, out of		Concomitant	3 6 2
Taglion	4 7 7	Marquis of Conyngham	3 6 1
My Mary	4 7 7	h by Wintonian, out of	
Laird o' Cockpen	4 7 7	Zebra	3 6 0
Carlina	4 7 7	Tell	3 5 11
Alex	4 7 7	Buttress	3 5 10
Captain Flatshooter	4 7 7	Cerberus	3 5 9
Elmi	4 7 7	Chamois	3 5 7
Keppl	4 7 5	Terrier	3 5 7
Titmouse	4 7 5	c by Phoenix, out of IHL	
h by the above		Sir Harry	3 5 7
Bourne Tomacha	4 7 5	Muskrat	3 5 5
Clumey	4 7 5	Killie Krangle	3 5 0
Maynooth	4 7 5	Outcast	3 5 0
Katy	4 7 4	Farthing Candle	3 5 0
Mumrel	4 7 3	Williant	3 5 0
Secutor	4 7 3	Pensant	3 5 0
f by Touchstone, out of		Auricula	3 5 0
Languish	4 7 2		
Sister to Campanero	4 7 1		

The Granby Handicap of 20 svs each, h. ft. and 5 only if declared by the 20th inst.

The Ordinary Handicap of 20 lbs. for 100 yds. and 3 only is declared by the H.M. Insulin		Yrs. st. lb.
Corranna	aged 13	0 5 11 1
Discord	aged 12 11	New Brighton 6 11 0
The Era	6 12 9	Dog Billy 5 10 12
Yardley	6 12 12	Javelin 4 10 11
Pantana	4 12 5	Fama aged 10 10
Miss Ellis	4 12 1	Brother to Nottingham 5 10 10
Mosque	aged 11 12	Blind Hooker aged 10 7
Morpeth	5 11 12	Magnet 4 10 7
What	5 11 11	Secutor 4 10 0
Lord Saltoun	5 11 10	Wootton 5 10 0
Narworth	aged 11 9	h g by Magpie, out of Circe 4 10 0
Portobello	6 11 8	Comfab 5 10 0
Coherece	6 11 8	Isolator 4 10 0
Cataract	6 11 6	Mogador 4 10 0
Clumey	4 11 4	Jack Cade 4 10 0
Europe	4 11 4	Valliant 4 10 0
Roper's Daughter	aged 11 3	Outcast 3 9 5
Pousin	4 11 3	Brother to Beaumont 3 9 5
Solace	4 11 1	Don John 3 8 12

MANCHESTER, TUESDAY EVENING.

The watering upon the Chester Cup this morning was of a bricker nature than we have noticed for the last week or two, and was important in its effect upon the position in the odds hitherto assigned to Miss Burns, Clumey, and Arthur, each of which experienced a considerable lift, and were supported eagerly until the room broke up. Miss Burns and Clumey, however, were the principal horses speculated upon, the former at 25 freely, and the latter at 30 and 25; prices at which a rather extensive outlay was made. To this we may also add, that Arthur came into notice at 45 to 1, leaving off five points a better favourite; Salopian at 30 to 1; Best Bower at 50 to 20; and Mervin at 100 to 10. Several inquiries to back Fitzallen at 30 to 1. The Derby transactions were limited to 170 to 10 on Broodick (afterwards to 1 in scores was booked), and 25 to 1 to 25 agst Tibthorpe. We give the closing prices—

THE COVENTRY TRAIL STAKES.

12 to 1 agst Panassa (taken and afterwards offered).

CHESTER CUP.

15 to 1 agst Sweetmeat (offered)

20 to 1 agst Miss Burns (taken freely)

25 to 1 agst Best Bower (taken)

25 to 1 agst Clumey (taken)

25 to 1 agst Mervin (offered)

25 to 1 agst Fitzallen (take 30 to 1)

25 to 1 agst The Baron (offered)

25 to 1 agst Hope (offered)

25 to 1 agst Salopian (taken)

25 to 1 agst Columbus (offered)

THE DERBY.

1000 to 50 agst Poynton (offered)

1000 to 20 agst Martlet (offered)

1000 to 15 agst Premier (offered)

OAKS.

No betting.

TATTERSALL'S, THURSDAY.

15 to 1 agst Sweetmeat

20 to 1 agst Fitzallen

25 to 1 agst Discard

25 to 1 agst Best Bower

25 to 1 agst The Baron

25 to 1 agst Hope

25 to 1 agst Miss Burns

THE DERBY.

1000 to 50 agst Poynton

1000 to 20 agst The Premier

THE CHURCH.

On Saturday last, at an ordination, held by the Bishop of Peterborough, at Peterborough, on Sunday last, the following gentlemen were admitted into holy orders:

Dracorum.—William Arer, B.A., St. John's College, Cambridge; John Leslie Hallward, B.A., Worcester College, Oxford; Thomas Wenham Knipe, B.A., Corpus Christi College, Cambridge; Robert Knipe, B.A., Emmanuel College, Cambridge; John Arthur Jafferson Roberts, B.A., Christ's College, Cambridge; James Clark, B.A., Trinity College, Dublin; Richard James Knipe, B.A., Worcester College, Oxford; James Liffingham Gilborne, B.A., Trinity College, Dublin.

Priests.—Rev. Joseph West Bramah, B.A., Merton College, Oxford; Rev. George Roberts, B.A., Magdalen College, Oxford; Rev. Timothy Byers, B.A., Christ's College, Cambridge; Rev. Charles Frederic Chase, B.A., Trinity College, Cambridge; Rev. Nicholas Woodhouse, B.A., Christ's College, Oxford; Rev. Lewis Henry Palmer, M.A., Christ Church, Oxford; Rev. Charles Bratt, jun., B.A., Trinity College, Cambridge.

Parsons.—His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury has presented the Rev. John Sheafish, M.A., minister of Trinity Chapel, Margate, to the rectory of Uckfield, Sussex, to which benefice the reverend gentleman has been instituted by the Lord Bishop of Chichester.

The Lord Bishop of Exeter has instituted the following gentlemen to benefices within his diocese:—The Rev. H. Brailford, M.A., to the rectory of Exbourne, Devon; the Rev. Charles Forward, M.A., curate of Hildon, Dorset, to the rectory of North Pooton, Northampton; the Rev. Richard Webster, M.A., curate of Kempston, Bedford, to the perpetual curacy of Bradninch, Devon, on the nomination of the Dean and Chapter of Windsor.

The Lord Bishop of Durham has instituted the Rev. Richard Croft, M.A., chaplain to the Lord Bishop of Salisbury, and late rector of North Ockendon, Essex, to the vicarage of Harburn, Northampton; His Majesty has licensed the Rev. John Wilkison, M.A., to the incumbency of the district church of Cambo, in the same county.

The Rev. John Henry Cook, M.A., of Wadham College, Oxford, perpetual curate of Tadlington, has been instituted by the lord bishop of the diocese to the rectory of Ropley, Lincolnshire.

The Rev. John M.A., has been instituted to the rectory of Great Baddow, Essex.

The Rev. John Griffith, of St. David's College, Lampeter, incumbent of Nantglo, Monmouthshire, has been instituted to the rectory of Llanannor, near Cowbridge, Glamorganshire. The Rev. James Griffith has been licensed to the perpetual curacy of Aberdare in the same county, on the nomination of the Marquis of Bute.

The Lord Bishop of Carlisle has licensed the Rev. S. Fell, M.A., to the perpetual curacy of Ambleside, Westmoreland.

The Lord Bishop of Lichfield has instituted the Rev. Thomas Powell, M.A., to the rectory of Munsell, Salop, and has licensed the Rev. Edward Mainwaring to the perpetual curacy of Calverhall in Press in the same county.

The Lord Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol has licensed the Rev. Theophilus Morgan, B.A., to the perpetual curacy of Kuardean, Gloucestershire, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. C. H. Forby, on the nomination of the Rev. Thomas Huntingford, M.A.

The Rev. John Pennington, M.A., curate of Haslingden, has been licensed by the Lord Bishop of Chester to the incumbency of St. Michael's, Blackburn.

The Lord Bishop of Worcester has licensed the Rev. James Bromley, M.A., to the perpetual curacy of Lye, near Stourbridge, and the Rev. F. H. Romney, M.A., to the perpetual curacy of Barnard's Green, near Malvern.

The Rev. James Jones, M.A., of St. David's College, Lampeter, has been instituted to the rectory of Merthyr Tydfil, Breckonshire.

The Duke of Portland has appointed the Rev. Octavius Freire Owen, M.A., incumbent of Stratton Audley, Oxfordshire, to be one of His Grace's domestic chaplains.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF these disturbances the following notice has been just issued at Cambridge.

"Whereas the peace of the University and town has of late been greatly disturbed by riotous assemblages of persons, and disorderly proceedings in the streets—Notice is hereby given, that any person who shall be convicted of being concerned in taking part in, or encouraging such disorderly proceedings, by joining with others in parading the streets in a collected body, or by assaulting or molesting any persons, or otherwise disturbing the public peace, will be punished by expulsion or rustication as the vice-chancellor and heads of colleges may see fit.

"W. HODGSON, Vice-Chancellor.

"G. N. GRENVILLE, R. PHILLIPS, W. FRENCH, J. LUMB, J. KING, J. W. WELLY, G. ARCHDALE, H. PHILPOTT."

THE NAVY.

RAPIDITY IN EQUIPPING A LINE-OF-BATTLE SHIP.—One of the greatest achievements in nautical affairs of late years is that which has been performed by the crew of her Majesty's ship Rodney, in the refitting and perfecting for sea a line-of-battle ship in the almost incredible space of little more than forty-eight hours.

The Bellona, 78, on Monday last, was a mere hull, without spars, stores, or armament; and on Wednesday, at mid-day, she was all afloat, and left the harbour for Spithead, a perfect man-of-war, ready for service. This is certainly a triumph of the skill and energy of British officers and British seamen.

Our accounts from Portsmouth state that as she passed the platform on her passage to Spithead, she was loudly cheered by an immense multitude who had assembled on the (the) wharf, and that the cheering and the firing of the guns at the same moment very appreciably enhanced the scene by striking up "Rule Britannia!" There was little or no wind, and consequently her sails were of no use; she was therefore towed out by the Comet steamer.

BRITISH FUNDS.—CLOSING PRICES.

Bank Stock	211	India Stock	—
3 per Cent. Red.	85	Ditto Bonds	—
5 per Cent. Cons.	85	South Sea Old Annuitants	—
24 per Cent. Red.	—	Ditto New Annuitants	95 1/2
New 3 per Cent.	—	Ex. Bills 1000. 14d.	37
Long Annuitants to expire—	—	Ditto 5000.	37
Jan. 1860	—	Bank Stock for Act.	96 1/2
Oct. 1860	—	Consols for Act.	—
Jan. 1860	—	India Stock for Act.	—

FOREIGN FUNDS.

Brazilian Bonds	—	Spanish 5 per Cent.	25 1/2
Colombian 6 per Cent.	—	Ditto 3 per Cent.	—
Cuba Bonds 6 per Cent.	—	French 3 per Cent.	—
Danish 3 per Cent.	—	Dutch 2 1/2 per Cent.	50
Peruvian 5 per Cent.	—	Ditto 4 per Cent.	94 1/2

LONDON GAZETTE.—FRIDAY, MARCH 6.

J. Shaw, Marquis Court, Drury Lane, licensed victualler. — J. HAWKINS, Hurst, Berkshire, butcher. — B. L. MAYER, Tottenham, Great Queen Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, merchant. — R. BLACKLOCK, Kent, innkeeper. — A. MARTIN, Sturminster Newton, Dorset. — T. LUTON, and B. LUTON, Leeds, flax spinners. — W. BOOND, Manchester, stretcher. — J. McGIBSON, Liverpool, bootmaker. — T. MERRIN, Birmingham, draper. — J. D. C. WARRLES, Torquay, Cornwall, victualler. — S. BOORS, Bristol, woolen draper. — J. CLOUGH, Huddersfield, chemist. — B. CLARK, Leeds, corn-factor. — G. WILLIAMS, Bristol, watch-maker. — J. HASTINGS, Tredgare, Monmouth, draper.

LONDON GAZETTE.—TUESDAY, MARCH 10.

BANKRUPTCY ANNOUNCED.—J. COLLINGS, Allerton, Yorkshire, worsted spinner. —

the consul-general for Galicia, and was promised by the consular agent that passports, horses, and guides for himself and three passengers, should be ready at half-past 5 o'clock on the following morning. Instead of this, neither horses nor passports were ready, but finally, a refusal to allow him to proceed. He afterwards found that the consul had sent a messenger to Corunna that morning, without even allowing Mr. Lane to know he was going to do so. The passengers, I fear, have suffered much from the vice-consul not having sought or selected any place for them to go to, and also from the scarcity and difficulty of getting provisions of almost any sort, and the accommodation they have been enabled to get being of the most miserable description.

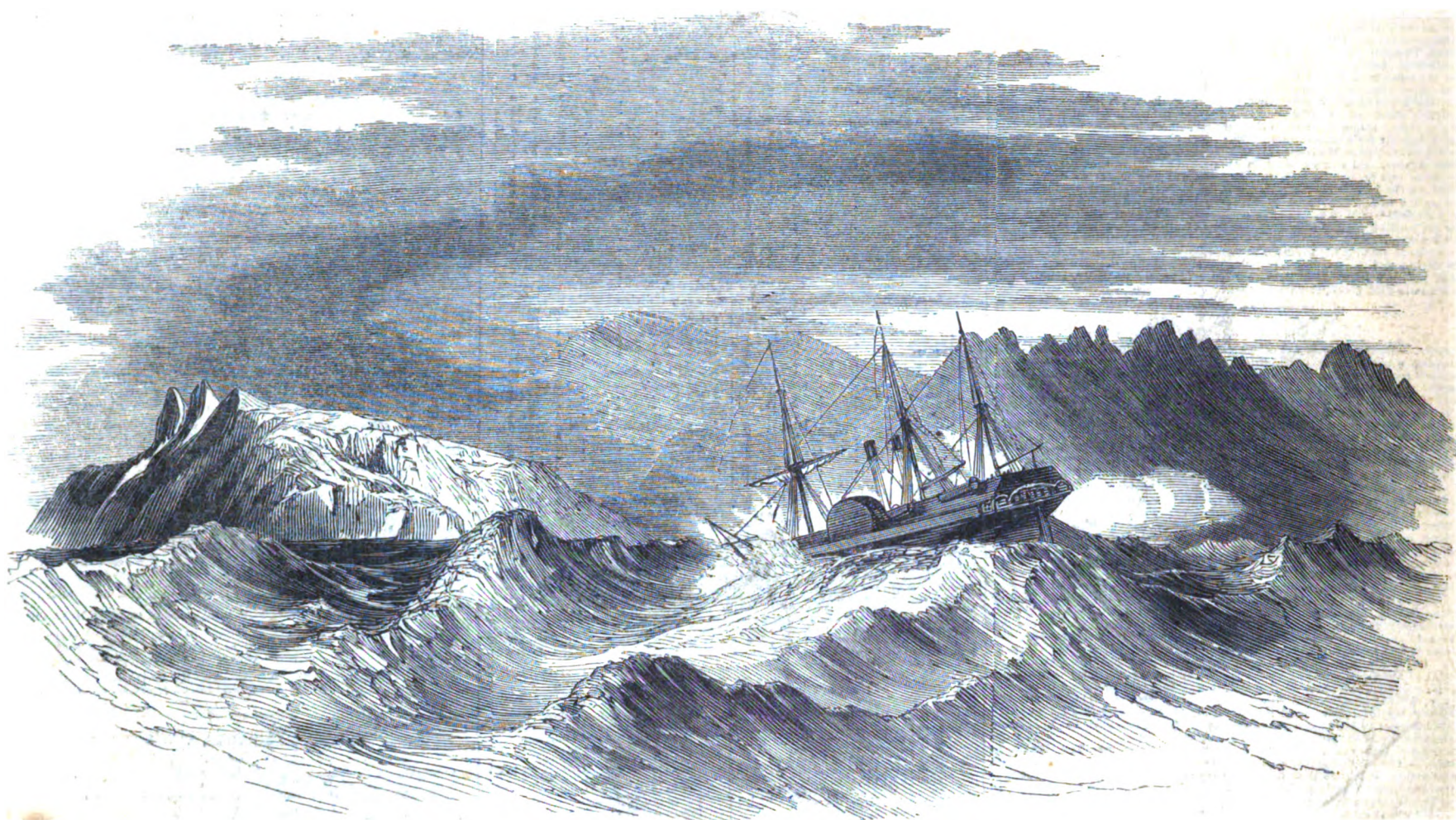
"I am happy to say that every officer and man under my command behaved

back to the vice-consul's to know how it was that he had not procured an order, if it were necessary. He said it must come from the minister of customs, who just then came up, and on applying to him for an order to bring the mails, &c., to the vice-consul's house, he said they must all go to the custom house at Corubion, which is on the opposite side of the bay, to be under his custody. However, on reasoning with him, I believe he determined on allowing the things to be put in the vice-consul's house — at least until the arrival of Mr. Santos from Corunna, and was to leave himself at 7 o'clock next morning for the purpose of removing them. During this time the officers and crew have been living under temporary tents on the beach, subsisting on such food as could be got from the ship, with a supply of bread from this village (Coe). They are, of course, af-

authority with which he came prepared, and his own unremitting exertions, sufficient carts and oxen were engaged to remove the whole of the mails and property saved to the vice-consul's house by 3 p.m., accompanied by the whole of the officers and crew, who for the present occupy a large store-room of the vice-consul's.

"Arrangements have been made for starting the first batch of passengers tomorrow morning, and on the following morning another party will start for Corunna. The ladies and children cannot possibly proceed until side-saddles arrive from Corunna, which will be on Tuesday next.

"The Admiralty agent and myself conjointly have written by express to the Admiralty agent and commander of the Pacha, requesting them to detain her at



WRECK OF THE GREAT LIVERPOOL OFF CAPE FINISTERRE, 24TH FEBRUARY.

themselves under these most trying circumstances to my most entire satisfaction, and I cannot omit mentioning to you the great assistance I received, and the praiseworthy exertions that were made in our critical situation by Captain Bowen, of the ship Hindostan, passenger on board from Ceylon.

"WEDNESDAY, 25th.

"The weather having moderated for a few hours, I went on board at low water with the officers and crew, and succeeded in getting up and landing a great portion of the mails, a few packages of cargo, and some passengers' baggage, all in a most damaged state. On the afternoon of this day I came up to this place to note a protest, being the earliest time I could get away from the beach, but did not succeed in doing so until the following morning.

for every protection in their power to their property, but the barefaced plundering that goes on is incredible. The soldiery, or caraboneros, having even gone so far as to present the bayonet at the officers and men while saving property, which they (the soldiers) took in charge and sold afterwards themselves.

"FRIDAY, 27th.

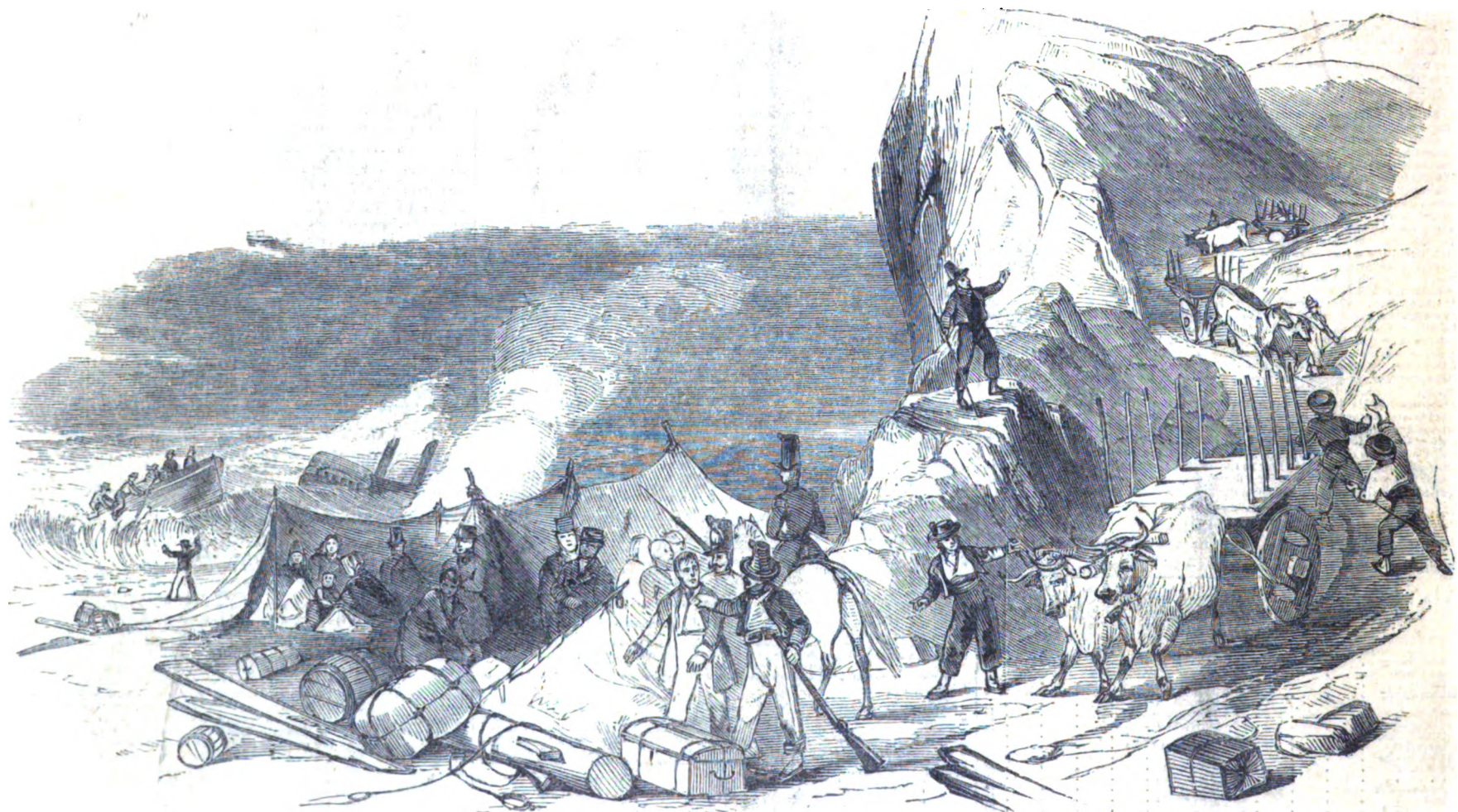
"During last night, blowing hard, the ship went entirely to pieces. The carts went to the beach; but from the state of the weather, did not arrive in time to load; they were in charge of the minister of customs. I deemed it proper to remain all night on the beach, to facilitate the loading in the morning. During the night a great concourse of people assembled, and lighted 13 fires around us

Corunna twenty-four hours, in case the mails, &c., which proceed hence by a felucca to-morrow, do not arrive in the ordinary time to embark by her. I have deemed it prudent, after consulting with Mr. Santos, to remain here until I see everybody on their way to England, and I have therefore sent Mr. Lane with the first batch of passengers, and instructions to proceed with the despatches by the speediest opportunity to St. Mary Axe.

"The passengers have all been more comfortably housed lately, and both they and the ship's company are all well, with the exception of Lieutenant Williamson, Admiralty agent, who has been very poorly since he left Malta.

"I am, dear sir, your very obedient servant,

"A M'LEOD."



THE CREW AND PASSENGERS OF THE GREAT LIVERPOOL ENCAMPED UPON THE BEACH OF CORUBION.

"THURSDAY, 26th.
"Being unable to make the protest in Spanish, I wrote it in English, and presented it to the vice-consul, a copy of which I enclose herewith. After this I made an application to him as to whether we could not get up from the beach (a distance of five miles, and over high hills) the mails and such articles as had already been saved. He applied to the alcalde, or mayor, for 12 bullock carts, which were granted, and proceeded at noon to the beach; but on arrival there, the officer in charge of the customs, or guarda costa, would not permit a single thing to be removed, although he acknowledged his inability to protect all the property from the latrones, or thieves, saying no order for their removal had been received. The carts, therefore, returned empty, and immediately came

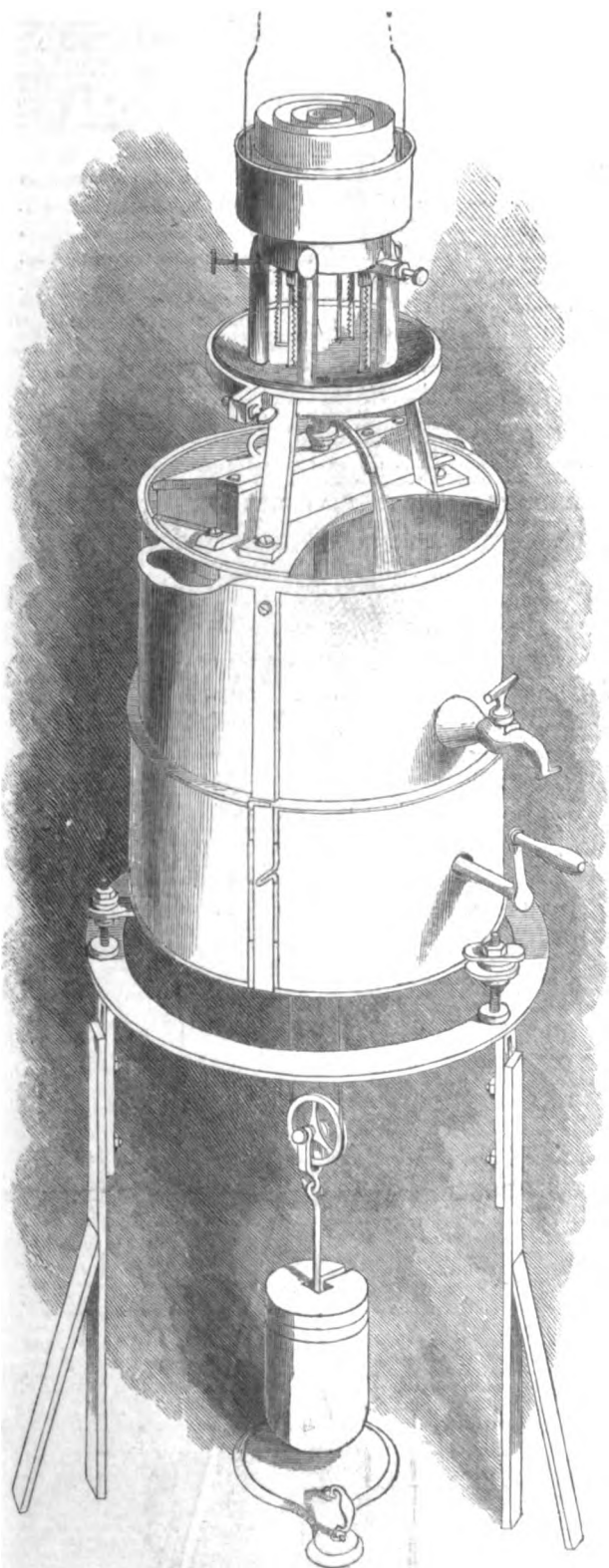
from the wreck, and the most determined system of pillaging was carried on without the possibility of preventing it. I sent Mr. Lane back to the village to push things forward for the morning, and on his arrival at 5 o'clock, Mr. Santos, vice-consul from Corunna, just then came in. The whole circumstances were laid before him, and he was fully convinced of the badness of the vice-consul or agent here; in fact, when he called him before Mr. Lane he seemed quite incapable of giving any explanation of his conduct. Mr. Santos considered it best not to dismiss him from his office at once, thinking it better to avail himself of his services until the settlement of the affair.

"SATURDAY, 28th.

"Mr. Santos arrived at the beach at 7 o'clock this morning, and through the

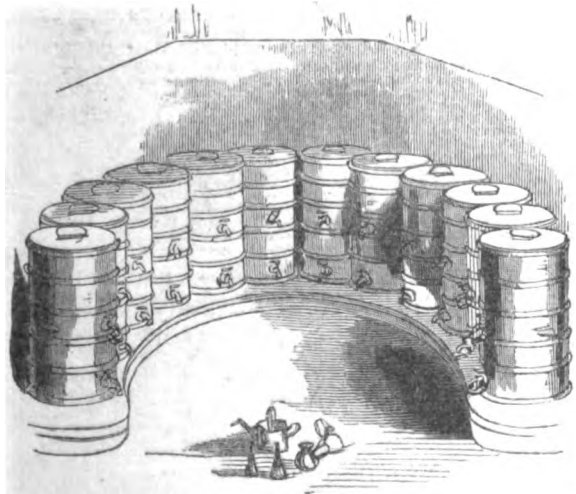
We know Captain M'Leod to be a most excellent seaman and worthy officer. The passengers and crew have since arrived safely at Southampton, in the Pacha and the Queen. As the Great Liverpool was well known, not only in Southampton and the river Thames, but also to most voyagers to the Peninsula, the Mediterranean, and the East Indies, this account cannot fail to excite much melancholy interest. She was assuredly a remarkably fine vessel — perhaps the finest in the company's service, and admirably manned and officered. Our artist has been favoured with a drawing of the distressing occurrence of which he has availed himself, and we have also given a specimen of the carriages by which the passengers travelled after they got on shore, together with recommendations for a light-house. The Great Liverpool was insured to the extent of 20,000.

THE NEW DIOPTRIC LIGHTHOUSE
ON THE
SOUTH FORELAND.



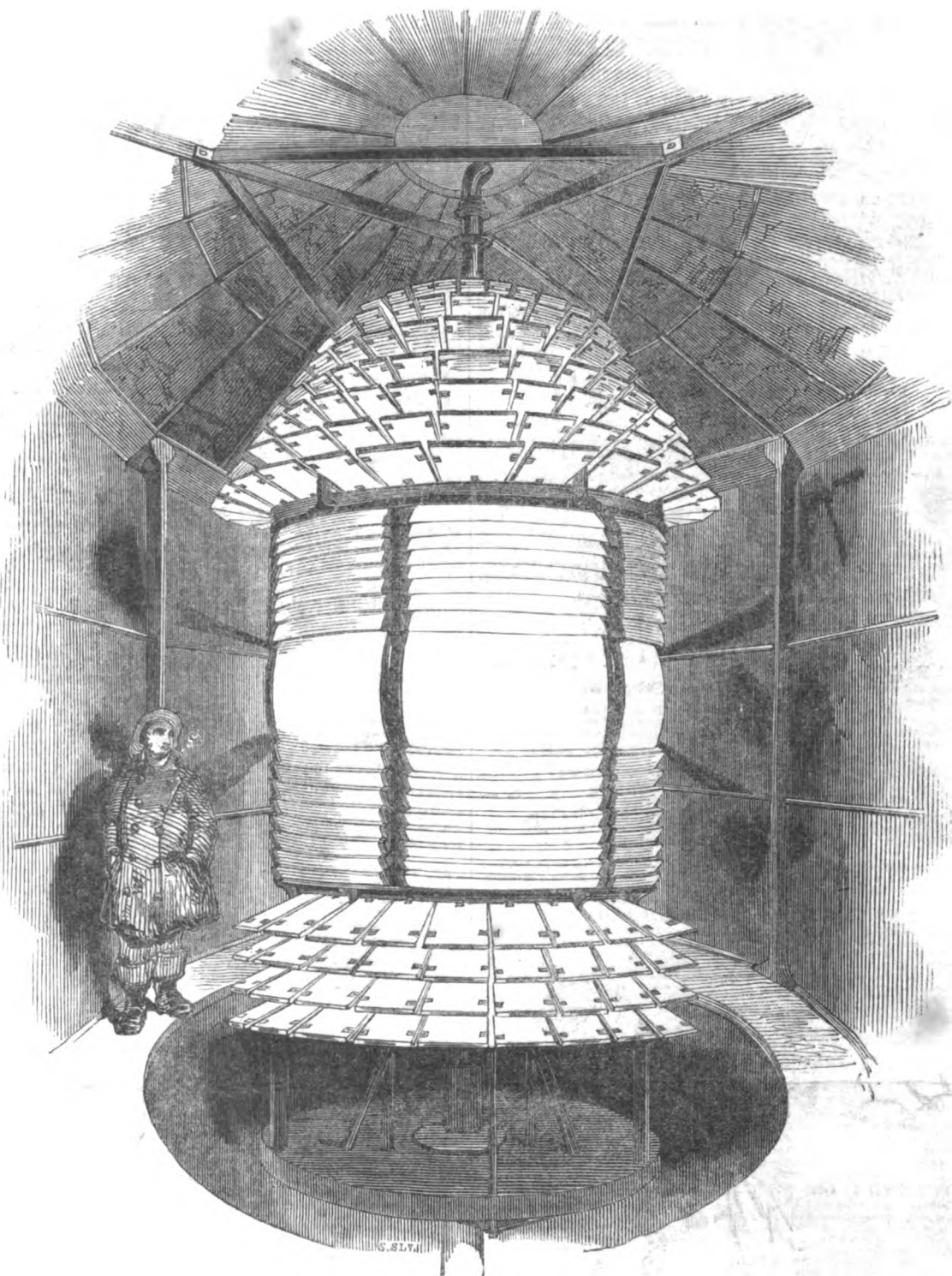
THE LAMP WITH ITS AUTOMATIC APPARATUS.

The melancholy loss of the Great Liverpool off Cape Finisterre, and the practice which now so generally prevails among naval commanders of "hugging the land," has given a lively interest to the subject of a cheap and efficient lighthouse service all over the world. Two years since an East Indiaman, laden with precious freight, and still more "precious souls," went down on the sands of Etaple, and perished in sight of home. A light would have saved her! Since that time hundreds of vessels have, in like manner, found a watery grave, for want of the friendly beacons which it should be the first duty of governments to provide. Again the knell of darkness peals upon the ear. A splendid steamer, pursuing its homeward course



OIL STORE ROOM OF THE LIGHTHOUSE.

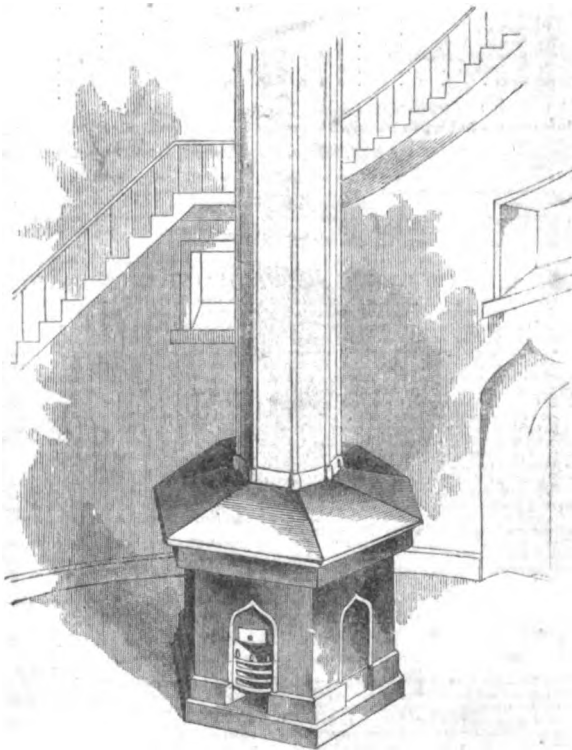
from Alexandria, has just been lost on the inhospitable shores of Spain. And a light, too, would have saved her! Yes, a ray of those floods of light which are nightly wasted in the luxurious saloons of Madrid, would have made Cape Finisterre a guide through the "shadows of death," and have spared three hopeful females from suffocation in the friendless seas. With these remarks we proceed



INTERIOR OF THE LANTERN, SHOWING THE DIOPTRIC LIGHT.

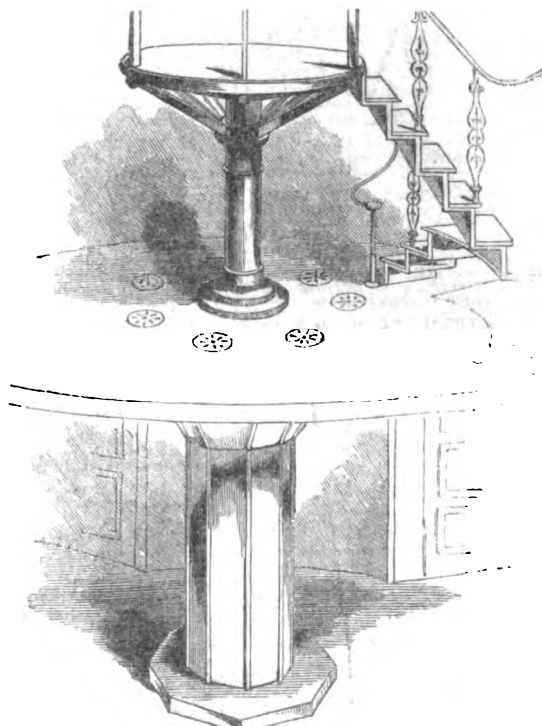
to introduce our readers to a series of illustrations of the new lighthouse system, which has been so successfully introduced on the South Foreland of England. On that bold promontory a light has been established of a new and beautiful description, and which surpasses all others, for brilliancy and cheapness. It consists of an oil

enclosed in an immense lantern of plate glass, and the whole raised on a tower of fifty feet in height. Internally the tower is divided into three floors; on the first the oil and stores are deposited; on the second a stove is kept burning to heat the lantern and glasses to a degree of warmth sufficiently strong to guard them against the deposition of moisture; and the third is devoted to the maintenance of an equable temperature throughout the tower at all seasons of the year. The lamp is a great curiosity, as it is automatic in its ac-



STOVE DRAFT FLOOR OF THE LIGHTHOUSE.

lamp placed in the centre of a dioptric apparatus of prisms and lenses, which have the effect of magnifying and dispersing the light in a most extraordinary manner. The rays of light passing upward and downward from the lamp are caught by the prisms, refracted, reflected, split into thousands and thousands of vivid beams, and are then collected and conveyed on eight immense lenses, from which the most glorious flashes of intense white light are thrown continuously into the air. At a distance these several shafts of light appear to coalesce and form one sun-like luminary. The apparatus



ATMOSPHERIC DRAFT FLOOR OF THE LIGHTHOUSE.

tion, and furnished with an apparatus which sounds an alarm the moment the oil runs low, or any accident occurs to derange the machinery. The dioptric light is a French invention, and the South Foreland establishment is the only one of the kind in England. We trust to see it universally adopted.

NAMUR and LIEGE RAILWAY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the First Half-Yearly Meeting of the Proprietors of this undertaking will be held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate Street, London, on Tuesday, the 17th day of March next, at One o'clock precisely, on the general business of the Company.

ANDREW SPOTTISWOODE, President.

London, 32, Moorgate Street, 31st February, 1866.

CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT.—The London and Westminster Bank issues Circular Notes for the use of Travellers and Residents on the Continent. These Notes are payable at every important place in Europe, and thus enable a Traveller to vary his route without inconvenience. No expense is incurred except the price of the Stamp; and when cashed no charge is made for commission.

These Notes may be obtained either at the head Office of the London and Westminster Bank, in Lombard Street, or at the branches of the Bank, viz.:

1. St. James's Square,
2. High Holborn,
3. Wellington Street, Borough,
4. Stratford Place, Oxford Street,
5. Wellington Street, Whitechapel.

By order of the Board,
JAMES WILLIAM GILBERT, General Manager.

GENERAL CEMETERY, Kensal Green, Harrow Road.—The New Monumental Chambers are completely finished for the reception of Statues and Monuments of value, under cover, and they will be as secure from accident and weather as if erected in a cathedral church. His late Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex is interred in this Cemetery, as are also many deceased members of the Nobility.

The Chambers can be viewed from ten till dusk.

The Charges for an Interment in the Public Vault contiguous to the Monumental Chamber are as follows:

Mental Chamber, in the Vault	4 s. 4 d.
Private Catacomb under Colonnade	10 0 0
Common Interment in the Cemetery	1 0 0
Private Grave in Perpetuity	3 3 0

Any further information may be obtained at 25, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, or at the Cemetery.

G. W. H. CROFT, Secretary.

ENGLISH AND SCOTCH LAW LIFE ASSURANCE and LOAN ASSOCIATION.
12, Waterloo Place, London; 119, Princes Street, Edinburgh.
Established in 1839.
Subscribed Capital, One Million.

This Association embraces—
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF RISK CONTINGENT UPON LIFE:
Immediate, deferred, and contingent annuities and endowments.
A COMPREHENSIVE AND LIBERAL SYSTEM OF LOAN (in connection with life assurance) on undoubted personal security, or upon the security of any description of assignable property or income of adequate value.

A union of the English and Scotch systems of assurance, by the removal of all difficulties experienced by parties in England effecting assurances with offices peculiarly Scotch, and vice versa.

An extensive legal connexion, with a direction and proprietary composed of all classes.

A large protecting capital, relieving the assured from all possible responsibility.

The admission of every policy-holder, assured for the whole term of life, to a full periodical participation in two thirds of the profits.

J. BUTLER WILLIAMS, Resident Actuary and Secretary.

List of shareholders, prospectuses, and all necessary tables and forms may be had, and every information obtained, on application personally, or by letter, addressed to the Actuary, or to any of the agents of the Association in the principal towns of either country.

Assurances may be effected on Wednesdays and Fridays, or (specially) on any other day, upon application at the office, 12, Waterloo Place.

ARGUS LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
39, THROUGHTON STREET, BARK.
Empowered by special Act of Parliament, 5 & 6 Will. 4. c. 76.
Thos. Argus, Esq., Chairman.
William Leaf, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

Richard E. Arden, Esq., John Humphrey, Esq., Ald., M.P.
William Bannister, Esq., Rupert Indley, Esq., Alderman.
Edward Bates, Esq., Thomas Kelly, Esq., Alderman.
Thomas Camille, Esq., Jeremiah Picher, Esq., Alderman.
James Cliff, Esq., Lewis Pocock, Esq., Alderman.

Physician—Dr. Jefferies, 2, Finchbury Square.
Surgcon—W. Coulson, Esq., 2, Frederick's Place, Old Jewry.
Consulting Actuary—Professor Hall of King's College.

In addition to the subscribed Capital of 300,000l., the assured have the security of the Company's Income of nearly 60,000l. per annum, yearly increasing, and an accumulating Assurance Fund invested in Government and other available Securities, of considerably larger amount than the estimated liabilities of the Company.

The Rates of Premiums are calculated on the lowest scale compatible with the safety of the Assured, and the stability of the Company, thereby in effect giving to every Policy Holder an immediate and certain bonus with risk, in lieu of the deferred and frequently delusive prospect of a periodical division of profits.

Annual Premium to assure 1000l.

Age.	For One Year.	For Seven Years.	Whole Term.
20	20 17 8	40 19 1	41 11 10
30	1 1 8	1 1 7	2 0 7
40	1 1 0	1 1 7	2 1 10
50	1 1 0	1 1 10	2 1 10
60	3 1 4	3 12 0	6 0 10

One Third of the whole term of the Assured may be paid up at the option of the Assured, but on a date upon the policy for the time being, and any further notice.

The least period of time for which the Assured may be taken is one year, and the least period of time for which the Assured may be taken is one year, and the least period of time for which the Assured may be taken is one year.

The Medical Officers attend daily, at a quarter before two o'clock.

NEW RATES OF PREMIUMS.

A Liberal Commission to Solicitors and Agents.

THE METROPOLITAN NECROPOLIS, or GRAND EASTERN and WESTERN CEMETERIES ASSOCIATION.
Capital, 1,000,000l., in Shares of 100l. each.
Deposit, 100,000l., 10s. per Share.

(Provisionally registered according to Act of Parliament.)
The object of the Association embraces the recommendations of the Commissioners appointed to report on the Health of Towns, viz. to prevent the interment of the dead in or near the habitations of the living; by establishing two extensive cemeteries, on the banks of the Thames at Chiswick and at Westbury, in the metropolis, which, by their position, in addition to the usual mode of interment, will afford the facility of a more economical conveyance by water. It is also proposed to assist in establishing general cemeteries in the neighbourhood of other towns in Great Britain and Ireland.

In the most crowded thoroughfares of the metropolis, even in the midst of depravity and crime, we see grave-yards towering above us, the pestilential effluvia tainting the very atmosphere in which we are compelled to move and live. Our Christian feelings are continually outraged by revolting details of violated sanctuaries, and gross and horrible indignities offered to the dead, to the great scandal of our nation, and the disgrace of a Christian people. Many attempts have been made to remove this nuisance and to proceed from among us; and recent events occurring in Spafford, and other burial-grounds of the metropolis, as described in the public journals, and in the evidence given before the Committee of the House of Commons, have awakened one general feeling of horror and indignation in the mind, and an anxious desire on the part of the legislature to abolish at once and for ever burials within the limits of the metropolis and other great cities of the empire.

London and its thickly populated suburbs number now 2,000,000 of souls, and in no very distant period of time this population must be doubled. Almost all its grave-yards are already full, and the necessity of erecting new cemeteries is so obvious, that the exigencies of the times, as well as the wishes of the legislature, and that they should possess every facility for ensuring economy of expense and adaptation to every class of society, united with decent solemnity and religious observance, that while they meet the requirements of the present, they should also administer to the future, and be a source of the wealth; and the promoters believe that the public will see and duly appreciate the great advantages offered by conveyance of the corpse to the cemeteries by water, this being auxiliary to, and not as replacing the present mode, and introduced more with the view of general accommodation, and securing economical charges, than for any purpose of novelty and display.

Extensive tracts of land have already been selected, having a fine river frontage for the reception of funerals by water, and approaches by land for the usual mode of interment; they unite position with every facility of access. Plans are also laid down for establishing stations, and houses for the reception of the corpse previous to its burial, a boon which cannot be too highly valued, as the means of health, of serious contemplation, and of desires of having the dead immediately removed from their habitations; it will also meet the views of the "Health of Towns Committee," and assist the legislature in rendering it compulsory with the humblest classes to remove the decomposing corpse from rooms necessarily inhabited by the living. Steam and other boats will be constructed, and appropriately fitted up for the purpose of conveying the corpse, attendants and mourners to the cemeteries.

Cemeteries have become highly popular in this country, and most deservedly so; for while they offer a sacred asylum for the mortal remains of those we admire, esteem, and love, they may be said to afford to the inhabitants of crowded cities, when they are judiciously constructed, the means of health, of serious contemplation, and of innocent recreation. In the neighbourhood of London they are rendered strikingly attractive to the eye, and to a certain extent, are well adapted for the purposes of burial; but still, in the absence of the facilities now proposed, they are disposed at such inconvenient distances, as to place them wholly beyond the pecuniary means of the humble classes, except those who are enabled to pay the cost of a carriage, and the expenses of the requirements of this and future generations. The grounds of the Great Metropolitan Necropolis will be laid out in a beautiful and appropriate manner, equally attractive to the living and suited to the solemnities of the dead, care being taken to preserve the solemn character of the place; thus to the stern character of the ancient will be added the beauties of the "Pere la Chaise," and of our existing English cemeteries. They will be partitioned off in deference to the feelings of sects and religions, and as their great extent renders them fitting for, so they will be opened to the sad remains of mortality without reference to country or creed.

In order to carry out the recommendations of the Parliamentary Committee to the fullest extent, and to enable the legislature to abolish burials within the crowded parts of the metropolis, the Association proposes to assume the right (when required to do so) to enter into public or private contracts for burials, with or without the co-operation of other public bodies or private individuals, to supply the material, and to adopt such other measures as may be found necessary to ensure economy of burial, to those who desire it, as well as the economy of conveyance and interment of the deceased. It is proposed to erect in each group a large pyramid, consisting of arched recesses or catacombs. Groups of chapels, terraces, raised walks, rows and clumps of trees, and beds of flowers, will also add to the general magnificence. It is also contemplated to erect in the centre of the group of chapels, in one of the cemeteries, a grand national mausoleum, or temple, on the principle of the Westminster Abbey, for the burial, the monuments, or the tablets of those who may be considered worthy of public estimation; a permanent council of noblemen and gentlemen being appointed to decide on the respective claims to this honour previous to its being granted.

The plans for the chapels, entrance-gates, and ornamental disposition of the grounds are now under serious consideration; and the catacombs will be built with the view of affording accommodation on a scale of charges the most economical, or, as consistent with the views of the friends of the deceased. Grounds for interment at various rates, either in perpetuity for families or separate bodies, may be obtained, with every facility to erect such monuments as their living friends may deem fit, in conformity to the rules of the Association. From the funds and most accurate information, and calculations made, the promoters, in the event of the bill for the abolition of burials in the crowded parts of the metropolis passing this session of parliament, are prepared to state that the grounds will be effective for constant burial of twice the present population, while the charges for interment will be one half, and in many instances two-thirds less than now paid by the several classes of the community.

The capital of the Association will be 1,000,000l., with power to increase it, the original shareholders having the preference of newly-created shares. It will be divided into 40,000 shares of 25l. each, a deposit of 10l. 7s. 6d. per share to be paid at the time of subscription. This will be followed by calls for the balance of 15l. 2s. 6d. per share, as may be required, two months' notice being given of each call.

So soon as a committee of gentlemen capable of carrying out the objects contemplated is formed, prospectuses will be issued, in the meantime all further information is to be obtained at the Offices of the Association, 32, Moorgate Street, City.

JOHN BOND, Secretary.

BRITISH BENEVOLENT BENEFIT SOCIETY, for Persons not over thirty-six years of age, in town or country, enrolled by Act of Parliament; free immediately. No fines; no spending money. Admission, 3s. 6d. Office, 8, Duke Street, Grosvenor Square, where persons whose income averages 24s. per week can enter at any time. Monthly payments, 2s. 6d.

The numerous societies constantly announced for the benefit of mankind, few survive, even in name, beyond a very limited period, whilst the above society, with a reputation still on the increase of public opinion, and the positive benefits to its members of this successful society are too well known and appreciated to need comment. The very fact of the numerous testimonials constantly received in its favour are authorities which stamp its character for excellence to those societies which admit persons of all ages and trades, and who are not so successful in their efforts, leaving their sick and superannuated unprovided for. The following are the benefits:

For sickness, 18s. per week, and medical advice. Member's death, 20l. Wife's or nominee's, 100l. Lying in, 30s. Loss by fire, 15l. Superannuated, 4s. per week, and be exempt from all contributions if retired from a workshop, or persons residing in the country must apply to the secretary, if by letter pre-paid, with two postage stamps, for a form and prospectus, to be admitted. The rules can be seen, and prospectuses had, at the office.

JOHN HADLEY, Secretary,
14, Exeter Street, Strand, London.

THE CARE OF THE HAIR may be unceasing, and its cultivation superintended by the most unquestioned skill and judgment, but without a genial growth and condition of the material to work upon, every effort will be fruitless. The most thinly-scattered locks that defied every effort of art may be converted into luxuriant tresses by the application of

OLDRIDGE'S BALM OF COLUMBIA, which has thus become the indispensable appendage to every fashionable toilet. 3s. 6d., 6s., and 12s. per bottle. No other prices are genuine.—Oldridge's Balm, 1, Wellington Street, the second house from the Strand, London.

SYLPHIDE PARASOLS from 5s. 6d. each.—Encouraged by the great and increasing patronage this Parasol continues to receive from the Public, the Patentees have made arrangements by which it may be procured this season of all Drapers and Parasol dealers in the Kingdom from 3s. 6d. upwards. The Sylphide (admitted to be the most elegant Parasol of the day) is made in every variety of shape and material, and is warranted not to get out of order. To guard against the numerous imitations its success has given rise to, Ladies are requested to observe that they are all stamped "Sylphide Patent." W. and J. SANGSTER, Patentees, 140, Regent Street; 94, Fleet Street; and 10, Royal Exchange.

THE CORAZZA SHIRT. Directions for gentlemen to take their own measures for the Corazza and every other style of Shirt, are sent by post, on application to the makers, CAPPER AND WATERS, Carlton Chambers, 8, Regent Street, London.

If a set be ordered, a Sample shirt will be first made, and sent Carriage free.

DAMASK TABLE LINENS, most elegant and durable, at very low prices for immediate payment only, by JOHN CAPPER and SON, Linendrapers to the Queen, at their Family Linen Warehouse, 25, Regent Street (two doors below Piccadilly Circus).

Parcels, above 50, sent throughout England, Carriage Paid, to the nearest Railway Station.

The goods are of the same high character, and the business is conducted on the same principles as at their shop in Gracechurch Street, established nearly Seventy Years; where their general drapery business is continued without change.

CHUBB'S LOCKS, Fire-proof Safes, and Cash-boxes.—Chubb's new Patent Detector Locks give perfect security from false keys and picklocks, and also give immediate notice of any attempt to open them; they are made of every size, and for all purposes to which locks are applied, and are strong, secure, simple and durable. Chubb's patent fire-proof safe, bookcases, chests, &c., strong iron cash-boxes and chest-boxes of all sizes, on sale, and made to order, fitted with the detector locks.—C. Chubb and Son, 57, St. Paul's Churchyard.

THIS AN ILL WIND BLOWS NOBODY GOOD.—Teas at half a crown a pound. The prostrated state of the share market, and the dearth of money in the City, have produced this effect. Merchants are compelled to sacrifice their common wares of Teas. How long this depression may last becomes a question, but whilst it does continue, the public must have the benefit of it. The 6th bag of Black Tea is now therefore Fifteen Shillings.

East India Tea Company's Office, No. 9, Great St. Helen's Churchyard.

TEAS AT THE WHOLESALE PRICE.—Families, hotel-keepers, and large consumers supplied with Tea at the wholesale price for cash. See list of prices for 1866, 6d. 4s. 6d. 5s. 6d. 6s. 7s. 8s. 9s. 10s. 11s. 12s. 13s. 14s. 15s. 16s. 17s. 18s. 19s. 20s. 21s. 22s. 23s. 24s. 25s. 26s. 27s. 28s. 29s. 30s. 31s. 32s. 33s. 34s. 35s. 36s. 37s. 38s. 39s. 40s. 41s. 42s. 43s. 44s. 45s. 46s. 47s. 48s. 49s. 50s. 51s. 52s. 53s. 54s. 55s. 56s. 57s. 58s. 59s. 60s. 61s. 62s. 63s. 64s. 65s. 66s. 67s. 68s. 69s. 70s. 71s. 72s. 73s. 74s. 75s. 76s. 77s. 78s. 79s. 80s. 81s. 82s. 83s. 84s. 85s. 86s. 87s. 88s. 89s. 90s. 91s. 92s. 93s. 94s. 95s. 96s. 97s. 98s. 99s. 100s. 101s. 102s. 103s. 104s. 105s. 106s. 107s. 108s. 109s. 110s. 111s. 112s. 113s. 114s. 115s. 116s. 117s. 118s. 119s. 120s. 121s. 122s. 123s. 124s. 125s. 126s. 127s. 128s. 129s. 130s. 131s. 132s. 133s. 134s. 135s. 136s. 137s. 138s. 139s. 140s. 141s. 142s. 143s. 144s. 145s. 146s. 147s. 148s. 149s. 150s. 151s. 152s. 153s. 154s. 155s. 156s. 157s. 158s. 159s. 160s. 161s. 162s. 163s. 164s. 165s. 166s. 167s. 168s. 169s. 170s. 171s. 172s. 173s. 174s. 175s. 176s. 177s. 178s. 179s. 180s. 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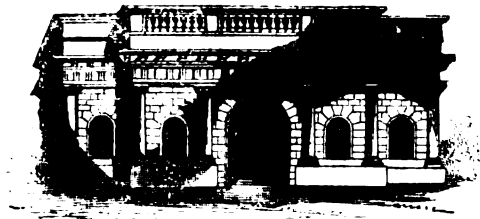
NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

W. L. The Lytham branch of the Preston and Wyre Railway, opened on the 17th of February. It leaves the main line at Kirkham, and takes its course through Wrea Green to the pleasant and quiet sea-bathing village of Lytham.



LYTHAM HALL.

The whole length of the branch is four miles and three-quarters. It passes in its course through the estate of Thomas Clifton, Esq., of Lytham Hall, a seat beautifully situated at the north-west end of the village, some little distance from the station. The terminus is a substantial structure of stone, with massive columns; and the roof, composed of semicircular iron beams, with strong



LYTHAM RAILWAY TERMINUS.

supports, is light and elegant in appearance, and extremely commodious in its proportions. The landing stage is on a level with the carriage-floors, and the various offices are so arranged as to ensure accommodation to the numerous visitors to that rapidly increasing locality.



PACK-TRAIN OF NORTHERN INDIA CARRYING WOUNDED SOLDIERS.

A Soldier's Sister. The sick and wounded of the army of the Sutlej are conveyed to places of safety in "hackories." See the engraving. *Clement's* suggestion shall meet with attention.



MELBOURNE CHURCH, DERBYSHIRE.

L. J. Oxford. Melbourne Church, Derbyshire, is a Norman structure of great primitive simplicity and beauty. It closely resembles, in its arrangement and proportions, the chapel in the Tower of London. The piers are built, not of blocks of stone, but in the Norman manner, of small cubes cemented together. Our correspondent (Knaresborough post-mark) is assured that the advertisement mentioned has not escaped our notice, but, he may feel satisfied all is right.



Rowland Hill

The Founder of the Penny Postage System (from a sketch made in 1835).

J. B. Mr. Rowland Hill, the founder of the penny postage system, is at present the chairman of the Brighton Railway. He was originally one of the conductors of the famous Bruce Castle Academy, and is now about forty-five years of age. We are not aware of his having projected a penny post parcel delivery company.

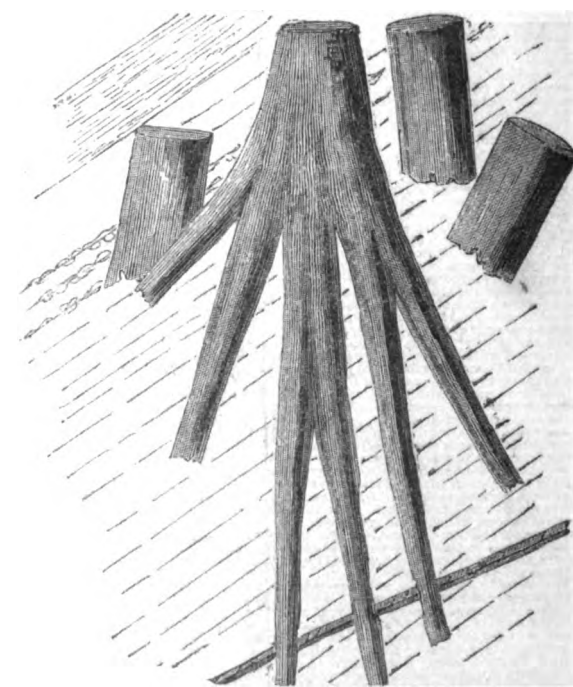
W. B. A long residence in the West Indies convinces one of our editors that the letter from Jamaica is correct. We are well aware of the partiality that is shown to the negroes, and the source from which it springs. We shall embrace an opportunity to refer to this subject more at length.

S. M. H. Perpetual motion is a motion proposed to be accomplished by a self-acting machine. Sir William Congreve tried to construct a clock which would go—in principle—for ever; but gravity stopped him.



"THE BAR" OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

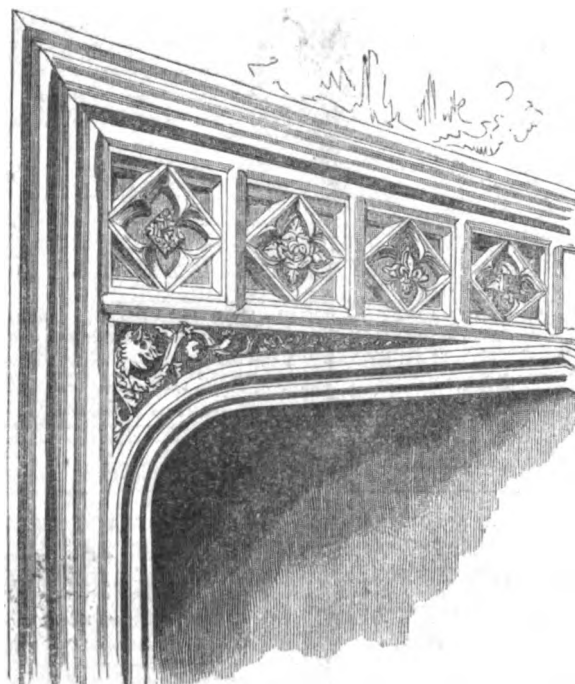
L. L. L. The bar of the House of Commons is formed of two rods of iron, which meet together and cross the main entrance.



FOSSIL TREE FOUND IN THE DUKINFIELD COLLIERY, NEAR ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE.

J. M. The fossil tree discovered in January in the workings of the Dukinfield colliery, near Ashton-under-Lyne, was found in the coal shale 1100 feet below the surface. It crosses the strata, at nearly right angles.

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PORTION OF A TUDOR FIRE-PLACE IN THE TAPESTRY CHAMBER, ST. JAMES'S PALACE.

W. K. The chimney-piece, or frame round the opening for the fire, was often highly decorated by the early architects. It was more frequently flat-arched than otherwise, on account of the convenience arising from that form. During the reigns of Elizabeth, James I., and Charles I., the chimney-pieces, whether of stone, marble, or wood, were carried up to the ceiling, and had every species of ornament lavished on them. The chimney-pieces frequently remain when almost every other trace of antiquity has disappeared. Our cut represents a bold example of the Tudor style.

R. B. is under consideration. We cannot understand the writer on the abuse given to the United States by England. There are fools in all nations, and distinctions should be drawn between foolish individuals and the country at large. But it is impossible to peruse some of the addresses in Congress without feelings of pity mingled with contempt.

An Irishman. The *Pistia* of China is a species of clubmoss. It is dried in the sun, and is eaten either boiled or uncooked. It has never, we believe, been imported.

A. Z. (with the Emsworth post-mark). Yes.

H. G., Liverpool. The coins are under consideration.

S. S. The list of premiums offered by the Society of Arts may be had of the secretary, in the Adelphi.

J. L. "Michaux" is the best authority on the oaks of America. Examples of all the species may be seen in the Naval Museum, Somerset House.

The Pictorial Times

VOL. VII.—No. 159.]

SATURDAY, MARCH 28. 1846.

[PRICE SIXPENCE.]

FOREIGN WOOD AND ENGLISH WANT.

In a pictorial journal, Art often takes upon herself the office of a very emphatic and very summary prompter. A picture is brought before the editorial eye, impressed on the editorial mind, and lo! it becomes the reproach for some duty derelicted, or a reminder of some duty imperative, which may no longer be delayed! Thus is it with the interesting episode in the progress of world-advancement, upon this page, which, while the reader is contemplating with reference to its romance, we will seek for a moment to disrobe of its poetry, and reduce to the aspect of rational and political consideration, which at this crisis it seems candidly to deserve. The engraving before us exhibits the process of clearing in one of those valuable forests of South America which are prolific of wood, the most beautiful and exquisitely grained, the most rare, various, and magnificent in the texture and rich-

ness of its patterns of any that the world has yet contributed to meet under the devices of modern industry, and the polish and refinement of modern art, appropriation to the luxuries achieved in rich countries by civilisation, and demanded by their wealth and taste. The huge trees, thick twined and matted in that "virgin forest" of the Brazils, are being felled for the grace and ornament of European homes. Its "satin" heart, its "ebon" branches, and its "rosewood" limbs will find their way from deep wilds and a dreary savagery to the temples of imperial state. In our own Dives-empire they will reach the palaces of our Queen, the boudoirs and caskets of the rarest beauties of her court, the desks and work-tables of our quiet gentry—though it would be a mockery to talk of extending them to the cottage domiciles of our poor. Besides, it would spoil the contrast, the vast contrast, between the gloom and grandeur of black forests, which sweating savage-toll is there levelling with the earth, and the soft ease, the

silken luxury, the tasteful refinement, and the stately grace which they are to assume in their "lopped and clipped" proportions, when they pass into their butterfly state, and become not only part of the absolute power and riches, but of the "pride that apes humility" in England. No doubt there are moral and sound reflections to be drawn from this fact, and that poetry is one of its ingredients; but upon us it forces a common sense feeling; it reminds us that the dry and unattractive subject of the timber trade is just now before the public; that the virgin forest has a close and immediate connection with the Peel tariff; and that there is scarcely any aspect in which luxury is exhibited to the world as the growth of labour, that does not also point to us how surely and sadly the selfishness of wealth in England is legislating against the pressure of poverty; in a word, how little the rich are considerate for the poor.

Our readers will have gathered that we have not plunged with



CLEARING IN A BRAZILIAN FOREST.

the avidity of many of our contemporaries into the plausibilities of the new tariff; our praises have been scant of experiments, of which we confess all the greatness, but have not been able to arrive at all the glory; we have looked cautiously and with fear at the public temptations to bless the boons that are given, and to under-rate the protection that is to pass away; and above all, we have been sorry for that supineness, both in the class legislating and the classes legislated for, about the advantages which the poor are to derive from the great and manifest changes in the amount and condition of their employment, which are most certainly about to take place. We have looked on in a spirit of caution, not of enmity, mourning not for measures themselves so much as for want of public principle in the men who move them, and not caring to

disturb the immense ensemble of the projected tariff by driving it into details, and splitting it into hairs.

Upon the corn question we have been content to hope everything, but with the anxiety of "hope in danger." We watched the debate; and if it instructed, it also wearied us with the endless repetition of arguments, only uttered to the power that was to crush them, and truths enunciated before the tribunal that was to bear them down. Interest after interest might be sacrificed and fall away; and we felt—and felt bitterly—that the boldest writing, no more than the loudest voices, and most brilliant of eloquence, could stem the torrent that was calmly sweeping on. Ministers wear as calmly their mantle of dishonour, and the country, with scarcely less calmness, takes its modicum of dis-

grace. There is not a CASSANDRA in the nation that may not go to slumber, for the wooden horse is now entered into Troy! *Timeo Danaos et dona ferentes* might still, however, be the cry of English labourers, in the colonies and at home, when they are offered ships built of foreign timber—silks and satins from the foreign loom—boots, and hats, and coats, with French polish in their manufacture—and desks, dressing-cases, wardrobes, flutes, flag-ree and dining-tables from the "virgin forests" of South America and the Brazils. But labour is shut out of the question by the tariff, unless it be labour from abroad. The tariff is essentially a tariff for the rich, and the duties are principally taken off those articles which the poor do least consume. We will not be betrayed, however, into a tariff, or even a timber discussion.

Only so much of the latter shall be entered upon by us as has been suggested by our artist's proof. We know that the question of the timber duties is one that strikes large interests as well as small; that shipbuilders and sailors will fall in the same vortex of free trade; that the Canada colonist will lose everything by the foreign competition; and that the poor Englishman will gain nothing by the cheap admission of foreign wood. Still foreign wood may increase English wealth, help English wealth to luxury, and do for the palace and the mansion what the cottage and the workhouse will never have the taste to rejoice in, nor the means to enjoy. This is perhaps a period when the question of free trade in timber cannot be discussed without reference to the pressure of contingent and immediate influences. Ships are more numerous than ever owing to the war preparations of the world; local acts in Great Britain have forced the progress of building into an impetuosity; and the tremendous rush of railways has created a demand for trade timber sufficient to increase the wealth of all who deal in that essential merchandise. The prosperity of its commerce will therefore increase; and the growth, and the produce, and the labour of foreign lands will supply the demand of the wealth and enterprise of this which ought to go to our English colonists. Timber will be cheaper to the merchant; there will be more of it; the revenue will hold its ground by reason of the increase of quantity exceeding the decrease of duty; but demand in England will keep up retail price, and foreigners will derive all the wholesale advantage. Ships and colonies go together to the wall in this matter; commerce, on the other hand, thrives among a clique, and for the gain of a few; Mammon rides the high horse over the prosperity of the people. As in the case of the foreign importation of cattle, which does not enable us to get meat any cheaper, so will the foreign importation of wood not cheapen the most useful and the most consumed timbers; but only satisfy the present demands of our contractors, without ministering to the advantage of our artisans. Meanwhile all the wood that comes could not be condensed into a mallet to strike a harder blow at the colonies than the passing tariff.

With the ornamental part of the question it is different, and with that we have here to deal. There is the Brazilian "virgin forest," and here in the mind's eye are billiard tables, bagatelle boards, guitars, sideboards, dining tables, flutes, wardrobes, cabinets, *bijou boxes*, caskets, screens, and every variety of nicknackery that can be produced out of satin, mahogany, rosewood, ebony, and all the regions of veneer! Just so, we get silks from France instead of Spitalfields—polished boots from Paris instead of Stafford—laces from Brussels that Nottingham can't produce—and the rich get the benefit, or foolishly think so, of throwing their poor out of employ. But what benefit are you going to bestow upon your poor in beautiful woods from virgin forests? Well, we grant you some! A few more carpenters, joiners, cabinet-makers, veneer finishers and polishers will get (having generally enough at present) more than enough, to do. But for the mass what is your temptation? Are you going to mahogany the posts of your workhouses, and veneer the panels of your jails? Will you have rosewood hospital bedsteads and ebony coffins for your poor. Will you have so much cheap corn from abroad, and such a vast increase of wages at home, that every cottar shall have a writing-desk, and every peasant a satin-wood plough? Shall your factory girls have dressing-cases, and your poor sempstresses work-boxes, as shining as their consumptive eyes? Are you going to inoculate your lower life with luxury, and so make unwanted plenty scare them into gentility, that, next to corn, and meat, their idol shall be furniture and wood? If you do not push your philanthropy so far, the poor will hardly be able to distinguish the consummate sagacity which employs the savages of South America to cut down the virgin forests of Brazil.

INDIA AND CHINA.

THE OVERLAND MAIL.—DEFEAT OF THE SIKHS.

MALTA, March 17.—We have received India news yesterday by the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer *Oriental*, although she brought no mail, of the following dates:—Calcutta, February 7th; Bombay, 15th; and China, January, 1846.

Sir Harry Smith's division, having reinforced Colonel Godby's division at Ludianah, has encountered the Sikhs. On the 25th of January, Sir H. Smith, 12,000 strong, with thirty-two guns, marched out to meet the enemy. The Sikhs advanced to meet them. After a stout resistance and a heavy cannonade, the Sikh position was stormed—65 out of 68 guns captured, and their whole army, 24,000 strong, driven across the river.

In six weeks the Sikhs have been beaten in four pitched battles, with the loss of 150 pieces of artillery.

The divisions under the commander-in-chief and governor-general continue at rest, facing the river from Ferozepore westward.

The Sikhs are entrenched in great force in front. Their camp is on their own side, and their batteries on our side of the river, a strong bridge of boats connecting the two.

Gholab Singh and his army, with 12,000 troops from the hills, have been ordered to the Punjab, and will not be attempted before October.

The Sikhs are advancing up the Ludianah, the division on the left commanded by General Simpson, that on the right by Sir C. Napier, a steam flotilla and a huge array of boats creeping up the river between. It is said they will take up a position near Mitun-kote, and there remain during the hot season, ready to co-operate with the grand army when a general movement takes place.

The Mooltan chief has offered to co-operate with us, and the Hindoo soldiers in the service of the Lahore government are prepared to join us in a body. Her Majesty's 62d regiment have been acquitted of the imputation of misconduct before the enemy, to which the despatch of General Liddle gave circulation. They remained under a terrible fire of grape and canister until they were commanded to retire, further exposure being useless.

We have papers from China to the 6th of January, but the news they contain is unimportant.

The governor-general has ordered levies to be raised and trained to the amount of 10,000 men, to keep the regiments on service in full effective strength. Our loss in killed and wounded is about 600, that of the enemy not known, but very severe.

THE PUNJAB.

Sir Harry Smith's division, which occupied a position at the extreme right of the British force, nearly opposite Hukreeke, proceeded, according to orders, about the 12th of March in the direction of Ludianah to reinforce the division under Colonel Godby, considered too weak to be opposed to the formidable body of Sikhs then entrenched in the neighbourhood for the purpose of annoying them. The division consisted of the 1st and 2d brigades of infantry, viz. her Majesty's 31st and 24th, 32d, 47th, and 48th Native Infantry, the 5th and 10th Lancers, three troops of Horse Artillery, and 4th Irregular Horse. Her Majesty's 53d had been ordered to join on the way, and the junction was effected at 7 P.M. on the 20th, to the east of Dhurankote, the Europeans having marched seven or eight miles for this purpose, the rest in all amounting to nearly 8,000 men. On the 20th an express arrived, intimating that the 10th Lancers had been hemmed in. The Sikhs had crossed the river in force, and taken up such a position as they considered suitable for intercepting our troops and preventing a junction. The reinforcing division marched at a rapid pace, and on the morning of the 21st, twenty-five miles had been travelled before they reached their destination. Colonel Godby had been written to, by a commanding General, to his approach, and a strong force, as he was the first of the advancing column, to move out and meet them. When about five miles from the conclusion of the journey, the Sikhs were seen in great numbers, and a general engagement followed. The Sikhs had crossed the river in force, and taken up such a position as they considered suitable for intercepting our troops and preventing a junction. The reinforcing division marched at a rapid pace, and on the morning of the 21st, twenty-five miles had been travelled before they reached their destination. Colonel Godby had been written to, by a commanding General, to his approach, and a strong force, as he was the first of the advancing column, to move out and meet them. When about five miles from the conclusion of the journey, the Sikhs were seen in great numbers, and a general engagement followed.

for the fray. The Umballah force had moved out about nine o'clock that morning, and were at this time rapidly approaching. General Smith contented himself with returning the fire of the enemy's cannon. The haste with which the circuitous movement was executed, at a time exposed the baggage, a portion of which fell into the hands of the enemy. Our casualties amounted to about 200 killed and wounded. Lieut. Rideout, of the 47th Native Infantry, and Lieut. Campbell, aide-de-camp to the governor-general, were slain; Lieut. Cavanagh, 4th Irregular Horse, and Lieut. Grey, her Majesty's 53d, were wounded. From the 21st to the 24th every effort was made to restore comfort to the brigade—loss of tents in the burning sun of India being a much more formidable matter than a similar occurrence at home. The greater portion of the troops were encamped between Buddewal and Ludianah—the 36th Native Infantry and Nusserjee's battalion being alone near the town. The Sikhs now apprehending an attack, in turn abandoned Buddewal, and withdrew to a more advantageous position lower down the river. Colonel Wheeler's brigade, consisting of her Majesty's 50th, the 47th and 48th regiments of Native Infantry, joined on the 25th, and a few days being allowed for rest and arrangements, it was resolved that an attack on the enemy should be made on the 26th. The Sikh force had originally consisted of 20,000 men, with 56 guns; on the 26th they were reinforced by the addition of 12 guns and 4,000 men—all regular, well-disciplined troops. Their rear rested on the river; they were entrenched strongly on the flanks; the strength of their position was the village of Uilewal.

On the 26th the united divisions, consisting of 12,000 men and 32 guns, marched at daybreak from Buddewal in the direction of the enemy's camp. At the village of Churek we first got sight of the enemy. They advanced some distance beyond their entrenchments towards our division, and commenced a heavy cannonade on our troops, which continued for half-an-hour. The village of Uilewal, the important point, was now stormed by our troops. Colonel Wheeler's brigade, consisting of her Majesty's 50th, the 47th and 48th Native Infantry, led the advance. The whole line now pressed on and stormed the batteries everywhere, carrying the guns at the bayonet's point. Charge after charge of our cavalry broke and cut up the enemy as they endeavoured to rally. The 16th Lancers and 3d Cavalry suffered most severely; of the former 110 were killed or wounded in charging the enemy's guns, and in striving, and that most successfully, to break a square of a Khalsa regiment, which was quickly dispersed or cut to pieces. In this last service 200 of the Irregular Horse under Captain Hill, and 700 of the Sikhawatie brigade, eminently distinguished themselves. The Sikhs fought gallantly, and their guns were excellently served; they opened at 10, and were not silenced till one o'clock—many of the artillerymen remaining till bayoneted at their posts. By noon the enemy were broken; they were driven by repeated charges of cavalry and infantry into and across the river. Many were drowned in attempting to escape. 65 of their guns were captured; the remaining three were left unserviceable. Nothing could exceed the gallantry of the troops; the artillery practice was precise, steady, and destructive; the cavalry charges brilliant; and the infantry everywhere as determined, steady, and orderly, as if a ball-practice parade, and not a pitched battle, had been in hand. Sir Harry Smith was present everywhere, encouraging and leading on the men. Four European officers were killed in this affair, and 13 wounded. Their names are as follows:—

Killed.—Her Majesty's 16th Lancers, Lieutenant H. D. Sweetman, and Cornet or Lieutenant Williams.

50th Foot, Captain C. R. Grimes.

55th Native Infantry, Lieutenant Smallpage.

Wounded.—16th Lancers, Major Smyth; Captain Fyler, severely.

50th Foot, Lieut. Du Vernet, Ensign Purcell, Lieut. H. J. Frampton, Lieut. W. P. Elger, Ensign Farmer.

36th Bengal Native Infantry, Ensign F. J. Bagshawe.

44th Bengal Native Infantry, Captain Henry Palmer, Captain H. L. Bird, Lieut. and Adjutant Wall (badly), and Ensign W. E. Marshall.

Capt. Pringle O'Hanlon (Major of Brigade).

The forces further to the westward along to Ferozepore have, for nearly six weeks, rested on their arms. A division of Sikhs, about 40,000 strong, with a large park of well-appointed artillery, still continue at Hukreeke, in front of the division under the commander-in-chief. A heavy battery of guns, arranged in semicircular form, the convex side to us, on our side of the river, protects the pontoon bridge by which the army on the other bank communicates with this. The boats sent up the Indus for the construction of a bridge, which were sunk to protect them from the shot of the enemy in the middle of December, have been raised, and are now being put in order for the purpose for which they were originally intended.

At Khonda Ghat, where the bridge is to be placed, a strong force is posted, and shots are occasionally exchanged between the opposing armies. A demonstration had been ordered by Sir John Grey, who commands at Attarke, on the 25th; the Sikhs having carried off a boat of ours, and further aggression being anticipated. Nothing of any note, however, occurred. Sir John Grey's brigade consists of a nine-pound battery, the 8th Light Cavalry, and the 11th, 12th, and 53d N.I. The Scinde army was expected to be at this time on the move from Sukkur. The division on the left bank of the river to be commanded by General Simpson; that on the right by Sir C. Napier, the steam flotilla and a countless host of boats moving up against the stream between them. They were expected to take up a position near Mitun-kote, 140 miles above Sukkur, and 310 below Ferozepore, and remain there till called on to co-operate after the hot season was over—about September or October. Meanwhile Gholab Singh has come down from his mountain holds, and arrived at the capital with some 12,000 men and a vast amount of supplies—no fewer than 300,000 bullocks are said to attend his camp. As yet on the part of the Lahore government there is little appearance either of want of strength or of resources. The Mooltan chief appears to be negotiating with both parties. He is said to have offered to co-operate with Sir C. Napier, provided we will, on becoming masters of the country, permit him to hold his estates on the same terms as that under which he now possesses them. He is willing to pay the like tribute to us as to his present superior. He is understood at the same time to have written to Lahore, stating his willingness to resist the British and maintain the war single-handed, if tribute enough be remitted to meet the exigencies of the occasion.

RELIGIOUS TOLERATION IN CHINA.—A CURIOUS SIGN OF THE TIMES.

(From the "China Mail" of Dec. 25, 1845.)

The Government notification containing a translation of the Imperial Commissioner's letter for the toleration of all sects of Christians in China, will be read with much satisfaction.

When the original proclamation was first mentioned in our columns, several months ago, some doubt was expressed as to its authenticity, which, however, was afterwards fully established; and the "Chinese Repository," watchful in all that concerns the interests of Protestant missions, in its last number called attention to communications from Bishop Boone and Dr. Medhurst, tending to show that the proclamation was meant to include only those who in worshipping God "venerate and make offerings to the cross, pictures, and images." It now appears, however, that if the document there referred to was authorised by the Chinese authorities, it must have been obtained under false representations of what constitutes Christianity; and for this mistake ample reparation is here made:—

Diplomatic Department.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

"His Excellency her Majesty's Plenipotentiary, &c., has much satisfaction in giving publicity to the annexed reply from the Chinese minister to an official note from the plenipotentiary, in which, with reference to a late edict at Shanghai, equal toleration was claimed for Protestants and Papists. It will be his Excellency's care, by proper instructions to her Majesty's consuls at the northern ports, to ensure the due promulgation of the proclamations promised by the Chinese minister."

By order,

ADAM W. ELSLIE.

"Victoria, Hong Kong, Dec. 23, 1845."

"KEYING, High Imperial Commissioner, &c.,

"Sends the following reply to the Hon. Envoy's despatch concerning equal toleration of the religion professed by the English (here follows an extract of the contents of that letter):

"When I previously concluded the commercial treaty with the United States, one of the articles gave permission to erect chapels in the five ports, and all nations were to have the same privilege, without the slightest distinction. Subsequently, the French envoy, Lagrene, requested that natives, if they were good men, should be entirely exempted from punishment on account of the religion they professed. I, the Great Minister, then again represented this matter to the throne; upon which the imperial reply was received, that it should be done as proposed, without drawing any distinction between the rites of the several religions."

"As, however, some of the local mandarins seized crucifixes, pictures, and images, and burnt them, it was subsequently settled that permission should be given to worship them."

"I, the Great Minister, do not understand drawing a line of demarcation between the religious ceremonies of the various nations, but virtuous Chinese shall by no means be punished on account of the religion they hold. No matter whether they worship images or do not worship images, there are no prohibitions against them, if, when practising their creed, they act well."

"You, the honourable envoy, need therefore not be solicitous about this matter, for all western nations shall in this respect certainly be treated up, on the same footing, and receive the same protection."

"I have now addressed a letter to the Lieutenant-Governor of Keangsoo, to direct the inspector of Soochow, Sungkeang, Fatsang, to publish another proclamation; and likewise officially requested the Governor-General of Fokeen and Chekeang to issue a distinct declaration of the same tenor in the various ports."

"Whilst sending an answer, I wish you much happiness at this season, and send this important paper."

"TAOUKWANG.

"25th year, 11th month, 22d day (25th Dec. 1845)."

"Received 25th inst."

"To his Excellency, her Britannic Majesty's Plenipotentiary,

Sir John Francis Davis, Bart., &c."

"True translation,

(Signed)

"True Copy,"

"CHARLES GUTZLAPP,

"Chinese Secretary."

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM SPAIN.—Despatches were received from Madrid on Tuesday of a most important and interesting character, being communications of the anti-republican party, and of the government, in regard to the revolution. The despatches bring an address to the Queen, signed by the entire of the new cabinet, calling upon her Majesty to suspend the Cortes, and as it comes to that—the liberty of the press. Two royal decrees followed in full compliance with this request.

mondation. The first suspends the Cortes. The second directs that for certain offences, namely, the publication of that which may be deemed seditious matter, the offending journal be suspended, and for a repetition of aggravated offence such journal be definitively suspended—in other words, suppressed. The *Coup d'Etat* of Prince Foligno in Paris, on the 25th of July, 1830, seems to have suggested to General Narvaez this proceeding. The only difference between the two acts is this, the ordinances of Charles X. declared the Chamber of Deputies dissolved, and in terms "the liberty of the press suspended." The ordinances of Queen Isabella II. only "suspend" the Cortes, and direct that certain, all offending, journals are suspended.

THE POLISH INSURRECTION.—BRESLAW, MARCH 16.—The generals commanding the troops of the three protecting Powers, Count Walna, for Austria; General Rodiger, for Russia; and Count Von Brandenburg, for Prussia, having concluded a convention respecting the occupation of the city of Cracow and its territory, the Prussian troops quitted the city on the 12th, which remained in the occupation of Austrian troops alone. The Prussian and Russian troops withdrew towards the frontiers, to occupy the territory of the republic for the present.

The following is the latest from Poland.—Owing to an agreement between the three powers, General Count Wrhla has been appointed (provisionally) commander of the free city of Cracow for the term of three years. At the expiration of every three years the protective powers are to nominate a military governor. The access of pillage in Galicia still continues, notwithstanding the number of the Austrian troops. The peasants of Nepolnitz attempted to seize the government chest at Nekolomi, but it was removed in time. The domain of Count Woydsick, who took no part in the insurrection, has been pillaged. According to the treaty of 1834, any person guilty of high treason cannot find an asylum in Russia, Prussia, or Austria. The three courts are bound to give up any such person on the demand of the power interested, but there is no existing treaty as regards the republic of Cracow.

INDIA AND AMERICA.—The "Prussian Universal Gazette" says,—"For 30 years England has not been so zealously occupied with war and maritime armaments as at this moment; the movements of the army, the events of the campaign on the Sulej, and the prospect of a war with America, have even exceeded the interest the most keenly perceptive, and the free trade measures now before Parliament. The war on the Sulej has hitherto been a defensive one on the side of the English throughout. The Sikhs, superior to the British forces in numbers and artillery, have, since the battles of Moodkee and Ferozshah, endeavoured to extend their points of attack in a direction to the eastward up the river, and it is not improbable that they may threaten Belasore and Rampore, if the British army is not strong enough to cross the river and to turn the extreme left wing of the Sikh army. Every movement of the Sikhs has, moreover, the double advantage in its favour, that the British troops are drawn from Lahore and from the point at which a junction with the army of Sir C. Napier, advancing from the Lower Indus, might be effected, whilst at the same time exposes the unfortified English positions in the mountains, and even the summer palace of the governor-general in Simla, to a possible attack. The present position of the English presents, on account of the great extent of the frontiers, and the immense numerical superiority of the enemy, very important obstacles; and not merely hard fighting, but also skilful manoeuvring will be requisite, in order gradually to annihilate the various corps of the Sikh army. Hitherto, the question is, not whether the English will conquer the Punjab, but simply how the Sikhs are to be repelled from British India (as their batteries still intrude on the English side of the Sulej, according to the news just arrived). If it is considered that all this is to be effected by 7000 or 8000 English, as all the remainder of the troops consist of Asiatics, this is altogether one of the most extraordinary spectacles that history has exhibited. The hostility with the United States of America would afford a very different aspect, and develop a degree of power that has never hitherto been manifested in naval warfare. Steamships like the *Retribution*, *Terrible*, and *Scourge*, now lying at Spithead, are the most fearful engines of war which one can imagine. The *Terrible* carries 24 guns and mortars on board, of which the smallest is a 32-pounder, and two of them throw bombs of 98 pounds. Their steam power is estimated at that of 800 horses, and their engines are so placed below the water-mark between spacious and strong coal magazines that they are quite secure from cannon-balls. There is no doubt that the people of England would immediately begin with the greatest zeal a war in which the Americans were the aggressors, and with the means at her command England would assuredly bring such a war to a speedy and glorious termination."

SWEDEN.—According to accounts from Stockholm, the coronation of the King and Queen of Sweden and Norway is to take place in the course of this year, at Rindheim (Norway), if the alterations and repairs now in progress in the Rindheim Cathedral can be completed within that period.

ITALY.—According to late accounts from Italy, disturbances have taken place at Ancona, but of a local nature. At Spoleto the prisoners attempted to revolt, and seven of them were killed and many wounded. Great indignation was felt at Rome on hearing that the name of the Pope had been abused in the late insurrection against the governments; whilst, on the contrary the holy father had issued a brief to the bishops of Prussia, Poland, Posen, and Cracow, enjoining them to exhort the clergy of their respective dioceses to abstain from taking any part whatsoever in the insurrection, as any influence the clergy might have on political matters could but turn to the disadvantages of the church. Since the arrival of Renzi at Rome the arrests continue in the provinces; the affair of Renzi has thrown a great light on different movements in Italy.

IRELAND.

The usual weekly meeting of the Repeal Association was held on Monday, at the Conciliation Hall, Alderman Rooney in the chair. The only feature of interest was the production of a letter from Mr. O'Connell, which was ordered to be placed on the minutes. The rent for the week amounted to 170s. 8d.

STATE OF CLARE.—The Lord Lieutenant has acceded to it, and to the request of the magistrates of Clare, and issued a special commission for the trial of all persons accused of crime in that county.

REMOVED LEGAL APPOINTMENT.—The "Limerick Chronicle" states that Mr. Sergeant Howley will have a seat on the bench after next term, by the resignation of Mr. Justice Burton. I mention the statement in order to afford me an opportunity of saying that I believe, so far as Mr. Howley is concerned, the statement is entirely unfounded.

EXECUTION OF BUCHANAN AND M'GOY.—LONGFORD, SATURDAY, MARCH 21.—This day, at eight minutes past twelve, John Buchanan, aged twenty-one, and Bernard M'Goy, aged twenty-four, were executed in the front of the goal of this town, for the murder of Henry Bergin, at Gowlan, on the 1st of November last, of which crime they were convicted, on the clearest evidence, at the last assizes. Two troops of the 8th Hussars, one company of the 6th regiment, and about twenty-five policemen, who marched to the front of the goal at eleven o'clock, were the only guard present on the occasion; and we should suppose, from the bare consideration we could make, there were about from two to three thousand persons present to witness the frightful scene. On their making their appearance, Bernard M'Goy said, "I am a Christian; good Christians, pray for me." Buchanan said, "I do not know what I ever done to man, woman, or child that brought me to this death. I had neither hand, act, or part in the beating of—" when the priest (Farrell of Killashee) who attended him tapped him on the shoulder, and stopped him finishing the sentence. He then said, "I innocent as the child unborn," during which last expression the drop fell. M'Goy was attended by the Rev. Philip Duffy, the chaplain to the prison. M'Goy was a stout, black haired, sallow-complexioned man; Buchanan was slightly built. Both about five feet five inches in height, and appeared very little altered since their trial. The two culprits, we have heard, were first cousins, and nephews to a man named Buchanan, who was hanged in this town for the murder of Needham, about twenty-five years ago.—*Longford Journal*.

ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

At a meeting of the society on Monday evening, a lively interest was manifested at a statement of the probable safety of Dr. Leichardt and his party, who, our readers will remember, were reported to have all been murdered by the natives while on an exploring journey from Moreton Bay to Port Essington, Co. Burgh Peninsula, Northern Australia.

Dr. Leichardt, an adventurous botanist, accompanied by Mr. Griffith, a naturalist, and party, left Moreton Bay in the autumn of 1844, with the intention of making their way to Co. Burgh Peninsula, and by that means opening a road across Australia, thus avoiding the dangerous navigation of Torres Straits. In the spring of 1845, reports were continual of arriving—1. That the party had all been murdered by the natives. 2. That they had been destroyed by a tremendous hurricane. 3. That they were detained by some large waters, and were very miserable. 4. That they were not far from an inland sea, abounding with innumerable animals, &c. These reports determined Mr. P. Hodgson, the proprietor of the most distant station to the north-west on the Darling Downs, to arrive at the truth. Mr. Hodgson, Mr. Colvert, and six others accordingly started on the 8th of August last from Temba, the most western station on the Darling Downs. They crossed a country of the most formidable and desolate description, abounding in thick scrub through which they had to cut their way. They at length fell upon the trail of the doctor's party—the trees also at intervals bearing the hand of "L." This they followed more than 100 miles, thus passing all the scenes of his reported misfortune, during which they were always received with the greatest frankness and kind feeling by the natives. The time having expired to which the party had limited themselves, and the want of provisions reluctantly compelled them to return, the furthest point reached being 25° N., 143° 7' E., thus accomplishing a most arduous journey of more than 400 miles to the N.W. from Moreton Bay, through a most dismal country. It is but fair to hope that the next intelligence will be that of the safe arrival of Dr. Leichardt and his party at Port Essington.

THE POTATO CROP.

The following letter has been addressed to the editor of the "Sherborne Journal," by Lord Portman:—

"Sir,—I have seen in the newspapers a letter from the high sheriff of Dorset, Mr. Pocher, which is calculated to alarm the growers of potatoes in this county, as I think, more than necessary; and I therefore send you for publication the following statement of facts.

"I planted in September some very badly diseased tubers of potatoes in small pots, and kept them in a cool frame until December, when they were shifted into larger pots and placed in my hot-house, and kept in a dry heat. The crop is now ripening, and I examined it on Friday last, and found all the tubers sound. I sent the entire and the tubers, which I did not cut, to Dr. Lindley, and have just received his observations thereon. He says,—Your potatoes have no symptoms of disease in the young tubers, and the stems and leaves indicate no tendency to assume the condition of the australian. I fear they would soon do so if exposed to wet. It would be well to try the effects of a damp place on one of the pots of potatoes that you still have. I expect that your Dorsetshire potatoes are among some of the best we have."

"If it should please God to give us a dry hot summer, we have, as I think, no reason to despair for the crop of potatoes that are now about to be planted. If the season should be like that of 1845, we may then, perhaps, have more cause for anxiety. I am, your obedient servant,"

Bryanston, March 17, 1846."

"P. Portman."

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY, MARCH 23.

IRELAND.—After a brief discussion on the Commutation of Tithes Act, and the passage through its second stage of the FEVER (IRELAND) BILL, EARL GREY submitted to their Lordships his motion on the state of Ireland. It would be idle for him to state on the unhappy condition of Ireland. His Noble Friend (Lord St. Germans) had described a state of society in Ireland, which it was awful to contemplate, but which was little more than an aggravation of the habitual condition of Ireland. The evils by which that country was afflicted were not of a temporary but of a chronic character. There was no foreigner, French, American, Russian, and Italian, who visited Ireland who did not congratulate himself that there was no wretchedness in his own country to be compared with that which existed in Ireland. It could not be pretended that the misgovernment of Ireland was of a recent date. No man could entertain a stronger opinion than he did of the system which was pursued there before the union; and nearly fifty years had elapsed since Ireland had been under the control of the Imperial Parliament, and although some useful measures had been adopted, little improvement had taken place in the condition of the people. The report of the commission under the presidency of the Earl of Devon announced a considerable improvement in agriculture, but nothing like a corresponding one in the condition of the labouring population. Nor was this the only testimony which had been borne to the miserable condition of the Irish peasantry. The measures proposed by Government had been tried with little effect. They had, in fact, made matters worse, rather than better. Ireland possessed a soil of surpassing fertility, great extent of coast, numerous fine harbours, with every element of commercial greatness. Her Lordship then proceeded to describe the capabilities of the people and the country, and the evils to which modern systems have given rise. He (Lord Grey) believed that the grants and loans provided by the Government, although they would only give artificial employment, were at the present moment most judicious, as a temporary expedient; but the necessity of giving permanent employment to the people was beyond a question, but they would achieve no real improvement unless they encouraged private capital and enterprise. With regard to the money allocated by Government for public works, he (Lord Grey) was afraid that no inconsiderable portion of that money had been jobbed away uselessly, although a considerable part of it had been judiciously applied. He objected to the new Bill, which, he was of opinion, would not produce the results he anticipated from it. His Lordship then commented at length upon what he considered the objectionable clauses in its protection to life (Ireland), and objected to the process of sub-letting, to which he referred many of the evils with which Ireland was afflicted. His Lordship then alluded to several clauses of the new Bill, and alluded to the difficulties created by the maintenance of the Protestant Church in Ireland. The property of that church amounted, he said, to 600,000, or 800,000, which vast income was applied for the exclusive benefit of 700,000 or 800,000. Besides, seven-eighths of the whole population of Ireland were Roman Catholics. He was of opinion that some modification of that institution was called for. He concluded by proposing that an humble address should be presented to her Majesty, calling upon her to consider the frequency of outrages in Ireland, &c.—The Duke of Wellington said he could not concur in the address moved by the Noble Earl, after the speech upon which he had founded it, and especially the latter part of it, which would lead to a series of measures involving the destruction of the Church of England in Ireland. That church had been the subject of a solemn compact, if there ever was one. Much undoubtedly might be done for Ireland; but the destruction of the Protestant Church was not a remedy for its evils. The Noble Duke went into a great variety of arguments on the general subject, and concluded by strongly calling upon their Lordships to reject the address.—Earl Forster said he would support the address.—Lord Brougham supported the general measures of ministers. It was with regret that he seemed to lean on the side of coercion, but he thought that the welfare of all parties was wound up in the maintenance of the Church.—Earl Fitzwilliam supported the address. He wished to see the two Churches in Ireland placed on the same footing; this was the best mode of healing differences in that country.—The Marquis of Clanricarde also supported the address.—The Duke of Devonshire characterised the speech of Earl Grey as one calculated to catch the attention of the vulgar, rather than to do good to Ireland.—The Duke of Richmond said he should vote with the Government on the present occasion, but he desired to be understood that he did not do so because he reposed confidence in it.—The Marquis of Londonderry was of opinion, that if the Noble Earl were to carry his address, he would not only destroy the Church, but the rights of property, and bring back the scenes of '98.—The Earl of St. Germans warmly opposed the motion.—Lord Grey briefly replied, and their Lordships divided:—

Against the motion of Earl Grey 61
For the motion 17

Majority 44
The House adjourned at half past twelve.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

RAILWAYS.—A lengthened discussion took place upon a motion of Mr. W. Patten's for a select committee to inquire into the amalgamation of railways; in the course of which it appeared to be the feeling of the House that these amalgamations of railways called for the most jealous supervision of the legislature. Eventually, Mr. W. Patten, in accordance with that feeling, withdrew his motion, and moved one to the following effect, which was unanimously agreed to:—"That a select committee be appointed to consider of the principles of the amalgamation of bills for railways and canals; and that the report of the railway committee of the Board of Trade be laid before the said committee."

THE WAR IN THE RIVER PLATE.—In reply to a question from Lord Palmerston, as to the precise state of our relations with Buenos Ayres, Sir R. Peel entered into a lengthened explanation of the motives which induced the British and French Governments to resort to coercion for the purpose of putting an end to the war in the River Plate; and in the course of his remarks said it was somewhat singular that Government had not received any explanation of the occurrences which caused the expedition up the River Parana, a course of action which he had certainly not contemplated. Further explanation had been therefore required, and would no doubt be afforded by the next dispatches.

THE CORN BILL.—On the motion for the second reading of the Corn Bill, Mr. E. YORKE strenuously opposed the measure, and moved that it be read a second time that day six months. The Hon. Gentleman retorted upon Sir J. Graham the language which the Right Hon. Baronet had used towards Lord J. Russell in 1828, when the Noble Lord had brought forward his proposition for a fixed duty—that if he believed in the policy he was then adopting, his former support of the sliding scale was a gross fraud. So he would say of the Right Hon. Baronet, that if, in 1842, he forced what he as a member of the Government was now proposing, he also was guilty of a gross fraud.—Sir J. Y. YORKE seconded the amendment, which was opposed by Mr. M. GEACHY, and supported by Mr. PACE, who considered the Bill to be a breach of faith with the consistency of the country.—Mr. FOX MAULE, in supporting the second reading, regretted that the Bill did not go further, and still more regretted that the third reading of the Bill was not likely to take place until after Easter, which would deprive the country of the benefits to be expected from the measure until the latter end of May.—Mr. CHOLMONDELEY regretted to find himself in opposition to her Majesty's Government, but though he had listened to all the speeches during these debates, he had heard nothing to influence him to change his opinion in favour of protection.—Mr. G. VERNON felt himself impelled by a sense of duty to abandon his former opinion in favour of a moderate fixed duty on the importation of corn, and to support the Bill before the House.—Captain BEKKLEY also supported the Bill.—Sir R. H. INGLIS commented on the inconsistency of Mr. VERNON, who had only last year voted that the existing corn law was not injurious to the people, and ought not to be revised.—Mr. CHILDERS supported the second reading.—Lord POLLINGTON then moved the adjournment of the debate, which was immediately agreed to, and the House soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY, MARCH 24.

The Royal assent was given, by commission, to the FEVER HOSPITALS (IRELAND) BILL and the Metropolitan Buildings Act Amendment Bill.
The Printworks Bill was read a third time and passed. The Insolvent Debtors (India) Bill and the South Sea Company Bill went through committee.
Adjourned to Thursday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

After the railway business, Lord INGLESTRE called attention to the petition of the proprietor of the "Wolverhampton Chronicle," against whom an action has been brought for copying the report of the Commissioner of Education in relation to Lichfield Free School. After a short conversation, the debate on the question was adjourned for a week.

Mr. WYKE obtained leave to bring in a Bill to legalise art-unions.
Mr. P. SCORR obtained leave to bring in a Bill for the better protection of life in Ireland, by means of a better relief of the destitute poor.

Sir J. GRAHAM postponed till after Easter the Friendly Societies Bill, and intimated that Mr. Fielden would likewise postpone the Factories Bill, which stood on the paper for this evening.

In reply to Colonel RAWDON, Sir R. PEEL stated that in the New Irish Registration Bill it would be proposed to limit the poll in towns and boroughs to one day.

Mr. O. GORE presented thirty-three petitions from Montgomeryshire in favour of protection to agriculture. He had been requested to present the petitions in consequence of the conduct of the Noble Lord the Member for that county.

CORN IMPORTATION.—The adjourned debate on the second reading of the Corn Importation Bill was resumed by Lord POLLINGTON, who resolutely opposed it. He distrusted the measure. He had deep apprehensions, no doubt as to the means by which it had been promoted, and no political prejudices, no desire to any men, would induce him to support it.—Mr. PLYMOUTH likewise opposed the Bill, from the firm conviction that it carried it would inevitably produce the degradation and ruin of the working population, and do irreparable injury to the empire at large.—Mr. HAWES repeated at great length the free-trade arguments generally used in favour of the Bill.—Sir J. TROLOPE answered them.—Sir J. HANMER announced himself a sceptic of the appreciable value of protection as applied to corn.—Lord ESKINGTON supported the Bill, but denied that the ministerial scheme could be designated a comprehensive adjustment, because it left untouched the monster-burden of the land—the restrictions and expenses attending the transfer and mortgage of real property.—Mr. RUSSELL denounced the measure as a bonus given to agitation.—Mr. F. T. BARRING promised his best and most cordial support to the measure proposed by Sir R. PEEL.

Mr. SHAW exposed the exaggerations that had been made of the potato failure in Ireland.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER reiterated his apprehensions of famine and disease, and said that every successive account from Ireland became more alarming.—The Earl of MARCH said he was prepared to do anything in his power to prevent panic and agitation from trumping on sound and deliberate legislation.—On the motion of Mr. G. FINCH, the debate was adjourned to Thursday.

The Mutiny Bill and the Marine Mutiny Bill were read a third time, and passed.

The Indemnity Bill was read a second time.
Adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—WEDNESDAY, MARCH 25.

The House did not sit to-day.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

A great deal of railway business was transacted.
The second readings of the Election Notice (Ireland) Bill, of the County Elections (Ireland) Bill and of the Factories Bill were postponed.
The motion to go into committee on the Turnpike Roads (Scotland) Bill was carried, on a division, by 30 to 18; but in committee its principal clause, relative to the sale of spirituous liquors by toll-bar keepers, was lost upon a division.
The Bill, consequently, may be regarded as thrown out.
On the motion of Colonel WOOD, a Bill to amend the laws relative to the settlement of the poor, brought in by him in 1823, was ordered to be re-printed.
Mr. W. PATTEN's committee on the amalgamation of railroads was nominated.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY, MARCH 26.

The Duke of RICHMOND wished to ask the Noble Duke (Wellington) when he should move the adjournment of the House for the Easter holidays?—The Duke of WELLINGTON: I propose to move, on Tuesday, the 7th, that your Lordships should adjourn until Tuesday, the 27th of April.
The Duke of RICHMOND said it would also be very convenient to their Lordships to know when it was likely the Corn Law Bill should be brought up from the House of Commons. He had thought it very probable that it would be brought up before the 27th.—The Duke of WELLINGTON said, certainly not before the 27th of April.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The following Bills were read a second time, and ordered to be committed, viz.:—Cornwall Railway; Scottish Midland Extension Railway; Glasgow Southern Terminal Railway; Surrey Iron Railway Company Dissolving; Shrewsbury, Wolverhampton, and South Staffordshire Junction, No. 2. (Coalbrook Dale Branch).

The York New Waterworks Bill was read a third time and passed.
THE LAW OF SETTLEMENT.—Mr. SMITH O'BRIEN wished to ask a question of the Right Hon. Baronet the Home Secretary. He wished to know whether, in the proposed Government measure, for giving a settlement to persons who had been employed for five years in any manufacturing town, that it was the intention to include Irish and Scotch poor.—Sir J. GRAHAM said the measure was intended to extend to all persons, without any distinction of country whatever.
Sir R. PEEL in answer to a question put to him the other day, by Mr. Hume, stated that it was his intention not to propose a longer recess at Easter than eleven days, and that he would not even pledge himself to move so long an adjournment.

DREADFUL FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE IN MARYLEBONE.

On Monday morning, shortly before one o'clock, a fire, attended with fatal consequences to four persons (father and three children), and serious results to several other parties, broke out upon the premises belonging to Mr. Simpson, chemist, situate No. 77, Crawford Street, Marylebone. The discovery was made by a constable. Without delay the officer raised an alarm, and, after some trouble, succeeded in arousing several of the inmates. Other constables having arrived at the spot, some were sent for the fire engines and escapes. The Royal Society for the Protection of Life from Fire had the escape from Baker Street, of the machine attempted to do was to ascertain if all the parties had escaped. Before, however, he had succeeded in affixing the escape to the front of the premises, a female, apparently about forty or forty-five years of age, suddenly approached on her back and head, and threw herself into the street. She fell partly on her back and head. The poor creature was picked up, but she was so dreadfully injured that the only thing she could say was, "Oh, my poor children are in the house!" This becoming known, the conductor of the escape ran up the machine in the expectation of being enabled to save the parties who were still in the place. When, however, he got up to the top of the escape, an explosion occurred in the shop, which blew the shutters off, and the flames rushing through the escape in a blaze. The poor man attempted to slide down the canvas bag, when he fell through the hole made by the action of the fire. Falling upon his head, he received a serious if not fatal injury to the skull. The female and the man were promptly removed to the hospital. The engines having been set to work, a powerful stream of water was thrown into the blazing building, but upwards of an hour elapsed before the firemen succeeded in getting the flames extinguished. By that period the shop, kitchen, staircase, and the second floor were destroyed, and the remainder of the premises seriously damaged. As soon as the building was sufficiently cooled, a number of firemen entered the wreck to search for the parties missing. Upon entering the second floor, a sight of a most distressing character presented itself. In one of the rooms were much burned, and death appeared to have resulted from suffocation. They were got out as soon as possible and taken to the house of Mr. Bateman, a surgeon, opposite, and afterwards conveyed on the police stretcher to the workhouse. The unfortunate man, Butters, was the husband of the female above spoken of as having jumped out of window. They occupied the second floor.
On Tuesday a jury assembled upon the bodies of the deceased, but after hearing some evidence the inquiry was adjourned till Monday next.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DURING THE LAST FEW DAYS considerable excitement has been occasioned to the usually quiet village of Wimbeldon, in consequence of an entrance having been effected, under very mysterious circumstances, into the church, and an attempt made to abstract the parish registers. What renders this affair the more remarkable is, that mere plunder was not the object of the marauders, as property to the value of 50*l.* at least, was available. Their object seems to have been the possession of the parish registry, as in the late robbery at Kew Church, when the thieves took no account of the rich pulpit hangings, and other valuable property, but took away an iron chest containing the parish records, and which have never been recovered. Two parties, strangers, the one a middle-aged man, and the other a youth, about eight or nine years of age, both very respectably dressed, are supposed to have committed the sacrilege.

THE LITURGICAL ESSENCE.—In another column will be found an advertisement containing an announcement of the properties of this essence, in complaints of the scrofula and gravel, and from the evidence we have had of its powers we have no doubt of its possessing the properties stated. In the short space of three weeks a stone immersed therein was broken up and partially dissolved; and hence we infer that were the essence received by injection the result would be precisely similar.

SKED POTATOES.—The following hints by Dr. Buckland may be useful at the present season:—He sets should be planted early; if the plants continue healthy until the tubers ripen, there will be no danger, because all analogies of fungus vegetable parasites shows that their growth follows, and does not precede, or cause disease. Small tubers should be selected and be set entire, as cutting the unripe and dropical potatoes of last year may endanger their decay as soon as they are put into the damp ground. I would plant even large tubers entire, but if cut, the shed parts should be shaken in a sieve of quick lime until a hard skin is formed over the raw surface, as is often done in Scotland.

DEATH OF MR. LISTON THE COMEDIAN.—Mr. Liston, who has long been in a declining state of health, expired on Sunday morning, at half-past ten o'clock, at his residence at Hyde Park Corner. During the whole of the last week his medical men had given up the case as hopeless, and for some months he had been gradually sinking. It is now nearly forty years since he first made his appearance in London in the character of Jacob Gawkley, in the "Chapter of Accidents." He was, we believe, the son of a watchmaker, who lived near Fenchurch Street, and at a very early age exhibited a predilection for dramatic performances; however, his peculiar line, as he considered (and, indeed, as Banister, Favett, Matthews, and many others thought of themselves) was tragedy. Some of our old readers may remember the serious attempt he made to play Othello, which began in tragedy and ended in burlesque. He tried the experiment from a lingering conviction, never abandoned, that the public was completely in error when they supposed that his forte was comedy. The late C. Matthews and Liston, when they were yet young in their teens, often exhibited privately; and at a comparatively late date played at a small theatre in the Strand, then in the occupation of a Mr. Scott. This small theatre was the foundation of the present Adelphi. The piece was "Richard the Third," and Matthews was the hero, while Liston took the character of Buckingham. Subsequently they took up the profession as a matter of business, but sorely against the wishes of their respective parents, and joined a country company. When Liston made his first bow in London, he came from what was called the York circuit, having undergone a drilling with Tate Wilkinson, who did his best to persuade him that his face, however handsome, was not well adapted to tragedy. The result was, that his first appearance in the metropolis was in what may be called low comedy, and he made so strong an impression that it was clear, as long as he could act, he would find a hearty welcome there. He proceeded, and prospered in all his undertakings. He constantly saved money, and never engaged in any questionable speculation, though often tempted. As a performer of comic characters, his place will, perhaps, never be adequately supplied. To a rich fund of natural humour he added the care, discrimination, and perception of the finished artist. Hence he never was merely droll, but so moulded and adapted his powers of humour as to make them perfectly characteristic of the part he played. In private life Mr. Liston's habits were domestic, and he possessed the respect of all who knew him.

VISIT OF THE LORDS OF THE ADMIRALTY TO GREENWICH HOSPITAL.—On Tuesday the Earl of Ellenborough, first lord of the Admiralty, Rear-Admiral Bowles, C.B., the Hon. Captain Rous, R.N., and the Right Hon. T. Lowry Corry, secretary to the board, arrived in a carriage and four, about two o'clock, at the house of the governor, Rear-Admiral Sir Robert Sturt, K.G.C.B., in the quadrangle, Greenwich Hospital. After a short stay with the gallant admiral, their lordships proceeded to the Council Chamber, where, at which the Lieutenant-governor, Rear-Admiral Sir James A. Gordon, C.B., introduced the officers of the institution in full naval uniform. At three o'clock their lordships, preceded by the wardens of the hospital, and accompanied by the governor, lieutenant-governor, &c. &c., left the council room, and crossing Romney Road, entered the grounds of the Naval Asylum, where the boys (upwards of 800) were drawn up in military order to receive them, the band playing and colours flying. Their lordships next visited to inspect the upper and lower schools, dormitories, &c. &c., all of which gave great satisfaction.

MURDER OF A POLICE CONSTABLE.—On Monday Mr. Payne resumed the inquiry at Guy's Hospital, which has been adjourned from the 9th inst., touching the death of James Hastie, constable 334 R, who, it will be remembered, was brutally assaulted by a gang of ruffians on the night of the 20th ult., in Tinderness, near the Dockyard, Deptford. Timothy Driscoll, one of the party who was arrested on suspicion, but who was subsequently discharged by the magistrate at the Greenwich police court on his own recognisances, appeared before the jury. He was not sworn, and his statement threw no additional light on the affair. The jury retired a quarter to five to consider of their verdict, and shortly before six they returned a unanimous verdict of "Willful murder" against William Sullivan, William Brogan alias O'Keefe, Michael Collins, and Cornelius McCarthy.

NAVY.

Her Majesty the Queen having been graciously pleased to direct, that the medical director-general, the inspectors, and the deputy-inspectors of hospitals and fleets, the surgeons, the secretaries, and the paymasters and pursers of the royal navy, shall in future wear two epaulettes with their respective uniform coats, and the mates, second masters, assistant surgeons, and passed clerks, shall each wear one epaulette on the right shoulder of the uniform coats.

The following distinctions for denoting the rank of the several officers of the royal navy wearing epaulettes are in future to be adopted, viz.:—
The admiral of the fleet, on each of his epaulettes, four stars, crossed batons, and a crown.

Admirals, three stars, crossed sword and baton, and a crown.
Vice-admirals, two stars, crossed sword and baton, and a crown.
Rear-admirals, one star, crossed sword and baton, and a crown.

Captains of three years' standing, a crown, a star, and an anchor.
Captains under three years, a crown and an anchor.
Commanders, a crown and an anchor.

Lieutenants, an anchor.
Masters, two anchors crossed.
Mates, one epaulette on right shoulder, an anchor.

Second masters, one epaulette on right shoulder, two anchors crossed.
Medical director-general, on each of his epaulettes a gold crown and a star.
Inspectors of Hospitals and Fleets, on theirs, a gold crown.

Deputy inspectors of Hospitals and Fleets, a gold star.
Surgeons, plain.
Assistant surgeons, one on right shoulder, plain.

Secretaries to commanders in chief, a gold star.
Secretaries to junior admirals, plain.
Paymasters and pursers, plain.

Passed clerks, one on right shoulder, plain.
Shoulder straps, having the distinctive marks above described, may be substituted for the epaulettes on board the ships, with the undress uniform, and are also to be used on great coats on all occasions.

Great Coats.—The great coats for officers in the Royal Navy are to be of blue cloth, double or single-breasted, with the number and arrangement of the buttons according to the undress uniform assigned to their respective ranks, omitting the pocket flaps, and with stand and fall collars, according to pattern at the admiral's office at each port. The straps of the respective epaulettes heretofore described to be worn with them, except by flag officers, who are not to wear the straps.

Undress Cap.—A crown, according to pattern, worked in gold, and to be of the same size in all ranks, to be worn in front of the undress uniform cap above the lace band.—United Service Gazette.

DWELLINGS FOR THE LABOURING CLASSES.

The Society for the Improvement of the Labouring Classes have thrown open for public inspection, every day this week, two ranges of small cottage houses, forming a neat street, which they have erected on part of the estate of Lord Calthorpe, near Baginbun Wells, Pentonville, intended as model houses after the plan of which to erect dwellings for the poorer classes, not only in the metropolis, but in large country towns, where hitherto this important class of our fellow subjects have been compelled to endure the worst privations that can follow the want of proper ventilation, sufficient room, or accommodation for cleanliness in their places of abode. These model dwellings are of three classes. The first, and cheapest, consists of the centre building on each of the little streets, which comprise two ranges of single rooms on the ground and upper floors, along which is commodious room to accommodate in each building thirty widows, or other single females, at the weekly rent to each of 1*s.* 6*d.* To this class there is attached a wash-house and drying yard, with all requisites of boiler, &c., and an abundant supply of water from a tank on the roof, fixed for the purpose. The next class consists of houses of four rooms each, two on the ground-floor and two above, but having separate entrances, and precisely on the same scale of accommodation for two small families, one room forming the kitchen and sitting-room, and the other a bedroom. Of this class there are seven, and the rent to each family is 3*s.* 6*d.* per week. The third class consists of nine houses of three rooms each, at a rent of 1*s.* 6*d.* per week for families of a larger number than those of the second class, and affording a much more extensive accommodation. The whole of the apartments in all the three classes are fitted up with well-constructed fireplaces and cooking ranges as may be required, and are ventilated in the best manner, by means of air tubes in the walls. The light, too, is amply supplied from good-sized windows, and, indeed, the whole has been designed and executed with a degree of taste, substantiality, comfort, and general convenience that do much credit to the praiseworthy and humane feelings that influenced their erection. The daily visitors to view these little happy abodes, many of which are already occupied, have been very numerous during the week, and the plan so universally approved of, that it is expected a very general application of it will speedily be made in various localities, one of which (St. Giles) has, we understand, been already fixed upon for the purpose.

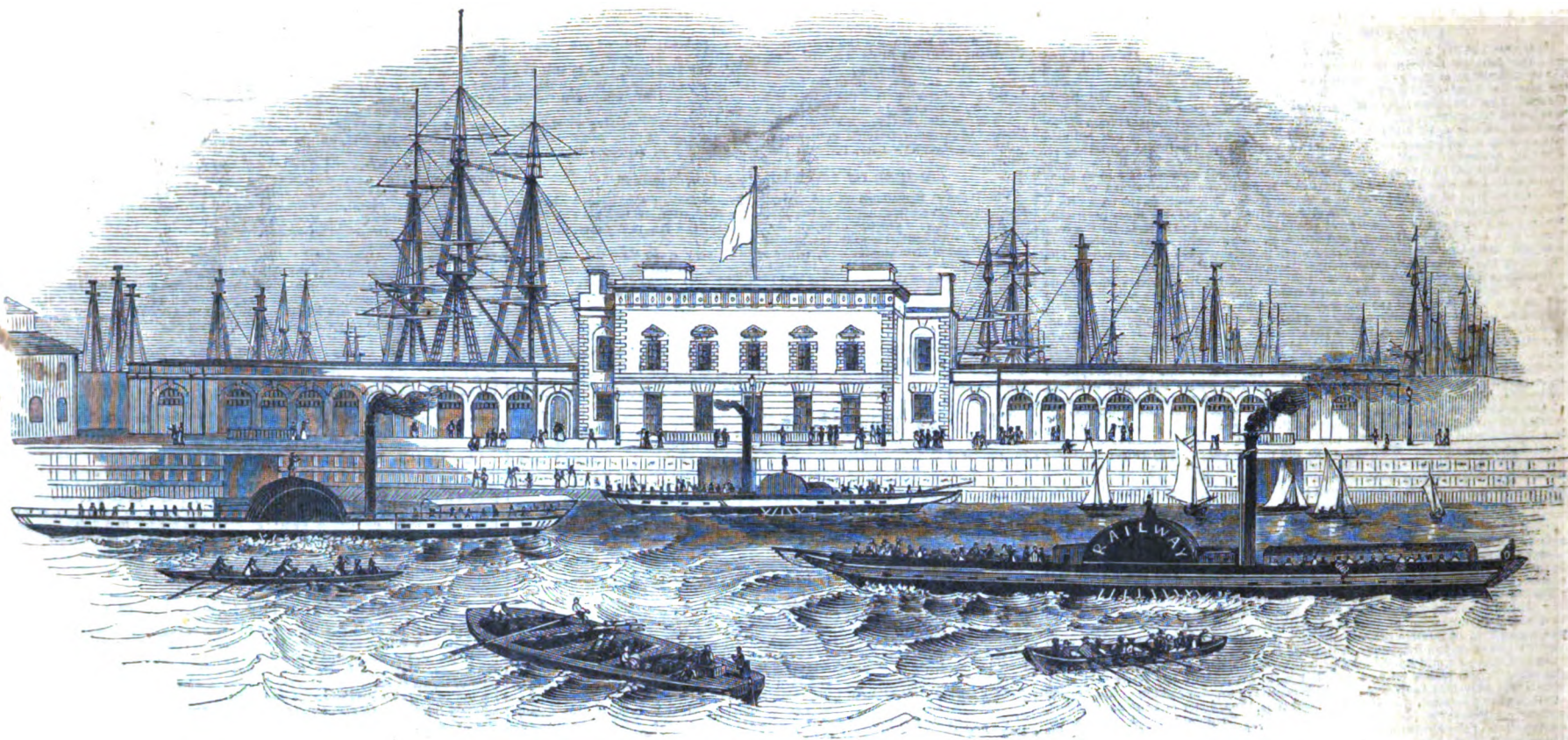
RIVER STEAMERS.

Who of any reasonable age can have forgotten the old Ramsgate and Margate hoys, painted as fine as fiddles, and looking as gay as larks, with their holiday freights, both sea-sick and sick of the sea, sometimes making an expeditious passage of twelve hours, but more frequently doing the whole distance in one entire circling round of the sun. And who is there that does not remember the beautiful little cutters known by the appellation of "Gravesend boats," whose evolutions, whether threading the pool on a wind, or keeping a straight course with a fair breeze, were the pride and admiration of the river watermen, to whose support they greatly contributed. There, too, were the bold sea-boats, the Leith and Berwick smacks, breasting the waters, and skimming along like the gull, when he dips to wet his wings. But time changes all things, and not only has a revolution taken place in his wheel, but also many more in the wheels of science; the hoys, the Gravesend boats, the Berwick smacks, have disappeared, and we are now whirled along with certainty and success at the rate of twelve or fourteen miles an hour. At first the breezy element looked on in astonishment and anger, but steam poked her figure-head right in the wind's eye, and set old Boreas at defiance. The gale increased and roared in indignation; steam coughed contemptuously, with a "go-a-head!" There was no longer any fear of disappointment as to punctuality, although the timepiece of steam was merely engine-turned; time gave it up in despair, and Smoke blew a cloud in its face. Hurrah for the "fire king!" was the universal cry; "units have become thousands, and meritely we dance on the surface of the stream in the bright beams of the glorious sun." Formerly the only water conveyance, either up or down the Thames as far as Woolwich, was in wharves that could not safely hold more than half a dozen persons, and the charges were very high compared with what they are at present. Now steam has taken the command, and the old watery highway (as it was called in former days) is crowded with fine vessels, that paddle along like ducks, affording pleasant recreation to the weary minded, and yielding splendid embellishments to the admirers of the picturesque. Each vessel carries its hundreds; space is almost annihilated; parties in the metropolis walk out of their parlours into Greenwich Park, or some rural place of pleasant association. Miss M.—, of Cheapside, can dress after dinner and be whirled away to Blackwall to take her southing with her dear friend Mrs. T.—, so as to be home by eight o'clock; and, in fact, the universal horse-power will enable her to effect a complete round of delightful visits.

We can well remember witnessing the extreme terror of some country people who were hoeing turnips in a field, on first seeing an immense balloon soaring over their heads, as it sailed along at no great altitude above them. They dreaded lest the monster should descend at one fell swoop, and carry them off in its claws; they were off like scattered shot to seek shelter. But what was their alarm compared with that of the Indians of the west, who beheld the fiery Salamander belching forth fire and smoke, and roaring an unknown tongue, rush through the creeks and rivers beneath the wide-spreading foliage of the trees, whose branching arms embraced each other from the opposite banks.

What an enormous change has thirty years produced. Steam, which terrified at the outset, has become quite the "go." If a lady is alarmed, they contrive to "ease her," and every accommodation is afforded both forward and aft. Some steamers have a rudder at each end, which caused an inquiry whether they were meant to "go both ways at once;" and others carry a fan in their tail. It is of no use now to canvass the utility of sails: hemp is on the decline, and both that and timber are being superseded by iron. What shall we come to next?

Our artist has given a view of the Brunswick Wharf, Blackwall, with the Waterman and Gravesend steamers lying alongside the pier; and in the distance another evidence of the "fire king's" dominion—the terminus of the Blackwall Railway. We can remember (and it is not many years since) when the wharf and the railway belonged to the East India export dock—a sort of closed volume to all not having the leaves of the authorities. Now there is a pleasant and healthy promenade, with a first-rate tavern and a delightful view. From Hungerford Market to this place the charge is only 4*d.*, and you may go down to Woolwich for the same money; but the docks here afford many interesting objects for contemplation, especially the constructing of large iron steamers for the navy, and the fitting out of wooden steamers for her Majesty's service. The Waterman's boats, and other steamers, call at this pier every quarter of an hour, and



BLACKWALL—THAMES STEAMER.

Company and the Star Company, every two hours: remarkably handsome and commodious vessels they are; and rivalry between the companies has reduced the fares to a sum little more than nominal, thus affording an opportunity for London to go out of town at a very reasonable expense.

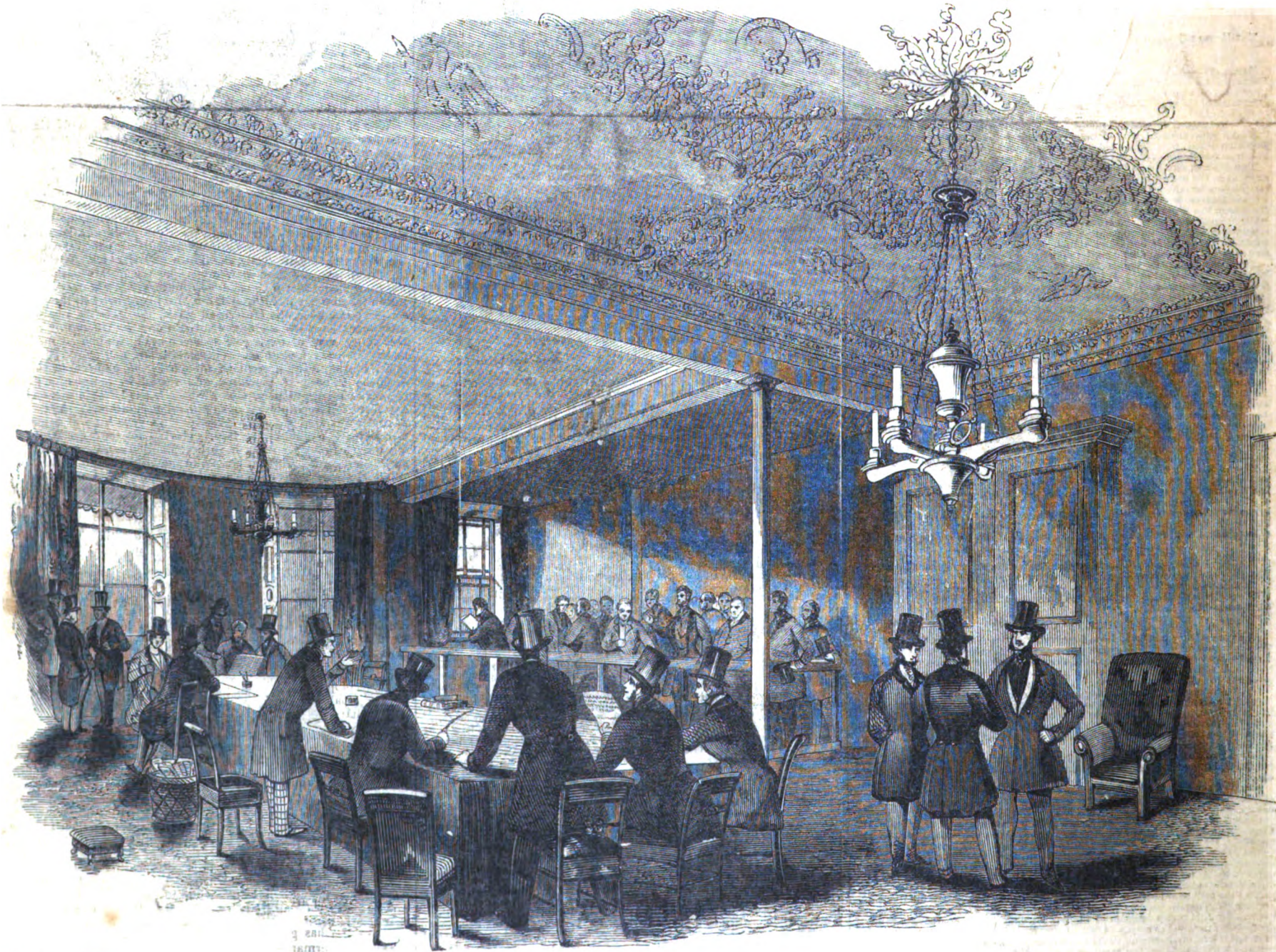
But it is not only in their convenience to public pleasure or business that we must look at our steam marine: it must be viewed in a national point of view, as contributing to our naval force in the event of war, as there can be no doubt that the large steamers, viz. those belonging to the Peninsular Company and the General Navigation Company, will prove extremely effective as fighting craft, and for

the transport of troops, in which latter occupation many of the smaller ones will be able to do good service.

Some litigation has taken place between the city corporation and the Waterman's Company, relative to the attack upon the pier at Paul's Wharf, and the gallant defence made by Captain Kinchin, commanding Waterman 5, for which he, with some of his men, were clapped in limbo, but are now released. During their confinement their wages were continued to them, and by means of a private subscription, Kinchin has been presented with 50*l.*, one of the men with 25*l.*, and two others 12*l.* 10*s.* each. We conclude the present article with the following announcement from our witty friend "Punch":—

NAVAL OPERATIONS.

Considerable excitement has been occasioned by some experiments which have lately been tried in the Thames navy, on the same principle as that recently applied to the Bellerophon, which was got ready for sea in sixty hours, and got unready again with equal promptitude. The Waterman No. 6. took in coals and ginger-beer, manned her paddle-box, lit her fire, threw on a scuttle of coals, filled her boiler, blacklead her funnel, tarred her taffrail, and pitched her stoker into her engine-room, all within twenty minutes, and sailed away from her moorings at Paul's Wharf amidst the cheers of her check-taker. This manoeuvre was accomplished for the purpose of striking terror into the minds of the civic forces at Blackfriar's Pier, who are only tranquil at present in compliance with the terms of a recent armistice.



RAILWAY COMMITTEE OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

RAILWAY COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

By the proceedings of their Lordships during the past, as well as from the resolutions come to in order to regulate their proceedings during the present and future weeks, it would appear that they were determined the Commons should not be much in advance of them, as far as regarded their inquiries into the merits of the various schemes for railways presented this session for the consideration of the legislature. To their lordships also must be granted that which they deserve, a well merited approbation for their endeavour, as quickly as possible, either to set at rest or put in full force some out

of the many schemes which require their urgent attention; but that their inquiries up to this moment have met with the general approbation of the public we are unable to state, for their lordships have not as yet granted that which the Commons, from the first, have most carefully enforced, viz. a free and convenient accommodation to the public press. That some few, who may have been particularly and peculiarly interested in the decisions of their lordships' committees, have received correct intelligence of those decisions, we would not deny; but that the public at large have received satisfactory reports of these proceedings we are unable conscientiously to admit. Upon the reports which appear in the columns of the morn-

ing journals do the public chiefly depend for correct information on these as well as on other topics, and unless a proper amount of accommodation be given to the representatives of the public press, in order properly to chronicle the proceedings of the committees of the Upper House, it is impossible for their lordships to consider that the public and the country generally can be correctly informed either of the decisions or the reasons of those decisions come to by their lordships in the committees on railways, and which affect materially the welfare of many thousands of her Majesty's subjects. Our engraving exhibits the very exclusive character of these meetings.

PUBLIC STATUES.

Her Majesty's Commissioners for the Promotion and Encouragement of the Fine Arts have, in co-operation with a committee of the House of Commons, recommended the erection by public or private means of "open air" statues, or monumental groups, as one of the best means of promoting public taste, and measures are in progress for giving effect to their opinions. Now, as great and irretrievable blunders have been made in the monuments which at present disfigure the high places of the metropolis, we deem the occasion to be a suitable one for making a few general remarks on the *Attitudes* and *Placing* of public statues, those being the circumstances in which sculptors and directors of national taste have chiefly erred.



HEAD OF THE STATUE OF KING WILLIAM AS SEEN FROM LONDON BRIDGE.

ATTITUDES OF STATUES.—Amidst the infinity of motions incident to life in general, some are habitual; and it is observed, that every man has one or more peculiar to himself, and expressive of his temper—one bustling, another slow; one servile, another independent. This distinction is obvious to the lowest capacity, since, from such circumstances, ignorant persons ordinarily conceive love or aversion for one another. The habitual motions of a man con-



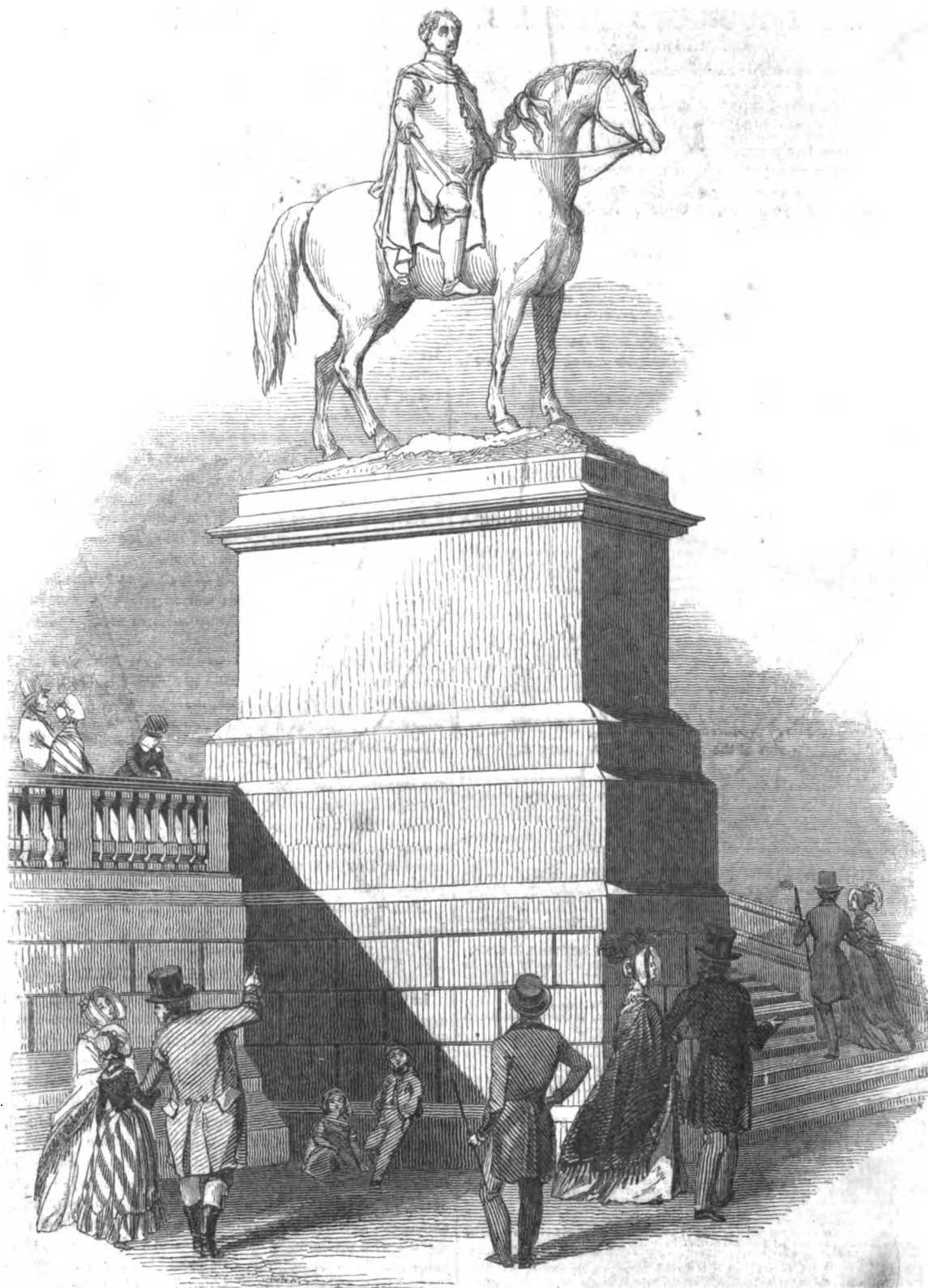
STATUE OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON AS SEEN FROM THE FOULTRY.

statute his external character, and they present points for imitation which should never be overlooked in the execution of a portrait statue. The Greeks were nice observers of such motions, and they took care to give them due expression in their several works. But

the sculptors of modern Europe would appear, with few exceptions, to have abandoned the practice, and to have confined themselves to vapid affectations of classic models. Hence it has followed that in London we have a statue of George IV. which in no degree resembles the original, and bestriding a horse the like of which he never rode; a statue of Fox, dressed in Roman habiliments, and seated on a throne of judgment; a statue of Wellington, which is destitute of a single characteristic trait of the hero of a hundred fights; and a statue of the Duke of York attired in a costume which he never wore with honour, and assuming an air wholly foreign to his nature. Well may they be called, as they are denominated by country persons—"stone figures"—dumb and lifeless persons. Let it not be imagined that we object to a noble treatment of a familiar subject, or that we demur to the beautiful sway of a well

to be so much a matter of rule, that the parties deciding should be able to say it must of necessity be so, and not otherwise. Had such a tasteful procedure been observed in Trafalgar Square, we should have been spared the exhibition of such an execrable group as is formed by the Lion on the roof of Northumberland House, Nelson tied by a cable to the top of a Corinthian column, and George IV. poised on a stirrupless saddle at the head of an awkward flight of steps. Neither should we have been condemned to witness, every time we approach the City from London Bridge, the head of King William IV. imbedded in an optician's sign-board, and the sides of his Majesty embraced by a giant pair of spectacles.

In our opinion [the site] and neighbourhood of a proposed statue ought to be the first subject of consideration, and not the last, as is too often the case, if, indeed, they be taken into account at all.



STATUE OF GEORGE IV., TRAFALGAR SQUARE.

composed statue; all we contend for is, that the treatment of a public monumental effigy should be ordered by the sculptor in accordance with the character and condition of the person represented, and in agreement with the nature and intention of it. If, in classic works, it be a recommendation that Lucretia is represented with a grave and majestic air, Dido with a haughty and proud manner, and Thisbe with a plain and city-like behaviour, we hold that the monumental portraits of our great men ought to be equally expressive and characteristic, and not, as at present, statue and statue alike.

PLACING OF STATUES.—It is acknowledged that Sculpture has a degree of dependence in Architecture; but it would appear to be not so evident that the design for a public monument should be looked at in relation to the locality in which the completed work is to stand, and the buildings and circumstances by which it is to be surrounded. Such, however, is the fact, and it involves considerations of the highest importance; for as figures adorn and give life to a landscape, so well placed statuary embellishes and gives an air of grandeur to a neighbourhood. A good landscape painter knows what objects are most proper for his composition, and a tasteful sculptor, or "committee of taste," ought to be as well acquainted with the rules by which choice of site is determined. This is indeed so obvious, that to us it is unaccountable how, among so many good architects, sculptors, and painters as this country has enjoyed, so few have understood the right placing of statues. They may sometimes have very nearly hit the mark, as in the statue of Charles I. at Charing Cross, and of the Queen in the Royal Exchange, but not, as it appears to us, upon certain principles; whereas, the conclusion ought

Another fault to which we call attention is, the practice of finishing single parts of a statue to the injury of others. The horse at the expense of his rider, a favourite head or arm—a noble neck or well knit thigh—in preference to other portions which demand equal regard. It is true that what are called "principal parts" deserve the greatest care; yet it must not be forgotten how much the "lesser parts" contribute to set off or deform a beautiful work. What is a fine "nude" figure with poor hands and clumsy feet? and why was Vandyke so famous for his portraits, but because he worked upon a hand with as much care as he bestowed upon a face? The heads of some of our public statues may be likenesses, but who ever saw the portrait of a hand in stone?

A word upon the pedestals of statues, and we have done. These, in our opinion, should always be large, massive, and—if the character of the monument permit it—richly decorated. The figure would thus acquire a firm fastening, and the base become subservient to ornamental purposes. But see how these desirable objects have been frustrated in the statue of Wellington, placed in front of the Royal Exchange. Look at our cut, which is an unexaggerated view of the whole monument seen from the Foultry, and say, if anything can be conceived more bald and miserable than the proportions of the pedestal, or in all other respects more discreditable to the place it occupies, or more disgraceful to British art. We might cite other examples; but we forbear.

productions of continental countries, including cutlery and other German hardware, it follows that, as merchants, we must either be driven by Sir R. Peel's measure to buy in America, Germany, &c. &c., or be driven out of the trade.

The latter is the alternative which, as an individual, I shall adopt, because the moment that I see free trade introduced into the mother country, I shall see danger to life and property before very long in reserve for Canada, in achieving her independence (which I have no confidence that the good sense of England would allow to be brought about peaceably, although no man could show any the slightest interest British America will have in continued connection with this country, but quite the reverse, after the colonial or protective system is broken down).

When Canada is lost to England we shall have to pay for our timber in gold (instead of manufactures as at present), just as we now pay for three fourths of our raw cotton from the United States; but who can assure us that, even for cash, we could always get a supply of timber from foreign countries?

It is now well ascertained that the Baltic alone could not furnish the supply now required, say two millions of loads (although we were always at peace with these continental powers), so that we must depend on North America for a large share of the timber wanted in England.

But Sir R. Peel forgets that in 1809 the public mind of England was convulsed on the subject of timber.

The enemy of the governments of the Baltic cut off our supply, and the price rose from 5*l.* to 16*l.* 10*s.* per load.

Parliament was called, but, instead of following Sir R. Peel's free trade course, the statesmen of that day raised the protection to colonial timber from 20*s.* 9*d.* to 57*s.* 4*d.* per load, and gradually British timber was prepared, through the erection of immense saw mills and other lumbering establishments, at a vast outlay of British capital in Canada and New Brunswick, and imported in sufficient quantity to regulate the trade (say two thirds of the whole). The price was thus permanently reduced as low as ever it was when the entire supply was foreign, paying only a duty of 10*s.* 11*d.* per load before the day of England's necessity drove her to raise up, by protection to British labour, in the forests of British America, that great national interest which is now being given to the Americans, by our adoption of the anti-British theory of free trade.

The effect of free trade, and its consequences (on the currency, &c. &c.) on Manchester, Birmingham, Sheffield, Glasgow, &c., will be utter ruin to tens of thousands of the most deserving and hard-working men in the world, which I view as a far more serious consequence than the loss to the British empire, and the gain to the American republic, of three thousand ships and sixty thousand sailors.

The free trader may tell us that gold does not go to America: but he is too intelligent not to know, that it goes to the continent to pay for luxuries sent to America, and for which America cannot pay by any other possible means than through drafts on England or English gold.

America draws these drafts on us to more than double as great an amount as we send her goods, so that there is at least two thirds the nominal amount of the American trade which yields no employment or profit to the English artisan.

If (through the loss of Canada and the West Indies) two other great staples, timber and sugar, were put in this position, there would be no safety (even as a matter of simple existence) for our over supply of English artisans but in their transferring themselves to the United States, to get under shelter of the protection of the American tariff.

It is my sincere belief that time is all that is required to show that free trade is suicide on the part of British artisans, and that, by not preferring a moderate protection to out-and-out free trade, the liberal party will become very unpopular in this country.

There is no man, on either side of party politics, who understands the practical interests of the empire better than Sir Howard Douglas, and no one expresses them so well. In his speech on the late debate, Sir Howard Douglas explains the true policy of England—"The whole amount of manufactures exported to India does not at present exceed 8,000,000*l.* (in 1844, 7,695,664*l.*, including Ceylon). If we were to encourage, as we might, the natural productions of British India, to enable her the better to pay for British goods, there is scarcely any assignable limit to the increase of that vast market of consumption for the productions of British industry; the demand for British cotton goods, in particular, if the population took but at the rate of 10*s.* per head, would amount to 50,000,000*l.* sterling; and the demand for woollens, silks, pottery, glass, plated wares, cutlery, iron, brass, and copper implements, and an infinity of articles for domestic use, would be prodigiously increased."

Let us take Sir Howard Douglas's advice, and endeavour to give employment to British subjects instead of foreigners. Let us re-organise the colonial system (which is the cause of England's greatness) on the principle of moderate protection.

Let us prefer to produce our cotton, sugar, timber, &c., from the labour of British subjects, who have British habits, and consume British manufactures entirely, rather than from the degraded labour of the American slave; and then our demand will be for manufactures, and not for gold—the national currency will get out of its present feverish and excited state, which gives no dependence to the manufacturer, and keeps the labouring class always within a few weeks of absolute want. At present, it is no matter how good and certain a merchant's prospects are of disposing of goods, he cannot buy them if the British money market is deranged, or, in other words, if specie (the groundwork on which is built all confidence and credit) is being exported to foreign countries (or beyond the limit of the home and colonial trade).

Even the comparatively slight trial we have had of the fruits of our highly-weighted artisan being run against the unburdened foreigner, has been what I call ruinous both to the minds and bodies of the people.

The aggregate capital in England, 'tis true, has been increased, but it has found its way into the hands of the money-lenders, with whom the manufacturer now shares his profit, and none of it has remained in the pockets of the working-classes, who, in fact, are getting more and more crushed in their circumstances, and degraded in their moral and intellectual condition.

Rather than buy our pre-eminence in commerce at so dear a price as the distress of the working-classes and a continuance of over-production, let us, by a parliamentary grant of the public money (a million pounds a year if that were necessary), in support of schools of experiment (with their travellers and ramifications all over the world), make, and educate the people in, those advances in manufacturing science and knowledge which are found necessary to keep us first among the nations.

Rather than have a radical change in our systems, and to enable it to be attempted safely, I would support the minister in laying on an income tax for three years, of twenty per cent. for the first year, fifteen per cent. for the second year, and ten per cent. for the third year, to enable him to construct an immense system of emigration to the colonies, as well as to push forward our colonial cotton and other productions, and to ameliorate, in every possible way, the condition of the industrious classes in the manufacturing districts, and Ireland.

There never was before so glorious an opportunity as the present for this country to return to homely and sound principles, and there may never be again.

The effect of the construction of railways on the labour market is such, that (independent of Sir Robert Peel and the political economists) every man, woman, and child can get employment and high wages, and that a time when there is scarcely one article of manufacture for which there is one half the demand usually experienced at this season of the year.

But the construction of railways, like foreign trade, is at best but a temporary employment for a population; and if great national means be not now taken to provide permanent outlets both for the people and their labour, it is easy to foresee that wretchedness and distress among all classes of the community will by-and-by be greater, more severe, and more lasting (so overwhelming now is the increase of our population) than we have ever before experienced in the worst times; nor will it matter whether, nominally, the colonial system or theory of free trade is in operation.

The agricultural interest of this country was at a certain disadvantage in fighting the battle of protection as a matter of merely agricultural selfishness; but they will be sure to triumph at a general election if they ask for a five shillings' protection to British and colonial corn as the only condition on which the colonies can be retained, and, as a consequence, our naval power supported, coupled with their defence of the British arising from the cruel competition with the foreigner, with which Sir Robert Peel's bill threatens him, the foreigner having the run of the British markets for his surplus labour or sweepings (which can afford to be sacrificed), while the British weaver and mechanic is excluded from the foreign market.

A truly British party, now starting up under whatever name, will get the support of the working-classes, who are tired of the present "systems of men" (as they get tired of quack doctors and their specifics). If that party (kindly descending from the distance and coldness of abstract theories, or, in other words, of mere political economy) will pass a nine or ten hours' bill, and by parliamentary grant will provide intellectual employment, with the means of health and recreation for the poor in those hours of happiness, which they have been the blessed means of calling into existence.

Let the new government also pledge Parliament to give half a million in each year to a national system of colonisation.

Let them so systematise matters that, through the labour of a British colonial population, we will each year be getting more and more cotton, more wheat, more timber, more sugar, more sheep's wool, and all other necessities, paying British labour for them, and not British gold, as at present.

And let such a government, rising superior to the petty influences and considerations of the London land speculators and companies, assure every family which, by its own or its friends' exertions, can reach Canada or any other British colony, where there is unconceded lands belonging to the crown, of their getting without charge, and as their patrimony or birthright, a lot of land (200 acres), (with the cost of clearing three acres, as a commencement, and a year's provisions till their first crop is got off the ground (to be repaid to government), to such as have only means to take them out, but whose reaching the colony by their own exertions will be sufficient proof of their being the proper parties to emigrate).

The revenue of Canada is 500,000*l.* (half a million), and her expenses and interest on her debt are 400,000*l.*; nor do I see why any well-managed colony should be a burden on England.

And the simple reform required in colonial management is, that each colony shall have appropriated to it a separate room in Downing Street, and be caused each to have two private secretaries in future, who should alternately be three years in the colony and three years in London, pushing colonisation and the other interests of the colony, and securing for colonists who come to England the consideration due to their rank and influence in their particular colony, until the colonies get represented in the Imperial Parliament.

You may depend that it is not in human nature that the oppressed labouring classes should misconstrue substantial benefits like these, by whatever minister or party offered.

I am, sir, your obedient humble servant,

ISAAC BUCHANAN.

It is self-evident that the paper currency to be safe must be small and fluctuating in this country when the bulk of our trade is with foreigners, as they do not take in exchange its manufactures (or labour); for commercial confidence (or credit) exists less or more just as there is less or more movement or exportation of the precious metals.

I. B.

THE LOYALTY OF THE CANADIANS.

(To the Editor of the "Colonial Gazette.")

Glasgow, 23d March, 1846.

Sir,—You are quite mistaken in supposing that I have insinuated that, compared with the population of any county in England, in the same circumstances, the people of Canada would be found less loyal.

I believe, on the contrary, that the people of Canada are more intelligently loyal than the population of any county or town in Great Britain and Ireland.

So sincere, indeed, is my admiration of the Canadian character, in this respect, that your advocacy of it has already laid me under obligations to you, and certainly made me overlook the personalities you have indulged in against me.

A disloyal man, talking of a colony of doubtful loyalty, dare not have used the plain language I have done.

Had I descended to particulars, I must have more grievously offended those parties in the province for whom alone your correspondent has the slightest right to speak.

But for more active loyalists than them, Toronto would have fallen into Mr. Ker's hands on the night of the 4th December, 1837.

I speak confidently, as having been on the spot, and under arms; and I appeal for corroboration to Sir Francis Bond Head (now in London), who is the last man to do injustice to the brave population of Canada.

You may depend that the whole population of Upper Canada will deeply regret Sir Robert Peel's measure, except a few republicans, and their newspapers, who will rejoice, knowing that the introduction of free trade into England is just the breaking down of the colonial system, and the dissolution of the tie between the mother country and the colony.

I am, Sir, &c.

ISAAC BUCHANAN.

A MEETING OF PEERS, very numerous attended, took place on Wednesday at the Clarendon Hotel, at which it was unanimously resolved to oppose, by every constitutional means, the progress of the government free trade measures in the House of Lords.—*Morning Post.*

HOUSES OF OCCUPATION FOR PERSONS DISCHARGED FROM CUSTODY.

(To the Editor.)

Hyde Park Place, March 24, 1846.

Sir,—It is very gratifying to me to find that my humble efforts have aroused the public attention to the great and crying evil of the present system, which of necessity consigns a prisoner, on release, to further crimes, or to self-destruction. I am glad to have the co-operation of so many good and wise men, to impress on the Legislature the urgent necessity of a remedy.

I appealed to the dignitaries of the church and the clergy, who have nobly responded to my call, and I have now appealed to all the corporations of the United Kingdom to prepare petitions to be laid before both Houses of Parliament, and with such unanimous expression some great good must be achieved.

A subscription from the Privy-purse Office has been added to the list to carry out this humane work, thus setting a noble example to the people; and amongst the many important communications which have reached me, the enclosed letter must be worthy of attention. Allow me to add that, as one individual at Manchester has rescued from prison and restored upwards of ninety individuals to society during the last five years, and who are all now honestly employed providing for themselves and families, it is a great encouragement to me to persevere in so humane, so moral, and so economical a cause, which must eventually succeed.

I am, Mr. Editor, your obliged servant,

JOHN LAURIE, Sheriff.

(Copy.)

"76, Upper Berkeley Street, Portman Square, 21st March, 1846.

"Sir,—Most cordially do I sympathise in your views upon the subject of the necessity of finding a refuge for discharged prisoners. I scarcely know any other question in our social economy that so loudly calls for the attention of all humane and enlightened patriots. During the last two days I have paid visits to several metropolitan prisons, and could not fail to arrive at the conclusion, that all attempts at moral reformation within their walls, great as are the improvements in prison discipline, must be wholly abortive, unless the insuperable difficulty at present encountered by the prisoners when discharged in procuring honest employment be in some way met and surmounted. I wish I were in a position to offer you my co-operation in your good work; but I am so exhausted by my labours in another cause, that I feel it will be necessary for me to wind up my energies by a total change and relaxation from public life before I am capable of any renewed efforts. But I cannot deny myself the pleasure of assuring you how deeply I am interested in the success of your philanthropic exertions.

I have the honour to remain, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

RICHARD COBDEN.

"To Mr. Sheriff Laurie."

LATEST NEWS FROM INDIA.

On Thursday morning the daily papers printed second editions, containing the news received in a copy of the "Bombay Times" of Feb. 15. This journal contains several official documents relative to recent transactions on the Sutlej; but by extracting a portion of Major General Sir H. G. Smith's despatch, we shall give all that is requisite relative to the principal affair.

THE BATTLE OF ALIWAL.

Sir,—My despatch to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of the 23d instant will have put his Excellency in possession of the position of the force under my command after having formed a junction with the troops at Lodiana,

hemmed in by a formidable body of the Sikh army under Runjoor Sing, and the Rajah of Ladwa. The enemy strongly entrenched himself around the little fort of Buddawal by breastworks and "abattis," which he precipitately abandoned on the night of the 24th instant (retiring, as it were, upon the ford of Tulwain), having ordered all the boats which were opposite Phulour to that ghat. This movement he effected during the night, and, by making a considerable detour, placed himself at a distance of ten miles, and consequently out of my reach. I could, therefore, only push forward my cavalry so soon as I had ascertained he had marched during the night, and I occupied immediately his vacated position. It appeared subsequently he had no intention of crossing the Sutlej but moved down to the Ghat of Tulwain (being cut off from that of Phulour by the position my force occupied after the relief of Ludiana) for the purpose of protecting the passage of a very considerable reinforcement of twelve guns and 4000 of the Regular or Ameen troops, called Awtal's battalion, entrenching himself strongly in a semicircle, his flanks resting on the river, his position covered with from forty to fifty guns (generally of large calibre) howitzers and mortars. The reinforcement crossed during the night of the 27th instant, and encamped to the right of the main army.

Meanwhile his Excellency the commander-in-chief, with that foresight and judgment which the able general always displays, had reinforced me by a considerable addition to my cavalry, some guns, and the 2d brigade of my own division under Brigadier Wheeler, C.B. This reinforcement reached me on the 26th, and I had intended the next morning to move upon the enemy in his entrenchments, but the troops required one day's rest after the long marches Brigadier Wheeler had made.

I have now the honour to lay before you the operations of my united forces on the morning of the eventful 28th of January for his Excellency's information. The body of troops under my command having been increased, it became necessary to reorganise and brigade them as to render them manageable in action. The cavalry under the command of Brigadier Cureton, and horse artillery under Major Lawrenson, were put into two brigades; the one under Brigadier Macdonald, C.B., and the other under Brigadier Stedman. The first division as it stood, two brigades, the 33d and 30th Native Infantry, under Brigadier Wilson of the latter corps, the 36th Native Infantry and Nusseer's battalion, under Brigadier Godby, and the Shekawattie brigade under Major Forster. The Sirmoor battalion I attached to Brigadier Wheeler's brigade of the 1st division, the 42d Native Infantry having been left at head-quarters.

At daybreak on the 28th my order of advance was, the cavalry in front, in contiguous columns of squadrons of regiments; two troops of Horse Artillery in the intervals of brigades; the infantry in contiguous columns of brigades at intervals of deploying distance; artillery in the intervals, followed by two eight-inch howitzers on travelling carriages, brought into the field from the fort of Lodiana by the indefatigable exertions of Lieutenant-Colonel Lane, Horse Artillery; Brigadier Godby's brigade, which I had marched out from Lodiana the previous evening, on the right, the Shekawattie infantry on the left, the 4th Irregular Cavalry and the Shekawattie Cavalry considerably to the right for the purpose of sweeping the banks of the wet nullah on my right, and preventing any of the enemy's horse attempting an inroad towards Lodiana, or any attempt upon the baggage assembled round the fort of Buddawal.

In this order the troops moved forward towards the enemy's distance of six miles, the advance conducted by Captain Waugh, 16th Lancers, the Deputy-Quartermaster of Cavalry; Major Bradford, of the 1st Cavalry, and Lieutenant Strachey, of the Engineers, who had been jointly employed in the conduct of patrols up to the enemy's position, and for the purpose of reporting upon the facility and points of approach. Previously to the march of the troops, it had been intimated to me by Major Mackeson, that the information by spies led to the belief the enemy would move somewhere at day-light, either on Jagraon, my position of Buddawal, or Lodiana. On a near approach to his outposts this rumour was confirmed by a spy, who had just left his camp, saying the Sikh army was actually in march towards Jagraon. My advance was steady, my troops well in hand, and if he had anticipated me on the Jagraon road, I could have fallen upon his centre with advantage.

From the top of the houses of the village of Poorein, I had a distant view of the enemy. He was in motion, and appeared directly opposite my front on a ridge, of which the village of Aliwal may be regarded as the centre. His left appeared still to occupy its ground in the circular entrenchment; his right was brought forward and occupied the ridge. I immediately deployed the cavalry into line, and moved on. As I heard the enemy, the ground became most favourable for the troops to manoeuvre, being open and hard grass land. I ordered the cavalry to take ground to the right, and left by brigades, thus displaying the heads of the infantry columns, and as they reached the hard ground I directed them to deploy into line. Brigadier Godby's brigade was in direct echelon to the rear of the right, the Shekawattie Infantry in like manner to the rear of my left, the cavalry in direct echelon on, and well to the rear of both flanks of the infantry. The artillery massed on the right, and centre, and left. After deployment I observed the enemy's left to outflank me, I therefore broke into open columns, and took ground to my right; when I had gained sufficient ground, the troops wheeled into line; there was no dust, the sun shone brightly. The manoeuvres were performed with the celerity and precision of the most correct field day. The glistering of the bayonets and words of this order of battle was most imposing, and the line advanced. Scarcely had it moved forward 150 yards, when at 10 o'clock the enemy opened a fierce cannonade from his whole line. At first his balls fell short, but quickly reached us. Thus upon him, and capable of better ascertaining his position, I was compelled to halt the line, though under fire, for a few moments, until I ascertained that by bringing up my right and carrying the village of Aliwal I could with great effect precipitate myself upon his left and centre. I therefore quickly brought up Brigadier Godby's brigade, and with it and the 1st brigade under Brigadier Ilick, made a rapid and noble charge, carried the village and two guns of large calibre. The line I ordered to advance—her Majesty's 31st Foot and the native regiments contending for the front, and the battle became general. The enemy had a numerous body of cavalry on the heights to his left, and I ordered Brigadier Cureton to bring up the right brigade of cavalry, who, in the most gallant manner, dashed in amongst them, and drove them back upon their infantry. Meanwhile a second gallant charge to my right was made by the light cavalry and the body-guard. The Shekawattie brigade was moved well to the right, in support of Brigadier Cureton. When I observed the enemy's encampment, and saw it was full of infantry, I immediately brought upon it Brigadier Godby's brigade, by changing front, and taking the enemy's infantry en-reverse. They drove them before them, and took some guns without a check.

While these operations were going on upon the right, and the enemy's left flank was thus driven back, I occasionally observed the brigade under Brigadier Wheeler—an officer in whom I have the greatest confidence, and charging and carrying guns and everything before it, again connecting his line and moving on in a manner which fully displayed the comeliness of the brigadier and the gallantry of his irresistible brigade—her Majesty's 50th Foot, the 48th Native Infantry, and the Sirmoor battalion, although the loss was, I regret to say, severe in the 50th. Upon the left, Brigadier Wilson, with her Majesty's 53d, and 30th Native Infantry, equalled in celerity and regularity their comrades on the right, and this brigade was opposed to the "Ameen" troops, called Awtal's, when the fight was fiercely raging.

The enemy, well driven back on his left hand centre, endeavoured to hold his right to cover the passage of the river, and he strongly occupied the village of Bheonde. I directed a squadron of the 16th Lancers, under Major Smith and Captain Pearson, to charge a body to the right of the village, which they did in the most gallant and determined style, bearing everything before them, as a squadron under Capt. Berr had previously done, going right through a square of infantry, wheeling about and re-entering the square in the most intrepid manner with the deadly lance. This charge was accompanied by the 3d Light Infantry, under Major Angelo, and as gallantly sustained. The largest gun upon the field and seven others were then captured, and the 3d Light Infantry carried the village by the bayonet, and the 30th Native Infantry wheeled round to the rear, in a most spirited manner. Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander's and Captain Turton's troops of Horse Artillery, under Major Lawrenson, dashed almost among the flying infantry, committing great havoc, until about 800 or 1000 men rallied under the high bank of a nullah, and opened a heavy but ineffectual fire from below the bank. I immediately directed the 30th Native Infantry to charge them, which they were able to do upon their left flank, while in a line in rear of the village. This native corps nobly obeyed my orders, and rushed among the Awtal's troops, driving them from under the bank, and exposing them once more to the deadly fire of twelve guns within 300 yards. The destruction was very great, as may be supposed, by guns served as these were. Her Majesty's 53d Regiment moved forward in support of the 30th Native Infantry by the right of the village. The battle was won, our troops advancing with the most perfect order to the common focus—the passage of the river. The enemy, completely hemmed in, were flying from our fire, and precipitating themselves in disordered masses into the ford, and boats, in the utmost confusion and consternation. Our 8-inch howitzers soon began to play upon their boats, when the "debris" of the Sikh army appeared upon the opposite and high bank of the river, flying in every direction, although a sort of line was attempted to counteract their retreat, until all our guns commenced a furious cannonade, when they quickly recoiled. Nine guns were on the verge of the river by the ford. It appears as if they had been unlimbered to cover the ford. These, being loaded, were fired once upon our advance. Two others were sticking in the river; one of them we got out. Two were seen to sink in the quicksands; two were dragged to the opposite bank and abandoned. These, and the one in the middle of the river, were gallantly spiked by Lieutenant Holms, of the 11th Irregular Cavalry, and Gunner Scott, of the 1st troop 2d brigade Horse Artillery, who rode into the stream, and crossed for the purpose, covered by our guns and Light Infantry.

Thus ended the battle of Aliwal—one of the most glorious victories ever achieved in India. By the united efforts of her Majesty's and the Honourable Company's troops, every gun the enemy had fell into our hands, as I infer from his never opening one upon us from the opposite bank of the river, which is high and favourable for the purpose. Fifty-two guns are now in the Ordnance Park, two sunk in the bed of the Sutlej, and two were spiked on the opposite bank, making a total of fifty-six pieces of cannon captured or destroyed. Many jinjals which were attached to Awtal's corps, and which aided in the defence of the village of Buddawal, have also been taken. The whole array of the enemy has been driven headlong over the difficult ford of a broad river; his camp, baggage, stores of ammunition and of grain—his all, in fact—wrested from him by the repeated charges of cavalry and infantry, aided by the guns of Alexander, Turton, Lane, Mill, Bouleau, and of the Shekawattie Brigade, and by the eight-inch howitzers—our guns literally being constantly a head of everything. The determined bravery of all was as conspicuous as noble I am unwont to praise when praise is not merited, and I here most avowedly express my firm opinion and conviction that no troops in any battle or record ever behaved more nobly. British and Native (no distinction) cavalry all vying with her Majesty's 16th Lancers, and striving to head in the repeated charges. Our guns and gunners, officers and men, may be equalled, but cannot be excelled, by any artillery in the world. Throughout the day no hesitation, a bold and intrepid advance; and thus it is that our loss is comparatively small, though I deeply regret to say severe. The enemy fought with much resolution; they maintained frequent encounters with our cavalry hand to hand. In one charge of infantry upon her Majesty's 16th Lancers, they threw away their muskets, and came on with their swords and targets against the lance.

The remainder of Sir H. Smith's despatch is occupied by grateful compliments to the officers who fought under his command at the Battle of Aliwal.



THE SIKH ARMY.

We have on several occasions given brief descriptions of this formidable body of eastern natives now in arms against the English forces on the borders of the Punjab. After preserving many years of tranquillity and good feeling between the two governments, the bonds of amity have been severed and the gage of battle thrown down. A very natural question arises as to which party may be considered the cause of this rupture; and after having most carefully and impartially investigated every proceeding, we are compelled to assert that the Sikhs have provoked the chastisement, which it is absolutely requisite for the peace of India they should receive. Many things have occurred to produce the hostile movements that have taken place amongst the natives; and amongst the rest may be considered the ferocious attitude which the troops had assumed in interfering with the reigning powers of their own country; for being in the first instance solicited by one party or the other to aid them in their ambitious views, a wild and fierce people finding themselves looked upon as the physical strength of the nation, grasped at supreme authority, and claimed the undue privilege to invest with the royal robe or dethrone sovereigns according to their own will and pleasure. The history of revolutions in all countries presents precisely the same picture — even in civilised Europe. Going back to 1793, in France the middle classes had ranged themselves against the aristocracy; but the middle classes were not sufficiently numerous or powerful to subdue the nobility, and therefore the former called in the aid of the lower orders, who finding that they were able to decide the contest by numerical strength, organised their plans, and very soon annihilated the other two. This could not have been accomplished, however, but through the pusillanimity of the court and the indecisive conduct of the selfish and imbecile rulers, whose mental weakness and want of energy produced a state of things that subsequently deluged almost every part of the globe with blood. — The Maharajah

by drunken debauchees, gave the army increased predominance, till their neighbourhood to the capital became dangerous in the extreme; and therefore, in order to remove the army to a safe distance from royalty, schemes of aggression were arranged to take place on adjoining territories, especially the country on the left bank of the Sutlej, belonging to England, and which composed a portion of the Sikh states under the rule of the East India Company. This well suited the marauding views of the Sikh soldiers, and proved agreeable to the court. The governor-general, with certainly an inadequate force, marched upon the frontiers, and the Sikhs promptly moved down upon their own side of the Sutlej. Whether Sir Henry Hardinge had been wilfully deceived or misinformed as to the actual disciplined condition of the natives, we are unable to say; but circumstances have rendered it evident that he either gave the chiefs more credit for peaceable intentions than they deserved, or was too self-confident to apprehend that they would dare to attack him; in fact, as far as we can judge, there was that sort of forbearance exercised, which, however much it may be esteemed on the score of humanity, yet generally becomes disastrous in the end, and in this instance has caused the sacrifice of many of our bravest soldiers, and cannot fail to be destructive to many more. It is true that English bravery may be expected to prevail at last; but it is undeniable that our troops, after beating the enemy in four severe battles, are unable to advance; and one positive reverse would most likely have the effect of raising all the petty chiefs in array against us. The gallant Sir Charles Napier, as firm and as brave an officer as ever held command, is moving up from Scinde — reinforcements are proceeding

by the recent arrival of the India mail, containing accounts of another battle with the Sikhs, in which, as before, they sustained a most signal defeat. It appears Sir H. Smith's division had been ordered to combine with Colonel Godby's at Loodianah, and marched from Ferozepore on the 21st of January. Colonel Godby's division advanced to meet them; but the Sikhs, to the number of 20,000 men, threw themselves into a position to prevent the junction. As the object of Sir H. Smith was concentration and not fighting, he made a detour, which exposed the baggage of the English to the enemy, and some portion of it was captured, and we had about two hundred killed and wounded by the fire of the enemy's artillery, but the junction was effected, and the natives driven back. From the 21st to the 24th every judicious effort was used to afford rest and enjoyment to the men, a great number of whom had been deprived of their



of the Sikhs, through the instrumentality of his mother, a shrewd, penetrating, but horribly licentious woman, had, though an illegitimate child, become established upon the throne principally through the exertions of the troops, and they in return claimed recompense that was far beyond both her inclination or her means to bestow; enmity consequently arose; the two leading men of the council, paramours of the queen, declared war to the knife against each other, and this feeling was participated in by the commander-in-chief of the forces (another supposed paramour), who would have willingly sacrificed the other two. The seat of government and the royal residence was thus kept in a state of constant ferment; the distracting influences that alternately prevailed in the councils, presided over as they were

from the presidencies — regiments are embarking in England, and in a few months an overwhelming force will be mustered. But there is no telling what may occur in the interval. The Scindians may again break out into warfare; the Afghans still rankle over the reverses brought upon them by the English, and merging their distrust and enmity to the Sikhs in the thirst for revenge against us, may form a native alliance, under a hope of seeing their victors subjugated. It must be admitted that this rests upon conjecture, but still it is not creditable either to the governor-general of India, nor to the efficiency of the English army, to remain merely on the defensive.

Our attention has been more especially recalled to warlike affairs

tents. The Sikhs, apprehensive of an attack, abandoned Buddeval, and moved to a more advantageous position lower down the river; and, after due preparations, Sir H. Smith marched against them on the 28th, and the following has been given by private communications as the results: —

"CAMP ULLEEWUL, JAN. 30. 1846. — I have not had a moment's leisure to write to you. The battle of Ulleewul was an excellently conducted affair, and reflects high credit on Sir H. Smith. 30,000 Sikhs were completely beaten in the field; they left five pieces of their artillery captured by us, and were fairly pushed into the Sutlej, where thousands were drowned in attempting to recross. The whole of their standing camp, baggage, and some 12,000 camels



fell into our hands, and all this with a trifling loss on our side, comparatively speaking. Every corps did its duty nobly, and her Majesty's regiments maintained their high reputation, whilst the Sepoys fled with them on every occasion. The return of killed and wounded is not yet published, but the Lancers and the 3d Cavalry suffered the most from the effects of the Sikh guns, and in the gallant charge made on a square of the Khalsa regiment, who were overthrown and cut to pieces by the following cavalry and the irregular horse. Of the latter were 200 men under Captain Hill, of the 4th Irregulars, and 700 of the Shekavatties under their commanding officer. Smallpox, of the 4th Irregulars, was killed in the charge, and Major Foster had his charger shot under him. Of the Artillery, all that can be said is, that their practice was beautiful, and nothing could surpass their steadiness and gallantry. Sir H. Smith was seen every where, and was cheered by the troops after the action; there is no question but that his skilful arrangements saved many a life, whilst the object was attained, and the fruits of victory secured. I cannot write more fully, or detail particulars, for the reason already stated, but you will soon see the official account. About 20 officers are all the casualties on our side, but the Lancers lost 100 men or more in the grand charge they made. Excuse haste.

The 30th regiment were, on the 31st ultimo, directed to escort the captured guns into Ludhiana, and it was generally understood that a large portion of the force would return to the headquarters camp, forthwith. An European was taken prisoner at Ullahwal. We regret to hear that Captain Fyler's name (16th Lancers) has to be added to the list of wounded (severely).

From Ferozepore we have nothing of any importance to communicate beyond the ascertained fact that a considerable number of Hindoostanes, in the service of the maharajah of Lahore, had made overtures to our authorities with the view of learning on what terms they would be received into our service. They are, however, so closely watched that they will have some difficulty in coming over should they attempt to desert; and as they have delayed so long in doing so, after the issue of the governor-general's proclamation of the 31st of December, we do not see that they are entitled to the same consideration as would have been shown them had they at once availed themselves of its provisions. We are glad to learn that the completion of the bridge of boats, or rather of the boats for the bridge, is at hand. A strong force is necessarily posted at the Khanda Ghat to protect the boats, and occasional interchanges of shot were made across the river. The advanced pickets now and then exchanged a few words with the enemy, who are declared by an intelligent officer, to be far in advance of any we have hitherto met with in regard to military tactics. Firing was heard at Attaree all the morning of the 30th, in the direction of the commander-in-chief's camp, and the report was heard a long way down the Sutlej; but it cannot have been anything of consequence. On the 29th some guns and three companies were ordered by Sir John Grey (who commands at Attaree, and has a nine pounder battery, the 8th Light Cavalry, and the 11th, 12th, and 55th regiments Native Infantry, with him there) down to the banks of the river, in consequence of the Sikhs having carried off a boat of ours the night before, but nothing took place in consequence.

LUDHIANA, JAN. 31.—(From a Native Correspondent.)—On the 28th of this month the British troops attacked the Sikhs, who were under the command of Sardar Runjeet Singh, and about 20,000 in number. The Sikhs were encamped at the time near a village named Boondree. The battle commenced by the Sikhs firing their guns, but when the British ordered their guns to open and men to advance, the Sikhs could not stand, and thousands of them fled; an immense number were killed and wounded. The conquerors pursued them to the banks of the river. The Sikhs are estimated at between 3000 and 4000, and those who ran took nothing with them but their lives and their weapons. There is no mistake as to this defeat. General Smith Sahib Bahadur and Colonel Wheeler Sahib Bahadur, with all their brave troops, encamped on the same ground on which the Sikhs had been encamped, and the conquerors got possession of the provisions, ammunition, and all the property of the defeated army. The men who ran away are assembling again by twos and threes at Phulloor. It is said that they are greatly dejected, holding their heads in their hands, and laying their heads on their knees. The British are still encamped near Boondree. The fort of Gungurana, the garrison of which had frequently done mischief to the convoys of provisions, has been taken, and the fort of Boddowal is completely destroyed. Wherever any of their property has been found, the British have burnt it to the ground. The thannahs and police are being organised everywhere. It is said that sixty-three guns have been taken in the battle of Boondree.

The English army consisted of 12,000 men and 32 pieces of artillery; the Sikhs about 25,000 men and 68 pieces of artillery. The determined resolution of our troops prevailed principally by brilliant charges, in which our soldiers at all times behaved with such determined bravery, that 65 pieces of cannon were taken at the point of the bayonet, and the enemy at immense loss forced to recross the Sutlej. The following are the names of the officers killed and wounded:—

KILLED.

Her Majesty's 16th Lancers—Lieutenant H. D. Sweetman, and Cornet or Lieutenant Whitman.
5th Foot—Captain C. R. Grimes.
55th Native Infantry—Lieutenant Smallpage.

WOUNDED.

16th Lancers—Major Smith; Captain Fyler, severely.
31st Foot—Lieutenant Du Vernet, Ensign Purcell (Ky. 50th Foot).
5th Foot—Captain Pringle O'Hanlon (Major of Brigade), Lieutenant H. H. Frangon, Lieutenant William P. Elgie, Ensign Farmer.
36th Bengal Native Infantry—Ensign F. J. Bagnawale.
40th Bengal Native Infantry—Captain Henry Palmer, Captain H. L. Bird, Lieutenant and Adjutant Wali (nearly), and Ensign W. K. Marshall.

Sir H. Smith is spoken of in the highest terms, and he also has taught a lesson to those people which they cannot forget. It is said that the runaways are dropping in on their own sides, humiliated and dejected.

We have, in our pictorial department, given representations of the marching of the Sikh army, and endeavoured to distinguish the different characters and dresses of the soldiers. Amongst them the Akalies are, perhaps, the most remarkable; they are described as a set of wild ferocious fanatics. In number they are about 300 cavalry, acknowledging no ruler or law, but their own, think nothing of robbery, or even murder, should they happen to be in the humour for it. Runjeet Singh having more than once narrowly escaped assassination by them. Colonel Steinbach, speaking of them, says:—

"They are, without any exception, the most insolent and worthless race of people under the sun. They move about, constantly armed to the teeth, insulting every body they meet, particularly Europeans; and it is not an uncommon thing to see them running about with a drawn sword in each hand, two more in their belt, a matchlock at their back, and three or four quitoes fastened round their turban. The quito is an arm peculiar to this race of people; it is a steel ring varying from six to nine inches in diameter, and about an inch in breadth, very thin, and the edges ground very sharp; they throw it with more force than dexterity, and in general the bystanders are in greater danger than the object aimed at. Runjeet Singh did much towards reducing this worthless race of people to a state of obedience, but he only partially succeeded, and latterly they have become more intolerant than ever."

Count Von Orlich also, in his description of a review at which he was present in the days of Sir Hugh Smith, observes:—"As we approached the Akalies, those warlike horrid set up a scornful shout; some glided out of the ranks, and, with upraised hands, abused the Maharajah; his highest, however, who appeared quite used to this sort of thing, took no notice whatever, and said he was glad that they had not pelted him with mud, as they had frequently done to Runjeet Singh on similar occasions. My elephant unfortunately became tired just at this juncture, which afforded these ruthless clamourers a welcome opportunity to manifest their insolence."

On another occasion we believe the Earl of Ellenborough came in for a share of their threatnings and abuse.

PERSONAL ADVENTURE ON THE SUTLEJ.

The following letter from a youth of seventeen gives a graphic account of the late actions in India:—

"Camp, somewhere near Ferozepore, on the banks of a 'nullah' (river), Jan. 2, 1849.

"My dearest uncle,—Before this letter reaches its destination, you will, no doubt, have seen and read the governor-general's despatch, containing an account of the two actions fought—on the 18th of December, and the other on the 21st and 22d of the same month; also a list of the killed and wounded; and amongst the latter you will see doubting my father's and my own name; but when you see them be not alarmed, for we are both, thank God, doing well; and, what's more, you will not only see us mentioned amongst the killed and wounded, but, I hope, amongst the gallant and brave. One thing I can safely say, that neither of us disgraced the family, nor the Irish blood flowing within us. I suppose you would like to hear my account of the battle; well, as much of it as I saw you shall have. In your last letter to me (received yesterday) you advised me to offer my services as a cavalry volunteer, should there be war with the Pujah. You will be surprised to hear that I offered myself more than a fortnight ago, and was accepted, and made acting aide-de-camp to Brigadier Gough on the spot, who commanded the second brigade of cavalry, consisting of the governor-general's body-guard and the 5th regiment of light cavalry. I thought myself one of the luckiest dogs on the face of the earth; and all I wished for was a fight that day, just that I might have an opportunity of showing the brigadier what sort of fellow he had for an aide-de-camp. By Jove, uncle! I had scarcely expected the wish when a letter came to say that the Sikhs were in force not far from Leod. The order was immediately given to advance in line, draw swords, and load pistols; and we advanced in a most beautiful line, horse artillery and cavalry together, the infantry in the rear a good distance. Well, we advanced in this way for many miles; and at last, seeing no enemy, the order was given to halt, at a place called Moodkee, and mark out the ground for the camp, which was done in a short time; and, soon afterwards, we found ourselves seated round a table in the open air, eating and drinking away at a splendid lunch, oriffin, as they call it in this country. But a soldier's life is an uncertain one; you do not know what a minute may bring forth. There we were, eight of us, seated round this table, talking, laughing, eating, and drinking, in the thinking what was in store for us. We had been in this way for about half-an-hour, when, all of a sudden, one of the officers jumped up and said, 'Do you hear the "assembly" sounding?' We were on our feet in half a second, and soon after every man was on horseback. I took up my post close to the brigadier, and followed him every where he went. The order was given, '2d brigade, form line and advance; the enemy are within a mile of you.' The gallant young fellows of the 5th gave a cheer—such a cheer as only one's heart could give—and advanced steadily. We had proceeded about three quarters of a mile from camp, when we were halted by a strong and then another and another in rapid succession. Our artillery came up in the rear and began firing at the Sikhs. The cavalry were drawn up in line behind the artillery, and every man then a round shot from the enemy's guns came into our ranks. The infantry had not come up at this time. An order came from the chief, telling the cavalry to go to a smart trot, and turn the left flank of the enemy. At this time I was not with the brigadier, he having sent me to camp to tell the 4th Lancers to come up at a gallop, and join the rest of the cavalry. When I returned, I found the cavalry moving round the flank, and I was obliged to go at a good gallop to overtake the brigadier. Whilst passing the 5th, a round shot came whizzing quite close to me and entered

their ranks. That was the first shot that took effect that day; it broke two of the Sikhs' legs, and that was the last I saw of the 5th Light Cavalry. Her Majesty's 3d Dragoons were leading, followed by the second brigade, and also by the 4th Lancers. We had gone in this way for a mile, when the Dragoons ahead of us gave a cheer; they had just got a glimpse of the enemy. We took up their cheers—had scarcely commenced, when an order was given, 'Body-guard, right-wheel.' I turned round to see what was the meaning of the order, and the first thing that caught my eye was a body of the Sikh cavalry amongst a lot of bushes. A great number of the body-guard did not hear the order and followed the 3d Dragoons. We managed, however, to get about forty of them together, and went at the enemy in sections of three—not being able to form a line and charge on account of the bushes. The cheer I told you of before, the 3d Dragoons gave, raised my Irish spirit to such a pitch that I said to myself, 'Now, then, for the honour of Old Erin,' and in another minute I found myself in the middle of the Sikhs. I was surrounded by four of these blackguards, all cutting and slashing at me with their swords, and to make bad worse, I lost both my arms; there was not a man of the body-guard near me at the time; it was a dreadful situation to be in, certainly; and the only thing left was to make a last effort, which I did by digging both my heels into the sides of my little horse, and giving one or two jolty cuts with my sword, which cleared the way for me; I soon found myself amongst the body-guard again, with only a slight wound on the thigh. Not long after this we were at them again, and I got a shot right through the muscle of my right arm, and another a little higher up, which went through my coat and my shirt, but never touched my skin. Was not that a narrow escape? Four officers out of six were wounded that evening; I mean those of the body-guard. Well, after fighting for some time, we (40 of us) gave about 200 of the Sikhs as good a licking as ever they had got. But if those fellows had fought as well at the end as they did at the commencement they would have cut up every one of us; for we are no match to them in hand-in-hand work. They use their swords and manage their horses a great deal better than we do; and they proved it that evening. Two of the officers had their reins cut; a fellow tried that at mine, but missed, and caught my horse such a cut behind the ear.

The battle of Moodkee, I see, has taken up a whole sheet of paper. I must therefore cut it short, but before I do so I must tell you something of my father, and the narrow escape he had that evening. My dad, with his regiment, lost sight of the brigade soon after we made the move round the enemy's flank. The dust and smoke were so great that you could not see your hand before you. Had it not been for that, the 5th would have been up with us when we attacked those fellows in the bushes, and the consequence would have been that they would all have been butchered, and very likely we should not have been so severely cut up. When my governor found himself all alone with his regiment, he was rather puzzled what to do; but, rather than stand still, he moved on with his regiment towards some dust he saw in the distance, not knowing whether it was the enemy or ourselves that was kicking it up, and caring very little which—but on he went. After ten minutes' cantering he was astonished to hear his men cheering, and asked them why they did so? They said they saw the Sikhs ahead. He had not time to give them an order, for no sooner had they commenced cheering than his horse—a brute he gave 1000 rupees on a week before—took to its heels, and rushed off right into the middle of the enemy's infantry. Not a man of the 5th went after him, though they would follow him to the—, if they had orders; but they were obliged to keep to their ranks. The Sikhs fired volley after volley at him; but by some luck or other, he went right through their ranks without getting a hit. He was a long time riding alone by himself, and at last he came up with the commander-in-chief, Sir R. Sale, and the 31st Queen's. He was talking to Sir R. Sale, when he was shot, and at the same time, my governor was hit with some balls in the left arm, and had his sword broken over his head; and an hour or two after the fighting was over, we all returned to camp, and had a splendid dinner. Now, then, uncle, I must hurry over the account of the next action, which lasted twenty-four hours; the Waterloo of India. We had two days given us, after the Moodkee affair, to rest our limbs and bury our dead. On the morning of the 21st we marched at sunset in battle array, the infantry leading, followed by artillery, protected by cavalry. We marched about twelve miles, when the halt was sounded. We dismounted and had something to eat. We had about a quarter of an hour's rest, when we were on the move again towards the enemy's entrenched camp, which was distant about two miles. In a short time we were within gunshot of it. The halt again sounded, and the governor-general, commander-in-chief, and all the general officers, held a consultation whether we should attack them at once, or wait until the following morning. Sir Hugh Gough was for attacking them at once, and it was given in his favour; so, at 3 o'clock, our heavy guns opened upon their camp. There was a heavy fire kept up from both sides. At last we managed to get into their camp. Our infantry made three or four charges at their batteries, and succeeded in driving the fellows away from their guns, and spiking them; but they could get no farther than the guns. The enemy's infantry fought bravely. I don't mean to say that they could lick ours, but they blew hundreds of our brave fellows up by springs, mines, and then coming down in numbers, and firing at us with their matchlocks. It was about 9 o'clock when our infantry retired from the camp. I was at that time with the 5th Cavalry talking to my father, when a round shot came right between us both, and killed a trooper and a horse behind us. By Jove, uncle, I shall never forget that shot as long as I live; the whizz that that ball made was ringing in my ears for at least an hour afterwards. We bivouacked for that night close to the enemy's camp, and they amused themselves by firing at us with their big guns the whole night. At daybreak, on the morning of the 22d, we went to them again, and drove them out of their entrenchments at 1 o'clock. The governor-general sent for the 5th Cavalry, and ordered it to go ahead four miles, to see if the Sikhs had gone off. We had scarcely gone a mile when the blackguards came down on us again. That was the critical moment; the fate of India was at stake; it was a regular case of fight or die, and the former we did in style. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon of the 22d the fate of India was decided, and the most bloody battle ever fought in this quarter of the world finished. At five o'clock that evening we went into Ferozepore, re, and bivouacked that night. The next morning I went and got my wounds dressed, and lucky for me I did. The first thing the doctor said when he saw my arm was, 'It's lucky for you, my fine young man, you showed me your arm to-day—had you been another day without getting it dressed, the chances are you would have lost the use of it altogether. Now, take my advice, and stay quiet for a few days, and have it dressed regularly.' I took his advice, and now my arm is getting on beautifully. My governor's arm is now quite well. I don't want more interest at head-quarters than I have got. I have got a good name amongst all the people at head-quarters, and that's all I require; and another thing is, I have to thank no one but myself. What can I want more than that, uncle? A good name is a great thing for a young fellow to begin life with.

ASSIZE INTELLIGENCE.

EXETER.—BREACH OF PROMISE.—ELLICE V. FENWICK.—This was an action brought by the plaintiff, who is a lady formerly residing at Teignmouth, in this county, against the defendant, for a breach of promise of marriage.

Miss Amelia Longide examined.—I know the plaintiff and the defendant. In the autumn of last year I was lodging with Mrs. Ellice at Teignmouth. She was a widow, about 35 years of age. She had one daughter, aged eight years, and had four children of Mr. and Mrs. Seward under her charge. They lived in India. Mrs. Ellice lodged at Neal's hotel. There was a Mrs. Clayley living with her as a servant. I went to Teignmouth in July last. I know Mr. and Mrs. Hayes. They live at Teignmouth. Mrs. Ellice was introduced to the defendant by Mr. Hayes. This was a farmhouse, belonging to a Mr. Paddon. The defendant lived at Veal's Hatch, and had a cottage at Combe, close to Paddon's farmhouse. He is about thirty. He appeared to be a man of wealth—kept horses, dogs, a dog-cart, groom, a yacht with five men, a phaeton, also a gamekeeper; he rented a manor also. He said he had a house in town, a barouche, an estate at Haying, also one at Crofton. Mr. Hayes was on terms of intimacy with Mrs. Ellice, and the introduction spoken of was on the 29th of August. After that he came to Mrs. Ellice's daily; some days many times. We often went out in his yacht, by invitation, myself, the plaintiff, and Mr. and Mrs. Hayes. I remember the Teignmouth races. The defendant was one of the stewards. He invited us to attend. On the second day we both went. This was the 17th of September. I and Mrs. Ellice walked to the course with the defendant. The race course is close to the town. He was particularly attentive to Mrs. Ellice, and introduced her to his brother-in-law, Mr. Marston. I saw the defendant on the next day. He invited myself and Mrs. Ellice to go to Torquay. We went about 2 o'clock, in a hired carriage. He was exceedingly attentive to plaintiff. We returned in the evening. On the next day he called, and said he was going to London. On that day I did not see him. In my return I found Mr. Fenwick there in the drawing-room. I went to the room, and I thought my company was not desired, and I went into the next room, which was my bedroom. There was a door communicating into the drawing-room. There is a table, dressing table, next the door. I stood at that end still. There heard the defendant speak. It was in a loud tone, I heard him say, 'Mrs. Ellice, will you have me?' She said, 'Your family will think you foolish.' He interrupted her saying, 'My family have nothing to do with it—will you have me?' I did not hear what answer she made. Soon after this I went into the room. The defendant had his arm round Mrs. Ellice's waist. He said, 'you see Mrs. Ellice is not afraid to sit next me now.' He remained about half an hour and then left. He called again the next day, and from that time he came daily. He made her various presents—a writing desk and Bible, which he said had belonged to his deceased sister, and valued much, some French slippers, gold studs, marble vase, gloves, and daily presents of French flowers and wine. I have heard him tell Mrs. Ellice that he had desired his yacht men to call on her daily for orders, which they did, and she often gave them orders. The defendant spent most of his time at Mrs. Ellice's lodgings. On the 21st of September, which was his birthday, he said to me that he had wished Mrs. Ellice to spend that day with him at his cottage alone, but she had refused to do so on that day. We lunched with him on board his yacht, and then walked with him to the cottage. The children had been sent by him, with the nurse, to the doctor to spend the day, and Mrs. Ellice walked with us. The defendant's attentions to Mrs. Ellice were very particular on the 14th. On the next day we went in the yacht to Exmouth, and returned in the evening. During all this time defendant's attentions were of that kind as if he considered himself engaged to Mrs. Ellice. I remember a Mr. Johnstone, the plaintiff's father, and his wife. On the 30th the defendant expressed his regret that he was engaged out to dinner. Showed Mr. Johnstone about the town, and arranged to go with him, his wife, and Mrs. Ellice, to Torquay the next day. They went in the defendant's phaeton, and Mrs. Ellice sat by his side on the front seat, and Mr. and Mrs. Johnstone behind. In October I heard it was arranged that Mrs. Ellice was to take the children of Mr. and Mrs. Seward to Exeter on business, but hoped to get it over and go to Cheltenham with the plaintiff; it was also arranged that Lord, and Mrs. Johnstone, should go up to Exeter on the 3d and meet her. We went up and stopped at the Full Moon, where we were met by the defendant, who said he was sorry he had not been able to go with Mrs. Ellice. He said he had gone to meet her at the railway station in the morning, but she did not come by the first train, at which he said he had expected her. We went together, and he ordered dinner to be prepared for the plaintiff in time for the last train. He told me he was about to dismiss his housekeeper and I told him I did not care to retain her. He was settling with Mrs. Ellice. He then gave her the gold watch. We returned to Teignmouth in his carriage. He promised to dine with Mrs. Ellice the next day, but did not come. The next day there was a ball at the house of Mr. Johnstone. The defendant called in

the evening at six, and said he should not go to the ball if he could help it, but should come again about ten. I went to the ball, where I again saw him. I asked him why he had not kept his appointment to dine; he said he had been at the barracks engaged with the colonel. The defendant on this and all other occasions behaved in a way he would not have done had he not considered himself an engaged person. He said he was going to Oxford on the 16th of October, and it was arranged for us to go to Exeter to him. Mr. and Mrs. Johnstone were to return on the same day to Dublin. They went, but Mrs. Ellice did not, as she was ill. This was the 14th October. Before he went away he gave Mrs. Ellice a packet. Some time after this, about a fortnight I saw the defendant in Exeter. I never saw him at Mrs. Ellice's after his return from Oxford. When I saw the defendant at Exeter, I told him that Mrs. Ellice had been ill. He expressed great regret; he could not help it; that he had received some anonymous letters from Teignmouth, saying that his conduct had caused her illness. That he was sorry he could not come down that day, as he was engaged. He desired me to give his love to her, and told her so. I went back that day. After this I saw Mr. Downes; he was an intimate friend of the defendant. He came to Mrs. Ellice's. I was in the room with her. Some conversation passed, and he left. I never after saw the defendant there. Mrs. Ellice remained at Teignmouth until November, and then left.

Cross-examined: I had known the plaintiff for four years before July, at London, Cheltenham, and at Brighton. I began to reside with her in the September before she went to Teignmouth. This was at Cheltenham. In London she lived at my brother's. She had no employment at that time, nor had I. I afterwards went to Frankfurt. When I came back she engaged me as sub-teacher under her, and she went to Teignmouth. We lodged just opposite the hotel. It is a narrow street. Mr. Fenwick once gave me some gloves, and a pencil-case, which he first offered to Mrs. Ellice. I do not know he was in the habit of always going out in his yacht with ladies. After he was introduced to us he never went out without us. Mrs. Ellice had given him a present. [Here the learned counsel produced a painted earthenware figure of a widow, and asked the witness if that was the present.] This created excess of laughter in the court, in which the witness joined, and admitted she had seen such an image before, and believed it to be the same.

Henry W. Hayes, I reside at Teignmouth. I know both the plaintiff and the defendant. I have known defendant about two years. He keeps a yacht and lives as a gentleman of fortune. He told me he has an estate in Hampshire. He has spoken to me of the widow. I understood by his heart Mrs. Ellice. He once said to me, 'He'd be d—d if he would not marry the widow.' He said he had written to his sister, Mrs. Marston, about it. I have seen him since this action was brought. I have been examined by the attorney on the other side, and am subpoenaed by both. I once heard him say, 'That he had never written. There was no evidence against him in handwriting. That he had suffered before, and a burnt child dreads the fire.' I have heard him say that there was an action for breach of promise of marriage brought against him by a Miss Lucy; that he had compromised it for 1000*l.*, and had paid 500*l.* for expenses. I have sometimes heard him speak of Miss Wilson—this was in January or February; that he was engaged to her, and meant to marry her. He showed me a pile of letters, and said they were hers.

Mr. Baron Rolfe having very minutely summed up the evidence to the jury, they immediately found a verdict for the plaintiff—Damages, 500*l.*

POLICE.

WORSHIP STREET.—CHARGE OF MURDER.—Mr. Frederick William Zabel, a German, about sixty years of age, and described as a treacle manufacturer in Dunk Street, Mile End, was placed at the bar, before Mr. Broughton, charged on suspicion with having, by a continued series of ill-treatment, caused the death of his wife, Rebecca Zabel, fifty-seven years of age. Sergeant Price, of the H division, stated that the prisoner had been taken into custody on the preceding evening, pursuant to an order from Mr. Baker, the coroner for Middlesex, before whom a short preliminary investigation had been instituted that day, respecting the death of the deceased, which took place on Thursday last. Several witnesses were in attendance, to give evidence as to the alleged ill-treatment of the unfortunate woman, which had been carried on until about five weeks since, when some of her relations interfered for her protection, and removed her to their residence, where she remained, under constant medical treatment, until her death. Mrs. Sarah Rowcroft, the wife of a bricklayer, stated that she had resided for the last three years in a house adjoining that of the prisoner, and had repeatedly witnessed acts of violence on his part towards the deceased, and been alarmed by her cries of "murder!" About five weeks ago, while looking through her back window, she saw the prisoner drag his wife out into the yard, and beat and kick her in the most merciless manner. She also heard him threaten to throw the deceased into the boiling copper; but, on witness remonstrating with him upon his conduct, he assailed her with the most opprobrious epithets, and desired her to mind her own business. The deceased continued seriously ill for three days after the last occurrence, when several of her friends came to the house and took her away in a cab. The witness was cross-examined by Mr. Heritage, who appeared for the prisoner, with a view to show that the deceased had been addicted to habits of intoxication, but she positively declared that she had observed nothing in her conduct to justify such an imputation. Mr. Broughton said that he had no reason to doubt the positive testimony of the witnesses, which went to establish a long-continued course of violent and brutal conduct on the part of the prisoner towards the deceased, and he had therefore no hesitation in ordering him to be remanded for the production of further evidence. On the application of Mr. Heritage, the magistrate consented to accept bail for the prisoner—himself in 300*l.*, and two responsible sureties in 150*l.* each.

THEATRES.

ITALIAN OPERA.—The performances at her Majesty's Theatre continue to attract crowded houses. On Saturday, the 28th, *Indra di Chormani* will be produced. Mad. Castellani supporting the part of *Linda*. We were happy to find, during a prep at the rehearsal, that she seems in excellent health, notwithstanding her recent death, and sings with increased refinement. Madlle. Gaetanina Brambilla supports the character of *Pierrotto*, her first appearance in this country. Her voice is a powerful deep contralto.

PRINCESS.—The leading idea of *The Dreamer*, a new drama, which was produced on Saturday night, is as old as the "Froude." Moncrief availed himself of it in his *Absent Man*, and Dion. Bourcelcruit in one of his comedies at Covent Garden. In both of these there was some merit in the portraiture, and the ruling thought was worked out with considerable dramatic ingenuity; but in *The Dreamer* there is an utter absence of merit in the construction of the development. Mr. Charles Mathews, the hero, Lord Dormer, commits all sorts of puerile absurdities, in his fits of absence, which have not the most distant connection with the march of the plot. It is ambitiously in the bills called a comic drama, but it possesses no single element to claim this distinction, unless the using a lady's handkerchief by mistake, and sitting in a chair placed for another's occupation, be merits to deserve the honour.

THE HAYMARKET.—The new comedy produced at this house on Saturday, is called *The Beggar on Horseback*. Its merits consist in a sound construction and clever conduct of the plot, a graceful pleasantry of dialogue, occasional flashes of wit, and some genuine ingenuities of character. The comedy, however, embosoms the whole strength of the house, where comedy undoubtedly has found its proper home, and includes Farren, Webster, Tibbory, Mrs. Glover, &c. The performers all satisfied the audience so well, that at the end the entire *dramatis personæ* were re-demanded, and the curtain was raised, that they might receive a few extra rounds of applause. The author was also called for, and a gentleman bowed from a private box. He proved to be Mr. Sullivan, a gentleman not unknown to the drama, having produced one piece at the Haymarket, *The Philosopher of Berlin*, and, more recently, another at Sadler's Wells. He also, if we mistake not, wrote some of the smartest and pleasantest tales which appeared in the by-gone annuals. He was greeted with a tremendous burst of applause, and when Mr. Webster came forward to ask permission to play the piece "every evening till further notice," it was accorded with enthusiasm. We have no room for an analysis of the plot, which is, however, less necessary, as all the town will flock to see it performed.

MUSIC.

BEETHOVEN QUARTETT SOCIETY, HARLEY STREET.—The second meeting took place on Monday last, and the audience, as on the first occasion, was a considerable one. The most brilliant musical talents in London—Sivori, Santoni, Hill, and Rousselot, were the solo performers. Beethoven alone the composer. The quartett in D, from the first six, was chosen for the beginning, the slow movement of which was most deliciously rendered. Sivori impresses much in this style of composition; and although he occasionally indulges in modes of expression that particularly belong to the *Clochette* class, there are evident bursts of real feeling and deep thought. He was well supported by his coadjutors. The second, No. 7, in F major was led by Santoni. The third and last, No. 15, in C sharp minor, by Sivori. This quartett is the most puzzling to the comprehension of all Beethoven's works. The opening adagio is by no means comprehensible to us as yet, but the allegro and greater part of the work becomes comparatively simple, and we are not astonished to find this the favourite with many professors who have heard it frequently. The programmes of this society are valuable curiosities in their way, combining selections from ancient poetry significant of the character of each quartett, history, anecdote, criticism, and the denomination of the movements. We give a sample:—

"His imagination richer from skilful culture,
And added stores of information—
He sprung upward like a pyramid of fire."

Quartett No. 7, in F Major. Op. 59. Beethoven.

Allegretto Vivace, e Sempre Scherzando.
Adagio, Molto e Mezzo.

Allegro. Theme Russe.

Composed in 1808, and dedicated to the Prince Reussmowsky.—Beethoven received from his publishers for the copyright 50 ducats; first played by the Chamber Musicians of the Prince at his parties in Vienna.

"Life's meridian thus the eld has reached—the utmost pinnacle of human grandeur—the envy of ignoble eyes, the awe of humbler mortals—the example of youth's sublime ambition, but to him—it was not given to rest at any height; all that he saw, heard, felt, or could conceive, opened new scenes of mental enterprise, imposed new tasks for arduous contemplation—on the steep eminence which he had scaled—to rise or fall were sole alternatives—he might not stand, and he declined to fall—mute magnificence of mind upheld—and buoyancy of genius bore him on—his soul explored immensity in search of something unduly great."

FILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—Her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert honour the Philharmonic with their presence on Monday, the 30th.

Mrs. Ashurst.—Her Majesty has appointed this eminent pianist teacher to the Princess Royal. Her Majesty could not have made a better choice, for Mrs. Anderson is, of all the pianists of the day, the most likely to impart a refined and classical style to her interesting pupil. Staudigl will not visit England this season.

BRITISH SPORTS.

HIGH WATER at London Bridge, for the Week ending April 4.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h. m. h. m. h. m. h. m. h. m. h. m. h. m. h. m. h. m.	h. m. h. m. h. m. h. m. h. m. h. m. h. m. h. m. h. m. h. m.	h. m. h. m. h. m. h. m. h. m. h. m. h. m. h. m. h. m. h. m.	h. m. h. m. h. m. h. m. h. m. h. m. h. m. h. m. h. m. h. m.	h. m. h. m. h. m. h. m. h. m. h. m. h. m. h. m. h. m. h. m.	h. m. h. m. h. m. h. m. h. m. h. m. h. m. h. m. h. m. h. m.	h. m. h. m. h. m. h. m. h. m. h. m. h. m. h. m. h. m. h. m.
2 15 3 35 3 51 4 14 4 23 4 32 4 42 4 51 5 01 5 11 5 21 5 31 5 41 5 51	2 15 3 35 3 51 4 14 4 23 4 32 4 42 4 51 5 01 5 11 5 21 5 31 5 41 5 51	2 15 3 35 3 51 4 14 4 23 4 32 4 42 4 51 5 01 5 11 5 21 5 31 5 41 5 51	2 15 3 35 3 51 4 14 4 23 4 32 4 42 4 51 5 01 5 11 5 21 5 31 5 41 5 51	2 15 3 35 3 51 4 14 4 23 4 32 4 42 4 51 5 01 5 11 5 21 5 31 5 41 5 51	2 15 3 35 3 51 4 14 4 23 4 32 4 42 4 51 5 01 5 11 5 21 5 31 5 41 5 51	2 15 3 35 3 51 4 14 4 23 4 32 4 42 4 51 5 01 5 11 5 21 5 31 5 41 5 51

OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE EIGHT-OARED CUTTER MATCH.

The interest created by this event, appointed for next Friday, is very considerable. Both crews have been in very active training for some days past, and a very gallant race is anticipated. Some changes have taken place, and the subject is the list received on Wednesday.

OXFORD.	CAMBRIDGE.
1. Mr. Polchampton.	1. Mr. Murdoch.
2. Mr. Burton.	2. Mr. Hildred.
3. Mr. Heygate.	3. Mr. Cresswell.
4. Mr. Conant.	4. Mr. Chivers.
5. Mr. ...	5. Mr. ...
6. Mr. ...	6. Mr. ...
7. Mr. ...	7. Mr. ...
8. Mr. ...	8. Mr. ...

The Oxfords are training in a boat built by Isaac King, of Oxford; the Cambridge in one constructed by the eminent Scars, of Stangate. The race will extend from Putney Bridge to Mortlake Church, and will be accompanied by two fast steamers, chartered by Messrs. Scars, for the occasion. We are unable to give the name of No. 6 in the Oxford boat, as our correspondent at Oxford, in the return furnished, has only given the name of the college (Brasenose) to which the gentleman belongs.

NORTHAMPTON RACES—TUESDAY.

The Trial Stakes of 100 sovs each, with 40 added. One mile and a quarter. 4 subs.
Mr. G. S. ...
Lord G. ...
Two-year-old Sweepstakes of 50 sovs each, h. ft. Half a mile. 8 subs.
Lord G. ...
Mr. ...
The Great Northamptonshire Stakes of 100 sovs each, added to a Handicap of 25 sovs each, 15 ft. and 5 only if declared. The second to receive 25 out of the stakes, and the winner to pay the judge 100. Two miles. 8 subs. 33 paid.
Mr. ...
The following also started but were not placed:—Lord Warwick's Vindictive, 6 yrs, 8st 11lb; Mr. J. O'Brien's ...
The Tally-ho Stakes, 10 sovs each, h. ft. with 25 added, two miles, 9 subs. were won by Mr. F. Robinson's ...
The Queen's Plate of 100 guineas, two miles.—Mr. Moore's ...

WEDNESDAY.

The Open Stakes of 10 sovs each, with 25 added, winner to be sold for 150l., &c. Once round and a distance. 7 subs.
Mr. W. H. ...
Mr. ...
The Northamptonshire Cup Stakes of 10 sovs each, the winner to be sold for 500l.; twice round, 19 subs.
Mr. ...
The Benton Handicap of 50 sovs each, with 25 added, once round and a distance, 7 subs. was won by ...
The Pychley Stakes of 10 sovs each, 10 ft., and 50 added, for Three-year-olds. One mile. 5 subs.
Mr. A. W. ...

THE CHURCH.

PREBENDS.—The Lord Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol has instituted the Rev. Jacob Wood, M.A., of Merton College, Oxford, to the rectory of Lyde, in the county of Gloucester, vacant by the death of the Rev. Thomas Hooper, on the presentation of William Laurence, Esq., of Whitehall Place.
The Lord Bishop of Ely has instituted the Rev. John George Howes, B.A., of St. Peter's College, Cambridge, to the incumbency of St. Mary the Low, Cambridge, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. Bernard Smith, M.A., on the nomination of the master and fellows of St. Peter's College.
The Rev. John Hickman, M.A., of St. John's College, Cambridge, has been appointed to the head-mastership of the Protestant College, Malta.
The Ven. Archdeacon Clarke, B.D., has been appointed to a canonry in the cathedral church of Oxford, on the resignation of the Very Rev. Dr. Buckland, dean of Westminster.
The Rev. John Smith, M.A., of Magdalen Hall, Oxford, has been elected principal of the Winchester Diocesan Training School for Masters, in the room of the Rev. D. G. Waugh, deceased.
The Rev. Adamson, M.A., of Brasenose College, Oxford, has been instituted to the rectory of Great Broxted, Essex.

LONDON GAZETTE.—FRIDAY, MARCH 20.

BANKRUPT.—J. KIRK, Bootmaker, coal merchant, W. Collins, Rugby, Warwickshire, failed. J. B. BAKER, M.A., of St. John's College, Cambridge, failed. H. WARD, Laidlaw Street, City, paper manufacturer. W. S. S. WOOD, Street, City, dealer and chapman. E. WILSON and G. WILSON, Barnsey, linen manufacturers. J. WILKINSON and C. WILKINSON, Liverpool, seedsmen. R. BAKER, Preston, Leigh, Gloucester, coal dealer. C. BAKER, Aston-high-Birmingham, commission agent. R. EDWARDS, Huddersfield, woollen draper.

LONDON GAZETTE.—TUESDAY, MARCH 24.

BANKRUPT.—J. G. MOORE, 22, City, merchant. C. H. WATERS, Queen's Row, Finsbury, dealer in paintings and china. J. BAKER, North Place, Gray's Inn Lane, Jeweller. T. PARRON, Warwick Court, Holborn, late of Pickering, Yorkshire, money scrivener. J. RISTON, Over Darwen, Lancashire, cotton spinner. J. GROSS, Manchester, veterinary surgeon, farrier, and smith. J. R. WOOD, Fallowfield, Manchester, varnish maker and manufacturing chemist. E. WILKINSON, North Place, Finsbury, draper. J. THOMSON, North Place, Finsbury, draper. W. WILSON, Sevenoaks, Kent, draper and furrier. J. TAYLOR, Southwark, grocer, tea dealer, and provision merchant. M. S. BIRCHINGHAM, Iron foundry and publican. J. BAKER, Luton, Bedfordshire, sheep salesman. R. ELLIS, Richmond Street, Soho, carpenter and undertaker. A. J. INGLE and A. COOPER, Little Queen Street, Holborn, varnish manufacturers. P. COOPER, Portwall Lane, Bristol, Coalbrookdale, W. M. COOPER, High Holborn, builder. G. PRINCE, Bonny, Hampshire, wine merchant. W. B. LEE, Leeds, and Adèle Street, City, cloth merchant. J. KIRK, and J. F. LAYLAND, Lancashire, cotton manufacturers.

MARKETS.

AVENUE WEEKLY PRICES OF CORN, &c., ending March 21, 1846.—Last week, wheat, 5s 1d. barley, 3s 10d; oats, 2s 4d; rye, 3s 10d; beans, 3s 4d; peas, 3s 4d. Six weeks wheat, 5s 6d; barley, 3s 10d; oats, 2s 4d; rye, 3s 10d; beans, 3s 4d; peas, 3s 4d. Four weeks wheat, 5s 6d; barley, 3s 10d; oats, 2s 4d; rye, 3s 10d; beans, 3s 4d; peas, 3s 4d. Three weeks wheat, 5s 6d; barley, 3s 10d; oats, 2s 4d; rye, 3s 10d; beans, 3s 4d; peas, 3s 4d. Two weeks wheat, 5s 6d; barley, 3s 10d; oats, 2s 4d; rye, 3s 10d; beans, 3s 4d; peas, 3s 4d. One week wheat, 5s 6d; barley, 3s 10d; oats, 2s 4d; rye, 3s 10d; beans, 3s 4d; peas, 3s 4d.
SMITHFIELD.—Meadow hay, 3s 5d to 4s 10d; clover ditto, 4s 10d to 5s 10d; oat straw, 1s 12d to 1s 14d; wheat straw, 1s 12d to 1s 14d. Supply moderate, and trade dull.
CUMBERLAND.—Meadow hay, 3s 5d to 4s 10d; clover ditto, 4s 10d to 5s 10d; oat straw, 1s 12d to 1s 14d; wheat straw, 1s 12d to 1s 14d. Trade dull, at the above quotations.
LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, MARCH 25.—From a Correspondent:—We close to-day with less animation, notwithstanding the sales are a fair average, viz. 4000 bales, which included 500 American on export account; 200 Peruvian and Maranguans brought 54d. to 55d. 20 Egyptian, 62d. to 63d. and 50 Sea Islands, 12d. to 15d.; the remainder being American at unchanged rates.
SOUTHWICK.—We had only a moderate supply of fat stock on offer to-day, yet the demand was heavy, and prices were with difficulty supported. Beef from 2s 6d. to 3s 4d; mutton, 1s 6d. to 2s 6d.; veal, 5s 6d. to 6s 6d.; and pork, 4s 6d. to 5s 6d. per cwt.
ROMFORD, MARCH 25.—There was a very sluggish inquiry here this morning, on the following terms:—Beef from 2s 6d. to 3s 4d.; mutton, 1s 6d. to 2s 6d.; veal, 5s 6d. to 6s 6d.; and pork, 4s 6d. to 5s 6d. per cwt. Suckling calves, 1s. to 3s.; quarter-old store pigs, 1s. to 2s.; and mutton, with their small calf, 1s. to 1s. 6d. each.
LEWIS, MARCH 25.—Beef from 2s 6d. to 3s 4d.; mutton, 1s 6d. to 2s 6d.; veal, 5s 6d. to 6s 6d.; and pork, 4s 6d. to 5s 6d. per cwt. Moderate supply, and a sluggish trade.
NEWCASTLE AND LONDON.—Although the supplies of meat were by no means large, the general demand was in a sluggish state, at barely stationary prices. Beef from 2s 6d. to 3s 4d.; mutton, 1s 6d. to 2s 6d.; veal, 5s 6d. to 6s 6d.; and pork, 4s 6d. to 5s 6d. per cwt.

BRITISH FUNDS.—CLOSING PRICES.

Bank Stock	100	India Stock	100
3 per Cent. Red.	96	Ditto Bonds	100
3 per Cent. Cons.	96	South Sea Old Annuities	100
3 per Cent. Red.	96	Ditto New Annuities	100
New 3 per Cent.	96	Ex. Div. 1000l. 100	28 pm
New 5 per Cent.	100	Ditto Small	20 pm
Long Annuities to expire	100	Bank Stock for Act.	210
Jan. 1860	100	Consols for Act.	210
Oct. 1860	100	India Stock for Act.	100
Jan. 1860	100		

FOREIGN FUNDS.

Brazilian Bonds	100	Spanish 5 per Cent.	100
Colombian 5 per Cent.	100	Ditto 4 per Cent.	100
Cuba Bonds 5 per Cent.	100	French 5 per Cent.	100
Dominican 5 per Cent.	100	Ditto 4 per Cent.	100
Mexican 5 per Cent. 1857	100	Ditto 3 per Cent.	100

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

BELGIAN RAILWAY FARES.—The government have decided that the fares chargeable on the Belgian railways shall be in future—for first class passengers, at the rate of 10d. for 8½ miles, or little more than 1d. per mile; for the second class, 10d. for 11 miles; and for the third class 10d. for 17 miles, or little more than a halfpenny per mile.

THE REDUCED DUTY ON BRANDY.—An order from the Board of Customs was received in Dublin yesterday, directing that the reduced duty on brandy and other foreign spirits, from 22s. 10d. to 15s., should be charged, under the condition of the parties abiding the ultimate decision of Parliament.—*Dublin Post* of Saturday.

POTATOES HAVE RISEN TO 6d. A STONE in most of the markets in the south of Ireland.

A PETITION, duly recognised, was presented on Monday night in the House of Commons against the return of Mr. Cochrane for the borough of Bridport. The petitioners allege gross bribery, and pray a scrutiny.

PARISH OF ST. PANCRAZ.—At a vestry meeting, Mr. Wright in the chair, an 11d. rate upon 500,000l., the parish rental, was agreed upon for the support of the poor during the next half year; and twenty-five lodger tenants were entered as ratepayers, preparatory to their being admitted as voters under the Reform Act.

STRIKE AMONGST THE SCOTCH QUARRIERS.—At the Marylebone vestry Mr. Freeman, who contracted to supply the parish with 2000 tons of granite, stated that he could not fulfil the contract under 600l. loss. This difficulty was imposed upon Mr. Freeman by a strike amongst the Scotch quarrymen.

SIR R. PEEL and the cabinet ministers have accepted an invitation to dine with the lord mayor, at the Mansion House, on Wednesday, the 1st of April. The guests are invited to bring their ladies.

MR. HASTIE, M.P., has contributed the sum of 100l. towards the establishment of a school of design in Paisley.

THE LATE FATAL PRIZE FIGHT.—Two of the abettors in the late fatal prize fight on Blyth Links have been apprehended and lodged in the Northumberland county gaol at Morpeth, on warrants issued by the coroner. The parties apprehended are James Renwick, of Winton, and Israel Lazarus, publican, Butcher Bank, Newcastle. Cloghorn, the surviving combatant, is in concealment, but understood to be recovering, which was at one time considered doubtful.

SIR ROBERT GORDON, our ambassador at Vienna, has left town for Paris, where he proposes to make a brief sojourn previous to going to Vienna to resume his diplomatic duties.

WE REGRET TO ANNOUNCE the death, at a premature age, of the Hon. Wm. N. Ridley Colborne, M.P., who expired at Lord Colborne's residence in Hill Street, in the 32d year of his age. The hon. gentleman ruptured a blood vessel on Tuesday last, and having subsequently caught cold, it terminated with inflammation in the chest. Deceased was elected a member for Richmond at the last general election, which, by his death, becomes vacant.

NAPLES.—Mrs. Bishop, the celebrated English cantatrice, has left on her return to England. She will take Brussels in her way, where we have no doubt she will be well received.

MADAME PASTA.—This celebrated singer has just lost her husband, from whom she has been separated, and who was allowed by her an income of 5000l. per annum.

MURDER AND SUICIDE IN DERBYSHIRE.—On Thursday last an elderly man, named John Elmer, who resided at Cadnor Park, in Derbyshire, strangled his granddaughter, and then hanged himself; lowness of spirits, brought on by family affliction, had for a long time previously reduced the unfortunate man to a state bordering on insanity.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY CRICKET CLUB.—This distinguished club has held its first meeting for the season, and elected Sir Vincent Cotton their president.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON BOARD THE TERRIBLE.—On Sunday afternoon a youth, named J. P. Turner, a first-class boy on board the Terrible, steam-frigate, lying in the river at Woolwich, fell from the mast-head of that vessel to the deck, and was killed on the spot.

SINGULAR BEQUEST.—Miss Botry, whose death was announced a fortnight since, was buried at Marston, St. Lawrence, the latter end of last week. In pursuance of her instructions, a cart laden with bread was drawn after the hearse, and the loaves were distributed to the poor in attendance by two gentlemen appointed to the duty.—*Northampton Herald*.

CHESTER CATHEDRAL.—The improvements in this ancient cathedral are nearly completed, with the exception of the pulpit, for which orders have just been given. It is to be constructed of Pennine stone, from a design by Mr. Hulse, of Birmingham, under whose superintendence the restorations in the choir have been effected.

THE ROYAL GARDENS AT CUMBERLAND LODGE.—In addition to the abolition of the Maestricht Gardens, in the Home Park, consequent upon the establishment of the new royal gardens, extending over a space of upwards of 20 acres at Frozmore, which are now in a high state of cultivation, the royal gardens at Cumberland Lodge are also to be done away with, orders to that effect having just been issued by her Majesty's Commissioners of Woods and Forests.

THE REPRESENTATION OF WESTMINSTER.—On Monday night, at eight o'clock, a general and numerously attended meeting of the Westminster Reform Society, was held at Standard's Hotel, to consider what steps should be taken to secure another liberal representative in conjunction with General Evans, in the event of an election. Mr. J. T. Leader having communicated to the committee of the society that "he will not again solicit the suffrages of the electors of Westminster," it was agreed that in the event of two reform candidates being named by the society, they should be submitted for the approval of those electors who had voted for General Evans, and on the majority deciding for one of the candidates, that that one should receive the united support of the Reformers at the ensuing election.

NEW ZEALAND.—Extract of a letter received at Lloyd's from Auckland, New Zealand, dated 3rd October, 1845:—"The governor of New South Wales is about to pass an act of council prohibiting the export of gums and munitions of war from that colony to New Zealand; but while this is going on there the local government here are taking no steps whatever to prohibit the importation of those articles, so that the disaffected natives of this country may get their supplies, without any increased difficulty, from America or any other place."

INDIAN CORN BREAD.—Bread baked from Indian corn (maize) is coming rapidly into vogue in our city, and several bakers are driving a brisk business in it already. At the meeting of the Philosophical Society on Wednesday night, Dr. R. D. Thomson read an able paper on the nutritive qualities of Indian corn, which he ranked very high, and at the same time exhibited various kinds of bread and biscuit which had been baked from it. The bread and biscuits were very palatable and pleasant. In any form it is incomparably more nutritious than potatoes, and may, with the smallest amount of trouble and expense, be made an agreeable article of diet.—*Glasgow Argus*.

THE TEN HOURS' BILL.—Upwards of twenty delegates have arrived in London, from the manufacturing districts, for the purpose of enlisting as many members of parliament as possible in favour of the "Ten Hours' Bill."

THE AUSTRIAN AMBASSADOR and Countess Dietrichstein gave a splendid banquet this day (Saturday) at Chandos House, when Sir Robert and Lady Peel, and most of the ministers, dined at the embassy.

IT IS REMARKED that Sir J. H. Pelly, Bart., has received a high official appointment in her Majesty's household, and that he has taken a mansion in the vicinity of Hyde Park as a town residence.—*Ipswich Express*.

THE LORDS OF THE TREASURY have issued an order authorising the Board of Customs to permit the warehousing of all goods at Skibbereen, Baltimore, which may be legally imported into that port, and also of tea and tobacco removed eastward for ships' stores or home consumption, upon suitable warehouses being provided and fitted up, in conformity with the established regulations.

THE MINISTERIAL CRISIS IN BELGIUM.—The Brussels "Observateur" states that no administration has yet been formed; Mr. Rozier had had interviews with several of the present ministers, but it was not expected that a ministerial combination will yet be formed for some days.

LIGHT GUNS FOR INDIA.—Some light six-pounders belonging to the Royal Horse Artillery, stationed at Woolwich, which only weigh about six hundred weight each, will, it is stated, be immediately shipped off for the seat of war in India.

METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENTS.—New Oxford Street is now fast approaching completion, and it is expected that the roadway will shortly be thrown open for the passage of vehicles. The whole of the buildings having an architectural frontage present a most pleasing appearance, particularly when viewed from the end of Tottenham Court Road.

THE SILK TRADE.—As may be supposed, the announcement of a considerable reduction in the import duties upon all silk goods being intended by the government, has had a marked effect upon the quantities of every description of fancy and other silk goods which have been introduced from the continent for a considerable time past. They have, in fact, almost amounted to nothing, a complete stagnation existing throughout the whole trade, dealers naturally awaiting, as far as the absolute necessity of maintaining a certain amount of stock would permit, the result of the proposition of the government.

REPRESENTATION OF LANCASTER.—We understand that Samuel Gregson, jun., Esq., of London, son of our respected townsman, will offer himself as a candidate in the Liberal interest at the next election. Mr. Armstrong withdraws his claim to the support of the Liberal party, and will give Mr. Gregson his best assistance.—*Lancaster Guardian*.

REPRESENTATION OF WIGAN.—From an extract from the votes and proceedings of the House of Commons of Tuesday evening, it appears that the seat of Captain Lindsay is to be defended. A petition was presented on that evening from John Longworth and Wm. Wallbank, two electors of the borough, praying to be allowed to defend the return of the hon. gentleman.

EXPORTATION OF BUTTER.—The following quantities of butter were exported in the years ending January, 1831, 1836, 1841, and 1845:—65,955 cwt., 79,541 cwt., 52,572 cwt., and 45,592 cwt. These results are given from a parliamentary paper recently printed, obtained by Mr. Grogan, the member for Dublin.

RAILWAY EXCAVATIONS.—In excavating for the railway at Ely, many splendid geological specimens have been found in the Kamberidge clay, which this locality abounds in. Amongst the black earth have recently been discovered heads of the wild ox, wild boar, the wolf, the beaver, and horns of the various deer, more especially of that nearly extinct species the roebuck.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.—We are glad to see preparations making for constructing an electric telegraph from Hull to Derby; thus giving us telegraphic communication to the metropolis.—*Hull Packet*.

THE LATE MURDER AT NEWINGTON.—Immediately after the murder of Daniel Fitzgerald by Samuel Quennell, who was executed at Horsemanor Lane, a subscription for the widow and her children was set on foot. It now amounts to about 200l.

SOLAR SPOTS.—A group of large spots appeared on the sun's eastern limb of the 15th inst.; they are now near his centre.—*Glasgow Saturday Post*.

WANTED, a member, at the next election for Westminster. He must not have a country seat in the south of France, or absent himself from parliament longer than one session. Specimens of speeches required, and a good character from his last place indispensable. No friend of an ex-chancellor need apply.—*Punch*.

A SLIGHT ERROR OF THE PRESS.—A Nottingham paper regrets "that by a typographical error last week, in noticing a burglary at Mr. Clarke's, Dutch's Yard, Newcastle Street, he was described as 'brother to Mr. Clarke, the well known house-breaker,' instead of 'horse-breaker.'"

THE COMMITTEES appointed to inquire into the present condition of the Nottingham lace-makers state, "Three hundred men are out of work; three hundred women and five hundred children want bread."

INSOLVENT DEBTORS (INDIA).—The Bill just introduced under this title into the House of Lords by the Earl of Ripon, merely proposes to continue till the 1st of March next year, and from thence to the end of the next session of Parliament, the Acts 9th Geo. IV. c. 73. and 4th and 5th Wm. IV. c. 79., relating to insolvent debtors in India.

SUDDEN DEATH.—On Wednesday an inquest was held on the body of David Dodson, Esq., aged sixty-six. The deceased was a gentleman of independent property, living at 2, Clayton Place, Kensington Road. Verdict, "Natural death."

WE HAVE BEEN GIVEN TO UNDERSTAND, from what we consider to be an authentic source, that the rate of retirement of the masters of the royal navy is to graduate from 8s. 6d. to 12s. per diem, with additional rank.—*United Service Gazette*.

CHANGE AGAINST A TRADESMAN.—At the magistrates' office at Worcester, on Monday last, Mr. Gordon Cripps, son of a highly respectable wine merchant of Worcester, was charged by Messrs. Cope, extensive wine and spirit merchants of London, with embezzlement. The result, on inquiry, has been the apprehension and commitment of Mr. Cripps to take his trial.

SMUGGLING.—A gentleman travelling on the west coast of Scotland writes that the officers of the preventive service came into collision with a desperate gang of smugglers at Cape Udrigal, a few days ago. The smugglers numbered upwards of fifty men, all more or less incriminated, and the excise, being few in number, very judiciously retired without having recourse to arms.

PRUSSIAN NIGHTINGALES.—A recent Berlin police order decrees that "every person in Prussia who keeps a nightingale in a cage shall pay an annual tax of 10 thalers (40 francs), and that any person putting a nightingale in future into a cage, without giving information to the police, shall be fined 30 thalers." This measure is to guarantee as much as possible liberty to nightingales. When will his Prussian Majesty grant the same freedom to Prussian poets?—*Punch*.

HYDROPHOBIA.—The attention of the police has been called by Mr. Rawlinson, the magistrate, in consequence of a communication made to him by letter relative to cases of hydrophobia, which, during the last few weeks, have taken place in Portland Town and the neighbourhood. It appears that several dogs, a horse, and a goat, all of which were in a rabid state, have been destroyed by their owners, and it is much feared that many more of the canine race which have been bitten are still at large.

THE NAVY.—The Admiralty are issuing circulars to all ranks of officers, inviting them to return a record of all important services rendered by each from the date of entering the service.

METROPOLITAN RAILWAY TERMINI.—Shortly before the adjournment of the House of Commons, on Tuesday night, Sir R. Peel appeared at its bar and announced that in answer to an address to her Majesty for the appointment of a commission to investigate and report upon the various railway projects of which the termini were proposed to be established within, or in the immediate vicinity of, the metropolis, her Majesty had commanded him to acquaint the House that her Majesty would give directions accordingly.

THE EXECUTION OF HUBBARD, the man convicted of the murder of his wife at Leicester, is fixed for the 1st of April.

A NEW BURIAL CLUB.—In France, the bodies of persons dying in the military as well as in the civil hospitals, which are not claimed by their friends for interment, are delivered over to the surgeons for anatomical purposes. To remedy this society, have been formed in some of the regiments, the funds of which are applied in giving a decent burial to such of their comrades as die in the hospitals. These societies have become so extensive in the army, that at present three at least out of five men dying in the hospitals are claimed.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN EDINBURGH.—On Saturday night a fire took place in Edinburgh, which for rapid destruction and frightful appearance we have seen nothing equal to since the memorable fire in Greenacre Street, about nine years ago. It appears to have begun, shortly after nine o'clock, in the premises belonging to and occupied by Messrs. Stevenson and Co., printers to the university, Thistle Street; and when before eleven o'clock were entirely destroyed.

EXCHEQUER BILLS.—From a return on Wednesday issued by order of the House of Commons, it appears that the amount of Exchequer bills authorised to be raised, charged on the supplies of 1846, is 18,400,500l.; thence deduct 21,300l. for Exchequer bills paid, £18,379,200l. in 1845, and provided for from surplus of ways and means to the 31st of January, 1846. Thus the amount to be provided for in the present year is 18,396,200l.

GERMANS EMIGRATING TO AMERICA.—The streets and quays of Havre have been crowded for the last few days with a class of people that appear uncouth, even among the barbed and moustached Frenchmen; a number of Germans and their wives and families have recently arrived in that city, for the purpose of emigrating to the United States; the public diligences from Paris to Havre for some days past having been almost exclusively occupied with this class of travellers, and the Rotterdam steamer, which left the port two days ago, carried no fewer than 450 Germans to New York.

A SON OF THOMAS MOORE, the poet, who was serving in the French Foreign Legion in Africa, died lately in that country, to the universal regret of his regiment.

THE VALUE OF SMOKE.—A striking instance of economic talent came to our knowledge in the district of Aston Moor. From the smelting-hearth of one "house" an arched tunnel conducts the smoke to an outlet at a distance from the works in a waste spot, where no one can complain of it. The gathering matter or "fume" resulting from the passage of the smoke is annually submitted to a process, by which it at that time yielded enough to pay for the construction of a chimney. A similar tunnel chimney three miles in length was erected at Allendale. Its fume will yield thousands of pounds sterling per annum. Truly here it may be said that smoke does not end in smoke.—*British Quarterly Review*.

A PERVERSE LOVER.—A certain "gay Lothario," who a few days since was released from the House of Correction, Bedford, to which he had subjected himself for his romantic notions of love, having frequently annoyed the family of a wealthy merchant in Bedford by letters, hiding himself on the premises, &c., in hopes of obtaining the fair hand of the money-lender's daughter. A Monday last he repeated his obnoxious solicitations by letter, the substance of which has made him amenable to the law, and not being able to produce two bondsmen for his keeping the peace to wards the above lady, he was again committed to a very similar situation from which he had only been released a few days. He is now in the county gaol instead of the House of Correction.

LEGAL CLAIMS OF FIREMEN.—At Marlborough Street police court, on Saturday, an important question to housekeepers was disposed of, in reference to the remuneration firemen are entitled to in cases of a false alarm of fire. Sparks were observed to escape from the chimney of the Wyndham Clubhouse, St. James's Square, and in a short time an engine attended, and it was for this attendance compensation was demanded. In answer to the claim the steward of the club stated that the kitchen was furnished with a steam engine, and the draft occasioned the sparks to fly out of the chimney; but he denied that there was any occasion for the attendance of the brigade, as no danger was apprehended by the inhabitants. Mr. Hard

PUBLIC PARKS AND GARDENS.

"The love of flowers," says Dr. Lindley, "is a holy feeling inseparable from our very nature; it exists alike in savage and civilised society; and it speaks with the same powerful voice to the great and the wealthy, as to the poor and lowly." The truth of these observations must be felt by every one; and we are glad to find that they are at length fully recognised by the government, who, with the co-operation of the legislature, are about to establish parks and gardens for the poor of the metropolis, and of our larger manufacturing towns. The civilising influences of such establishments will be very great, for the love of flowers is calculated to improve our best feelings, and subdue our bad ones. The beauty and richness of a flower garden can hardly be contemplated without a feeling of gratitude to that Almighty Being who has made all these lovely blossoms, and given them to us for our use.

The first of the public gardens to be established by the government will be one of considerable extent, in the barren districts of Bethnal Green, and another in the rich alluvial flats of Battersea Marshes. We have seen several plans for the proposed arrangement of these gardens, and if they had been designed for the proximity of a noble residence, they must have deserved the commendation of great and appropriate magnificence; but looked at as pictures of "poor men's gardens," they must be pronounced extravagant and unsuitable. We would confine magnificence of arrangement to the conservatories, leaving the open grounds to be occupied chiefly by those flowers which come within the reach of a poor man's cultivation. By the one his taste and knowledge would be extended, while by the other a train of home feelings would be engendered, tending to make him a happier and better member of society. The object, in fact, to be sought in such establishments, should be to create in the breasts of humble visitors a love of what we may be permitted to call — domestic flowers.

Our engravings may serve as exemplifications of our meaning. The first represents the central pavilion of the Duke of Devonshire's splendid conservatory at Chiswick; and the second is a view of a portion of the famous garden, given by the late Mr. Strutt to the inhabitants of Derby.

Of the kinds of flowers which the poor should be taught to cultivate, the ornamental garden annuals are perhaps the most generally interesting; and the easiness of their culture renders it peculiarly suitable for the pursuit of a labourer's family. A working man's wife, with a few garden pots, and a few seeds — which the managers of public gardens should be

and "Betsy's" of poor households, and at the same time train them to habits of observation and care.

It is astonishing how much beauty may be displayed in a few yards' extent by a tasteful arrangement of annual flowers. All that is required is a knowledge of the colours, forms, and habits of growth

on the other hand, cost a mere trifle; and the effect produced by the blossoms is as great or greater than that of many bulbs or tubers, and most perennials. The flower of a costly hyacinth is not much more beautiful than that of a double-rocket cocksaur, which may be reared to perfection in three months, from a seed which will cost less than the fiftieth part of a penny.

There are two methods of arranging flowers with a view to their display: — 1st, putting each species in a separate bed; 2nd, mixing two or more species in one bed. Each has its merits; and in every garden both should be practised. When flower beds, situated close to each other, are to be filled with one species only, it will be requisite to consider the height and colour of the flowers to be planted, that both symmetry and harmony may be preserved. Yellow flowers, especially among those that grow from six inches to two feet in height, are more numerous than flowers of any other colour, and care must be taken not to plant them in undue proportion. When several species are to be planted in the same bed, the largest bed must be chosen, the tallest species be placed in the middle, and various colours mixed together; sufficient space should be left for each plant to grow freely, without interfering with or confusing its branches with those that are next to it. Flowers, for the most part, like a rich, light, new soil. The spot chosen for a flower garden should be dry, open to the sun, and sheltered from wind and cold.

The comfort which a well-managed garden has given to many a poor man is hardly credible by those who have not witnessed it; and even were no other good effected, it would still be highly beneficial in a moral point of view, that habits of industry should be encouraged, and that the temptations which arise from want of employment should be taken away by the useful and healthy occupations of the gardens.

We commend this notice to the consideration of her Majesty's Commissioners of Woods and Forests, and to the Council of the Horticultural Society.

NATIONAL LAND AND BUILDING ASSOCIATION. — On Wednesday night a public meeting was held at the National Hall, Holborn, T. Wakley, Esq., M.P., in the chair, for the purpose of forming an association, having for its objects "A National Land Association," and "A National Building Association."

The chairman ably and lucidly described the physical, political, moral, and social benefits that would accrue to the working-classes by being possessed, through associations similar to the one proposed that evening, of land and a home for themselves and their families, and expressed his astonishment that the working-classes, who had



THE CENTRAL PAVILION OF THE CONSERVATORY AT CHISWICK.

of the different kinds, and these the poor would soon learn in a public garden. The culture of annuals has also two great advantages over the culture of all other flowers whatever. In the first place, it is attended with less expense than any other description of flower culture; and, in the second, all the enjoyment of which it is susceptible

done so much for others, had done so little to promote their own welfare and independence. Messrs. Moore, Hill, Bainbridge, Ireland, and other gentlemen explained the object of the association, which is to secure to the working-classes freehold property, and 4 per cent. interest upon their subscriptions, or a life annuity, or to obtain for the sum of 5*l.*, 10*l.*, or 15*l.*, a habitation in a healthy situation, rent free for life.



THE BOTANICAL GARDEN, DERBY.

instructed to give away — may turn the gloomy, and, too often, pestilent back yard — the barren window-sills and stair-landings — into abodes of captivating floral beauty. Sowing the seeds, watering the plants, transplanting them when necessary, training them by strings over the windows, cutting off the dead leaves, or gathering the seeds for the next year's crop, and packing, labelling, and putting them away, would also furnish amusement for the leisure of the "Nancy"

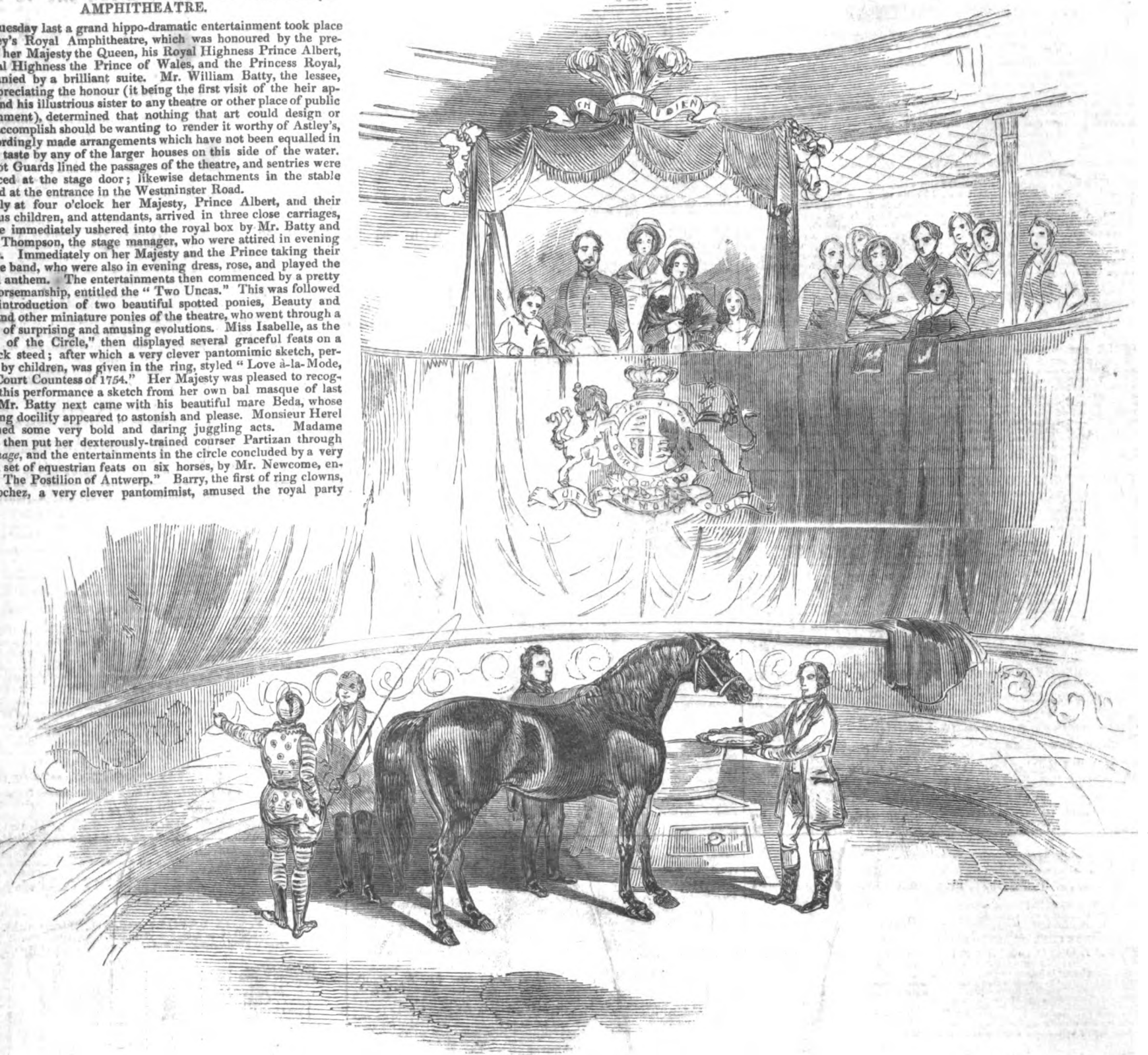
is obtained within the compass of six or eight months. Bulbous or tuberous rooted flowers, like annuals, produce their blossoms in the first year; but they are attended with an expense which places them beyond the reach of the poor. Perennial herbaceous plants are never in perfection till the second year; and, like bulbs, can only be beneficially cultivated by such as anticipate retaining the occupation of a garden for several years in succession. The seeds of annuals

done so much for others, had done so little to promote their own welfare and independence. Messrs. Moore, Hill, Bainbridge, Ireland, and other gentlemen explained the object of the association, which is to secure to the working-classes freehold property, and 4 per cent. interest upon their subscriptions, or a life annuity, or to obtain for the sum of 5*l.*, 10*l.*, or 15*l.*, a habitation in a healthy situation, rent free for life.

VISIT OF THE ROYAL FAMILY TO ASTLEY'S,
AMPHITHEATRE.

On Tuesday last a grand hippo-dramatic entertainment took place at Astley's Royal Amphitheatre, which was honoured by the presence of her Majesty the Queen, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and the Princess Royal, accompanied by a brilliant suite. Mr. William Batty, the lessee, fully appreciating the honour (it being the first visit of the heir apparent and his illustrious sister to any theatre or other place of public entertainment), determined that nothing that art could design or capital accomplish should be wanting to render it worthy of Astley's, and accordingly made arrangements which have not been equalled in splendid taste by any of the larger houses on this side of the water. The Foot Guards lined the passages of the theatre, and sentries were also placed at the stage door; likewise detachments in the stable yard, and at the entrance in the Westminster Road.

Exactly at four o'clock her Majesty, Prince Albert, and their illustrious children, and attendants, arrived in three close carriages, and were immediately ushered into the royal box by Mr. Batty and Mr. T. Thompson, the stage manager, who were attired in evening costume. Immediately on her Majesty and the Prince taking their seats, the band, who were also in evening dress, rose, and played the national anthem. The entertainments then commenced by a pretty act of horsemanship, entitled the "Two Uncas." This was followed by the introduction of two beautiful spotted ponies, Beauty and Selim, and other miniature ponies of the theatre, who went through a number of surprising and amusing evolutions. Miss Isabelle, as the "Sylph of the Circle," then displayed several graceful feats on a bare-back steed; after which a very clever pantomimic sketch, performed by children, was given in the ring, styled "Love à-la-Mode, or the Court Countess of 1754." Her Majesty was pleased to recognise in this performance a sketch from her own *bal masque* of last year. Mr. Batty next came with his beautiful mare Beda, whose surprising docility appeared to astonish and please. Monsieur Herel performed some very bold and daring juggling acts. Madame Dumas then put her dexterously-trained courser Partizan through the *menage*, and the entertainments in the circle concluded by a very spirited set of equestrian feats on six horses, by Mr. Newcome, entitled "The Postilion of Antwerp." Barry, the first of ring clowns, and Rochez, a very clever pantomimist, amused the royal party

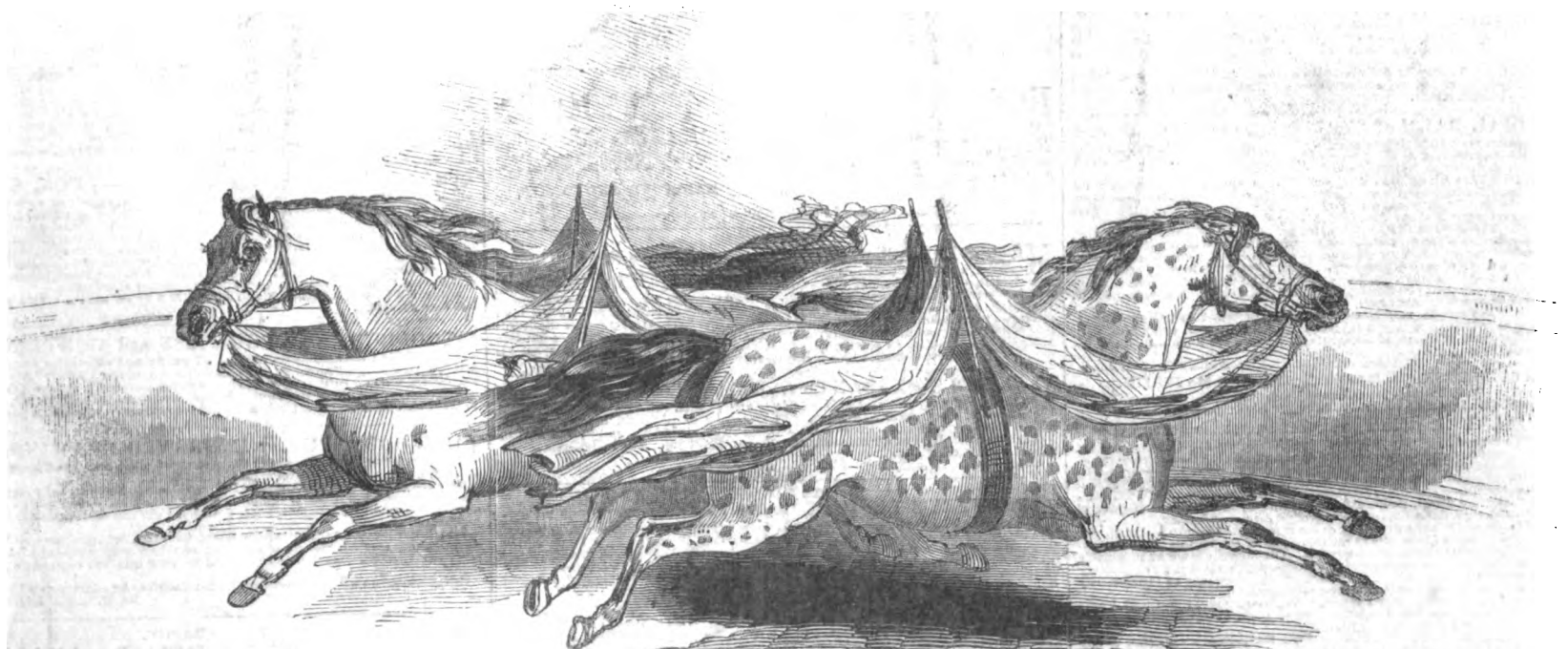


THE ROYAL FAMILY AT ASTLEY'S AMPHITHEATRE.—MR. BATTY AND HIS STEED, BEDA.—THE FEAT OF THE LOST SHILLING.

between the equestrian acts by their drolleries; and at some of Barry's funniments the Prince of Wales and his royal sister laughed heartily; in fact they, as well as her Majesty and Prince Albert, appeared both surprised and delighted at the amusing and varied entertainments. The curtain then went up, and the brothers Candler gave an entertainment on the stage, which was covered with a new and magnificent carpet, à la Risley. The performances concluded

with the last scene of the second act of the spectacle of the "Rajah of Nagpore, or the Sacred Elephants of the Pagoda," in which the principal characters and the beautiful stud formed a splendid tableau, and in which the feats of Mr. Batty's wonderful performing elephants were introduced with great effect, and much to the delight of the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal, who, when the scene was lit up by varied-coloured fires, appeared to be completely

amazed at the brilliant *tout ensemble*. On the fall of the curtain the band again rose, and played "God save the Queen," and the royal party retired, but not before her Majesty and Prince Albert had expressed their entire approval of the general arrangements. The royal party left the house shortly before six o'clock, after which the doors were opened to the public.



THE FAIRY PONIES, BEAUTY AND SELIM.

Sherwood, 23, Paternoster Row, or Cavalry, 147, Fleet Street, Hanway, 63, Oxford Street,
Mann, 39, Cornhill, and the Author, 21, Arundel Street, Strand.

Chamberland Street, Travelpur Square. Letters, with a concise statement of cases, promptly attended to, and the means of cure forwarded to all parts.

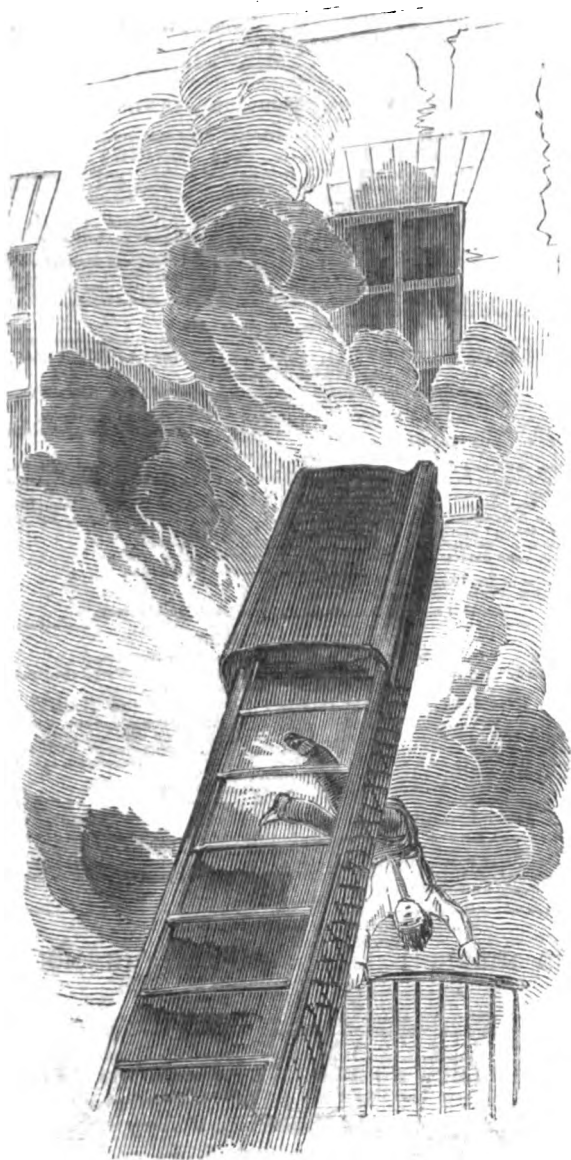
18. Fenwick Street ; Glasgow Establishment, 57, Buchanan Street.

Table Forks ————— 40s. 72s. 80s.
Table Spoons —————
Tea and coffee sets, waiters' candlesticks, &c., at proportionate prices. All kinds of re-
plating done by the patent process. Detailed catalogues, with engravings, as well as ex-
amples of money orders, sent post free.

WILLIAM S. BURTON'S (late Rippon and Burton's) stock of general Furnishing
Ironmongery is literally the largest in the world, and as no language can be employed to
give a correct idea of its variety and extent, purchasers are invited to call and inspect it—
30, Oxford Street (corner of Newman Street). Established in Walls Street, 1830.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A Lady calls our attention to the fact that, at the fatal fire which took place in Crawford Street on Monday morning last, three persons escaped death by passing from the balcony of their own house to that of the next. The circumstance deserves the serious consideration of the public, as it points out the only true fire-escape; and we trust to see a clause in the new Metropolitan Building Act making it compulsory on all future builders to furnish their houses with balcony escapes.



FIRE IN CRAWFORD STREET, MONDAY, MARCH 23.—DESTRUCTION OF THE FIRE ESCAPE.

cony escapes. All other escapes, like the one which was destroyed at the fire, are liable to accident, may become deranged, or arrive too late to be serviceable.

Subscriber, Braintree. Liebig is professor of chemistry at the University of Giessen, Germany, and a post paid letter addressed to him there would arrive in due course.

A. X. Any subscriber to Lloyd's can show the rooms to a visitor.

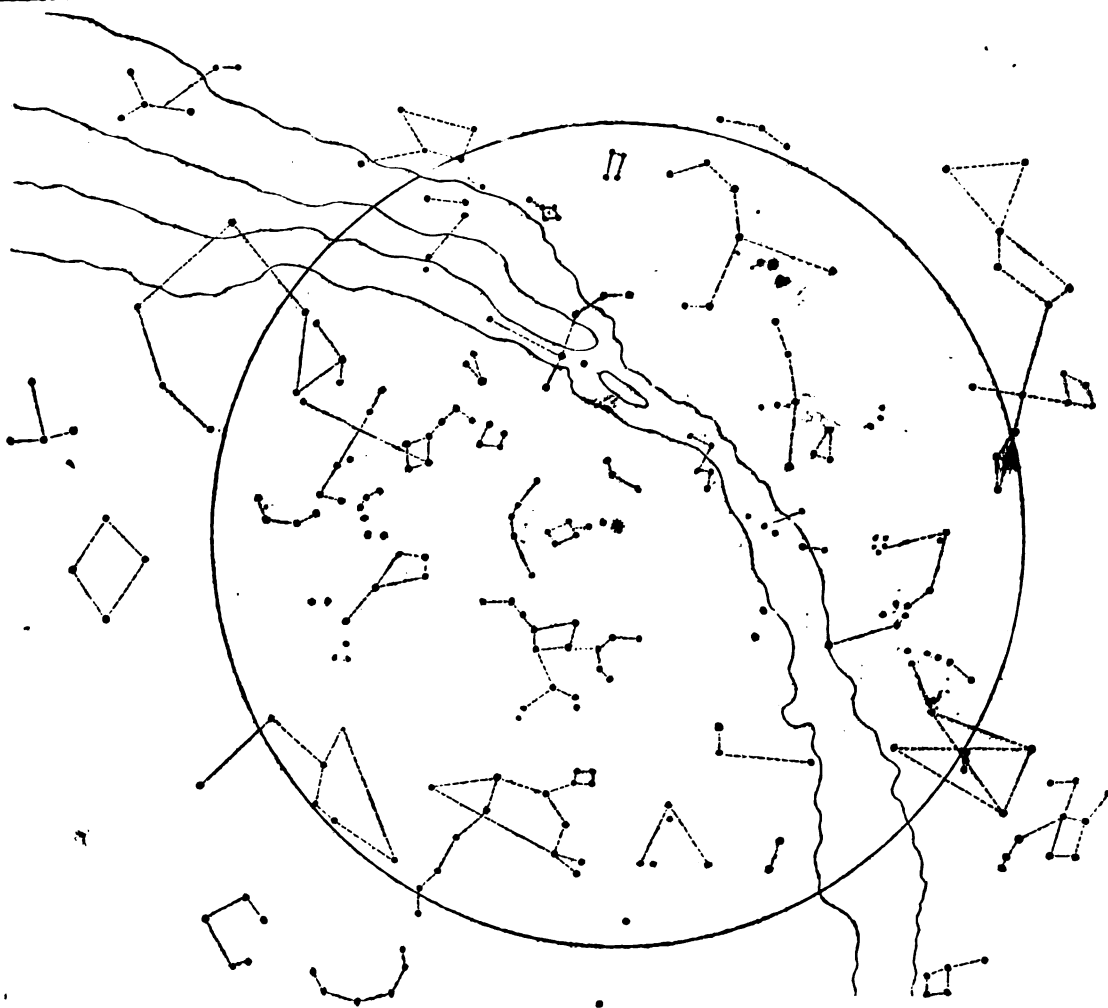
J. Johnson, Coventry. Read Cobbett's "Cottage Economy" if your intended operations are to be on a small scale.

Nora Cremona. The poet Tom Moore enjoys a green old age at Slapton Cottage, Wiltshire.

An Anonymous is thanked for his suggestion.

A. S. J. Sir W. Magnus was created a baronet on the occasion of her Majesty's opening the Royal Exchange.

J. W. Spentman.—"A hare in form" is an animal crouching down to escape the vigilance of its natural enemies. This attitude is one of perfect rest, but it admits of instantaneous change to a state of the utmost activity. The ease and safety of "poor puss" are thus provided for by one arrangement, and the economy of the Creator's works, and the benevolence of his nature made plain to the passer-by. The "Gospels of Nature" are too little read.



MAP OF STARS.

A Mother. The truest mode of teaching a child the names, configurations, and positions of the constellations is to give it the use of outline maps of the heavens, divested of all mythic representations. It should first be taught to indicate the stars by points, and next to connect them by lines, so as to form certain polygonal figures, which will be found of great assistance in fixing on the memory the relative positions both of stars and constellations. The cut will explain our advice.



BULLOCK.

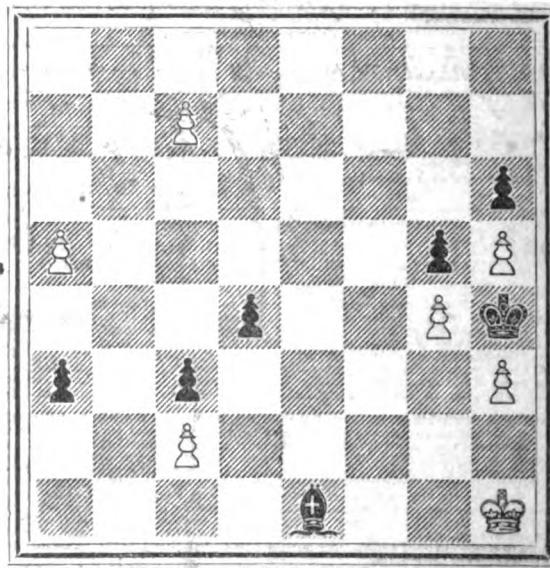
S. T., Woolwich. Many forms of "hackery" are used in India; the baggage of the army is conveyed in them. Our cut shows a common example—such an one, perhaps, as his "brother's things" are now rolling in to the field of glory.

CHESS.

[PROBLEM XLVI.]

By A. ANDERSEN.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to win in four moves.

GAME XLVI.

Second game of the match between Messrs. Staunton and Horwitz.

WHITE (Mr. Horwitz).

- 1 K P two sq
- 2 K B P two sq
- 3 K Kt to B third
- 4 K B to K second
- 5 K castles
- 6 Q B P two sq
- 7 Q P one sq
- 8 Q Kt to Q B third
- 9 Q to K sq
- 10 Q B to K third
- 11 Q to Q second
- 12 Q B takes B
- 13 Q Kt takes Kt
- 14 Q Kt takes P
- 15 Q to K B second
- 16 Kt to K sq
- 17 Q R P one sq
- 18 Kt to Q Kt fifth
- 19 Q Kt P two sq
- 20 Kt to K B third
- 21 K Kt P one sq
- 22 Kt takes Q P
- 23 Q Kt P one sq
- 24 Kt to K fifth
- 25 Kt takes K B P
- 26 Kt takes Kt
- 27 Kt to K R sixth+
- 28 Q takes Q
- 29 R takes R
- 30 Q R to K B sq
- 31 R to K B seventh+
- 32 K P one sq
- 33 Checkmates in four moves.

BLACK (Mr. Staunton).

- 1 Q B P two sq
- 2 K P one sq
- 3 Q Kt to B third
- 4 Q P one sq
- 5 K Kt to K second
- 6 K Kt to its third
- 7 K B to K second
- 8 K B to its third
- 9 K castles
- 10 B to Q fifth
- 11 Kt takes K B P
- 12 K Kt takes B+
- 13 P takes B
- 14 Q to Q Kt third
- 15 Kt to Q Kt fifth
- 16 Q B to Q second
- 17 Kt to Q B third
- 18 Q to Q B fourth
- 19 Q to K fourth
- 20 Q to K B fifth
- 21 Q to K R third
- 22 Q Kt P one sq
- 23 Kt to Q sq
- 24 Q B to its sq
- 25 Kt takes Kt
- 26 Q to K B third
- 27 P takes Kt
- 28 R takes Q
- 29 K to Kt second
- 30 Q R P one sq
- 31 K to Kt third
- 32 P takes P.

* There was no necessity for taking this Knight, he might have played K to I square, but even then he would have had much the worst of the game.

Solution to Problem XLV.

- WHITE.
- 1 Q to K B fifth+
 - 2 Kt to K seventh+
 - 3 Q takes K R P+
 - 4 R checkmates.

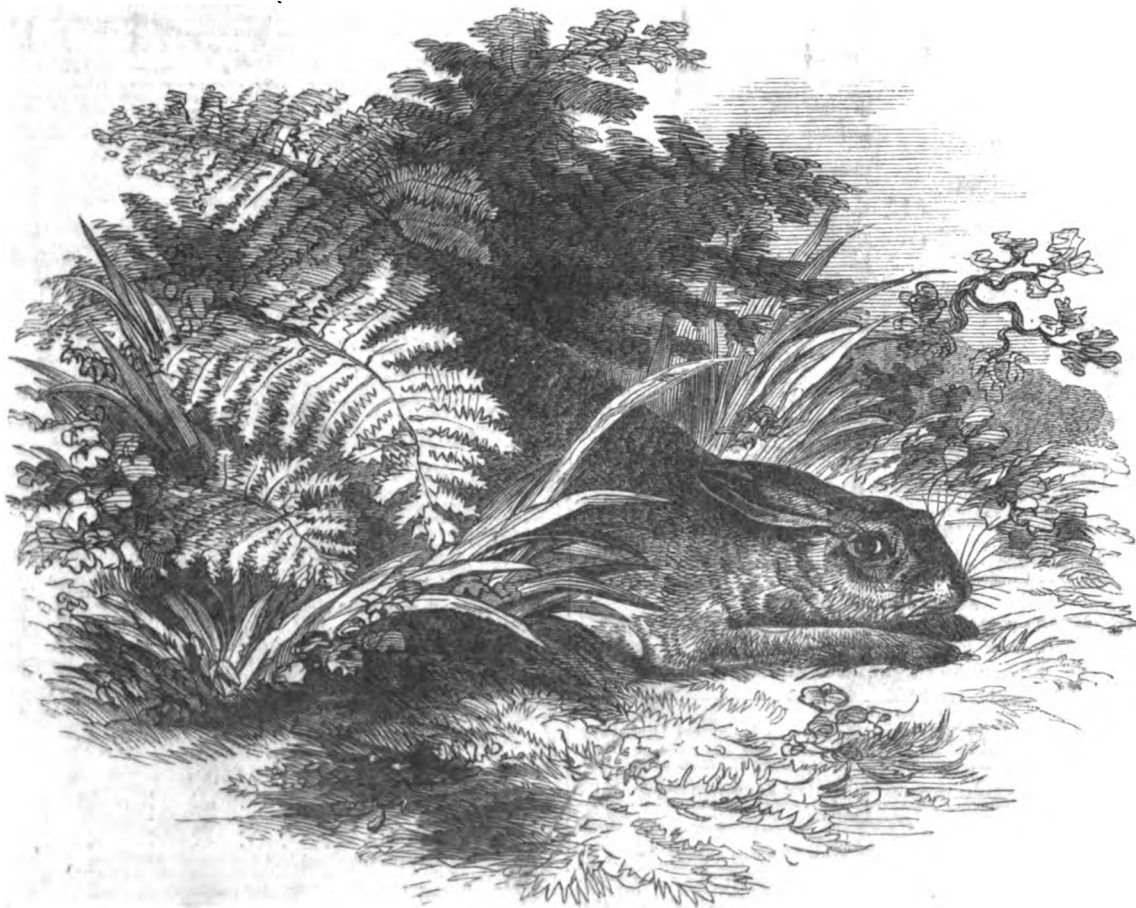
- BLACK.
- 1 K to K Kt sq (A)
 - 2 K to K H sq
 - 3 K takes Q.

A

- 2 Q to K sixth+
- 3 Q to K seventh checkmates.

- 1 K to K sq
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HARE IN FORM.

The Pictorial Times

VOL. VII.—No. 160.]

SATURDAY, APRIL 4. 1846.

[PRICE SIXPENCE.]

BRITISH BAYONETS.

THE PAST repeats itself! Brilliant episodes in the history of battles recur with the recurrence of opportunities for what is splendid in achievement and magnificent in the crowning of war! England in arms not only recollects but re-acts her destiny; vigour and valour, conquest and glory in the field! A slight circumstance connected with the pictorial arrangements of this humble journal furnishes a significant and gratifying corroboration of this fact, that the sons of our country are men to whom occasions produce victory, in its most exalted aspects, its most inspiring and impressive forms.

Ever ready, apart from the active and brilliant war-intelligence which we are careful to register and illustrate, to fill the minds of our readers with vivid recollections of England's deeds of fame, we had, in the same spirit which induced us to present to our readers a former magnificent picture of the battle of Waterloo, prepared for them the less pretending representation, engraved

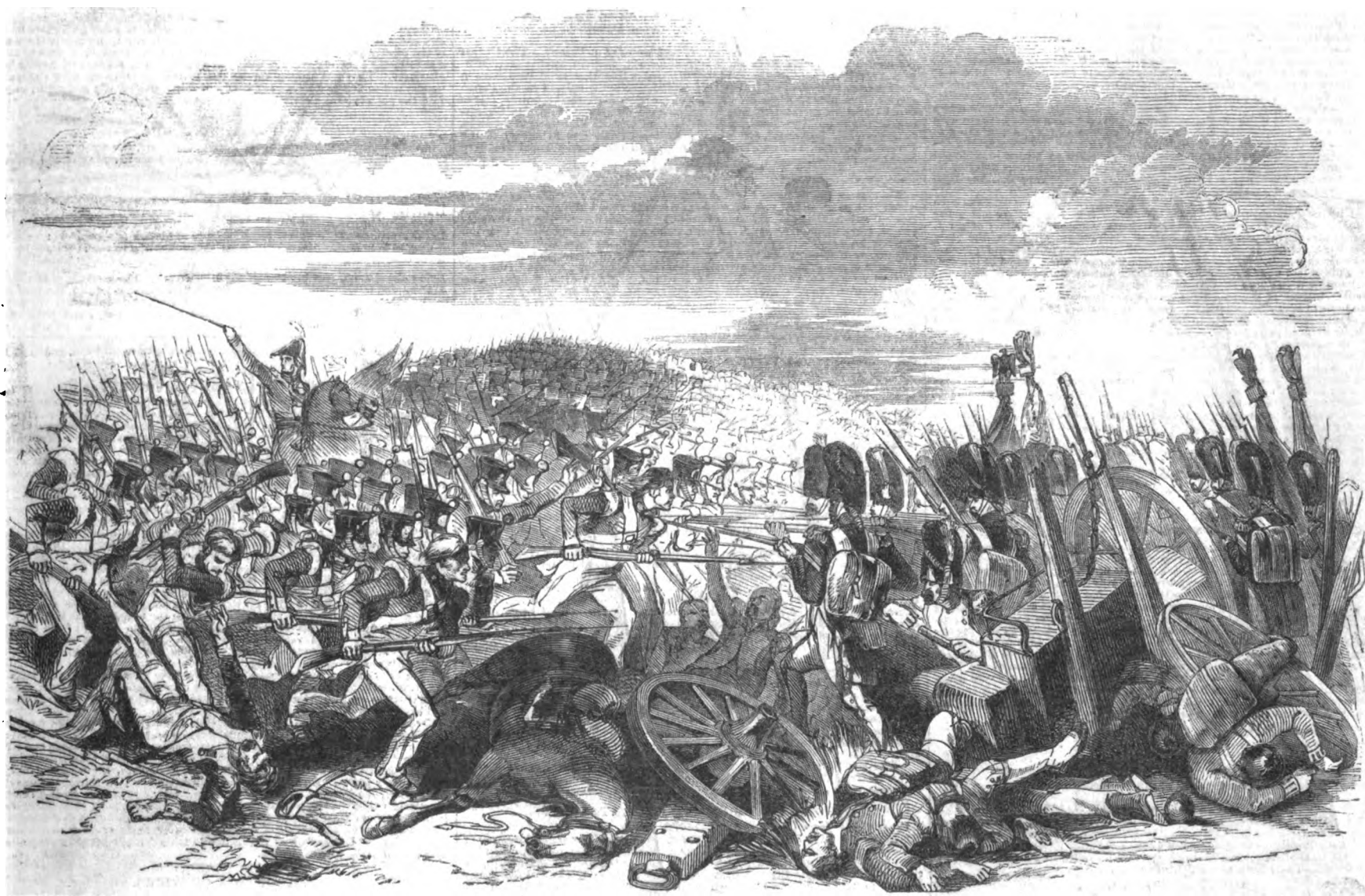
predicted in a former article, the glorious army of India is now in the citadel of LAHORE!

We do indeed bless and praise the valour and patriotism of our soldiers of all arms and ranks, of every colour and degree; we thank the God who made them invincible in a just cause; and most of all do we rejoice over the mightiest consummation of their victory—the honoured and holy one of PEACE. That we have been moderate in the elation of success as we were strong and steady in its achievement, will be the greenest laurel of our wonderful campaign. That we have awarded retribution rather than vengeance when the lust of power could have been glutted to its full, that we are victors but not aggressors, will be the gladness and the glory of every English heart. The Punjab is conquered but not seized; it is punished but not plundered; it was debauched and we reform it; disordered and we organise it; treacherous and we pardon it; it is humbled and we are generous; it is ours and we restore it to the lineal inheritors of its sway. In the hot war our

guns made trophies of victory at the British bayonets' point, legions routed, twenty regiments of Sikh soldiers swept from the land of life, a country taken, a capital occupied, a war terminated, a peace restored, all in the midst of enormous difficulties and even some delays, within a fleeting [period of eight eventful weeks! Brave British bayonets, you did your battle well!

Now are our praises destined to be compassed by the bright limits of those serried shining ranks. Our superb artillery, our glorious cavalry, all the military elements that made up the mighty aggregate of those stupendous battles, share our honouring voices and our homage-giving hearts. Their country, by her people and her Parliament, thanks and glories in them all. Still it is a fact that all our greatest generals have paid the bayonet a wondrous tribute, and in almost every victory it makes the crowning charge!

One of the most illustrious instances of its overwhelming prowess in the Peninsula War is here pictured to the reader's mind;



BATTLE OF VITTORIA

upon this page, of that mighty and resistless charge of British bayonets at Vittoria, which was daring and decisive as the onslaught of the men who heard "Up guards and at them" ringing through the welkin of Victory in an after field of fight. This fine subject has become not only a recollection, but a fact in case—a present theme of national congratulation—by one of those repetitions of the brilliant in history which galaxy the page of English glory all along her mighty vista of renown. The bayonets which bristled at VITTORIA and moved like shining forests at Waterloo, have caught a warmer sunburst from the field of Indian skies—told their ancient story in the victories of MOODKEE, FEROKESHAN, and FEROKESHAN—shed blood and blaze over the glorious battle of ALIWAAL—and have now crowned another conquest and closed another war in the stormed entrenchments of our enemies, at the murky muzzles of his cannon, and upon the captured batteries of SOBRABON! Yes, history has repeated itself; British bayonets have again and again clashed to the tread of triumph; and, as we

Lion roared with the voice of carnage, and in five dread defeats twenty thousand Sikhs found the ghastly and gory grave which treachery and ingratitude had driven them desperately to seek. Thank Heaven, that work of blood is over; remorse and contrition have followed the terrible lesson they have learned; we have forgiven as fast as we have punished; and now we shall protect their liberties, consolidate their empire, and re-establish and strengthen its feeble and distracted sway. With this finish, this crowning of a grand and giant work, it really becomes a beautiful source of national thanksgiving that the war in India is at an end. Here we have *finis coronal opus* in the most enlarged, and civilising, and Christian sense of the phrase.

But Gods! what a work has it been; vast and astounding for the PRESENT to admire; difficult, when it becomes history, for the FUTURE to believe! A war of five tremendous victories achieved in two months! An invasion repelled and punished, an army annihilated, parks of artillery comprising more than 200

in our own it has awakened other reflections. We know that the brilliant action of Vittoria has been brilliantly repeated everywhere on the SUTLEY banks, where we had foes to challenge or batteries to storm; but we know also that the rewards of those magnificent charges are even now in the mould. Medals are by this time struck in commemoration of every victory that our heroes in India have gained. Why withhold, why even be tardy in awarding, the mode of merit—stars, medals, and decorations—for those old heroes of the Peninsula who fought as nobly and won as well as our younger conquerors in the Punjab war. Really the case of these veteran warriors cries to our gratitude and nationality; and never surely with a voice more loud and just than when the hearts of their younger brave are warmed and emulated with those memorials of pride and honour to the soldier's spirit, which we shall gratefully lavish upon the conquerors of ALIWAAL and SOBRABON.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY, MARCH 30.

The royal assent was given, by commission, to several bills.

IRELAND.—The Marquis of Londonderry moved for a return of the number of ejectments carried into effect in Ireland on the tenants and occupiers of land from 1841 to 1843, and took the opportunity of again bringing under the notice of the House the case of the ejected tenants of the property of Mr. and Mrs. Gorrard, to the number of seven, comprising upwards of 300 individuals, whose habitations had not only been pulled down, but who had actually been driven from the dwellings in which they had taken shelter; and this after they had been encouraged at a former period to settle on the property and had over and over again tendered rent to the Gorrard family for their holdings. Much had lately been said of certain religious severities practised by Russia, but what would Russia say of such a state of things existing in Ireland as had lately been developed in the counties of Roscommon and Galway? The Noble Marquis then took occasion to observe that in the counties of Derry, Down, and Antrim, there was no want of that employment which existed in other parts of Ireland; and though potatoes might be a little dearer, there were none wanting, and therefore there was no necessity for relief where no distress existed.—The Earl of St. Germans, not being in possession of any information from the secretary for Ireland, was not in a position to confirm or contradict the statements which had gone forth to the public as to the ejections alluded to. There was no objection to the production of the returns, but there might be some doubt whether the clerks of the peace would supply them without remuneration.—Lord MONTAGUE was surprised to find that any one could deny the unparalleled distress which existed in Ireland, and nothing would increase the feeling in favour of the repeal of the union so much as the notion that England had no sympathy with, or just consideration for, Irish distress.—The Duke of Wellington had been one of those who, in November last, doubted the extent of the evil would reach; he was sorry now to say that those who were of a different opinion then were entirely right, while those who did not think the evil would be of such magnitude were entirely wrong, and he was one of them. After some further conversation the motion was agreed to.

The Lord Chancellor, with reference to the Charitable Trusts Bill, said he should press the second reading immediately after the holidays.

Lord KINNAIRD then brought forward his motion for a select committee on railway legislation, which, after a debate of some length, was agreed to; and some petitions being presented, and the Bills on the table advanced a stage, their Lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE GOVERNMENT MEASURES.—Sir J. GRAHAM having applied to have the orders of the day postponed in favour of the first reading of the Protection of Life in Ireland Bill, Sir W. SOMERVILLE moved that the House should proceed with the other orders of the day. This motion, which was virtually to defer the first reading until after Easter, the Hon. Baronet grounded principally upon the importance of the Corn Bill's immediately becoming law, and also upon the delay which might incidentally result to the progress of the other measure by the course which Government proposed. He appealed to Lord G. Bentinck, as leader of the Protectionist party, to proceed on this occasion without regard to party tactics. Government, he maintained, were bound to place before Parliament the other measures which they had promised respecting landlords' and tenants' rights, the elective franchise, and municipal corporation reform. It was not by introducing measures for the restraint of evidence alone, but by legislation also for the well-disposed and industrious classes, that Government could satisfactorily administer Irish affairs.—Mr. W. S. O'BRIEN seconded the motion, threatening to move continued adjournments of the House, if the Government persisted in reading the Bill.—Sir J. GRAHAM attributed the delay which had occurred in the introduction of the measure to the circumstances of the last autumn, and to the absence of Lord Lincoln from the House.—Mr. SHAW having intimated his intention to support Government, avowed his distrust of their present scheme for the pacification of Ireland. To the success of any policy in Ireland, it was necessary that the Government by which it was introduced should have a moral right to an advantage which the present administration had foregone by their former mode of managing Irish affairs. They had neglected their political friends without conciliating their opponents; trading in the generosity of the one class and upon the meanness of the other.—Sir J. GRAHAM explained his former charges against Mr. Shaw.—Sir B. HALL offered a few observations.—Mr. O'CONNELL urged Government to postpone the first reading of the Bill till a future day.—Mr. CALED POWELL appealed to Lord G. Bentinck to produce the minutes of what had taken place at the recent interview between himself and Mr. Young, the government plenipotentiary.—Lord G. BENTINCK expressed the feeling of himself and of his party as being decidedly favourable to the course which Government were pursuing. The measure which it was now proposed to introduce was of infinitely more importance to the Irish nation than any customs act that could be introduced. Upon Government and that House would rest a fearful responsibility if they neglected to employ proper means for the prevention of the system of intimidation and outrage which was at present prevailing in Ireland.—Sir G. GREY expressed his intention to vote for the amendment, apprehending that the course which Government proposed to pursue in reference to this measure might result in the ultimate success of the Corn Bill, by delaying its introduction into the House of Lords.—Mr. GRATTAN suggested that the Irish landlords themselves might, by declining to accept of an apology which had been offered by Sir J. Graham for the delay, which had occurred in introducing the Bill into the House of Lords.—Lord J. RUSSELL exposed the fallacy of Sir J. Graham's plea for the present proceeding of Government—viz. that the early declaration of Parliament on the subject would have a favourable moral influence upon the Irish people. The reverse would be the case: there would be the danger of a discussion upon a highly exciting topic, without the benefit of an enactment. Surely it was most important to attempt legislation such as would reach the causes, instead of stopping short at the disastrous effects which had been shown to be in operation in Ireland. He did not consider himself bound, by supporting the present amendment, to vote against the measure, if sufficient reason should be adduced in its favour.—Sir R. PEEL defended the sincerity of Government, in reference to the Corn Bill, asserting his own readiness to afford the most substantial evidence of his devotion to that measure, whenever circumstances might require such testimony.—Sir R. INGLIS advocated the course which Government were pursuing.—Lord WORSLEY declared that the farmers were most anxious for a speedy settlement of the Corn question, consequently any delay, such as that which would be occasioned by the introduction of this measure, would be prejudicial to the agricultural interest. He expressed himself in favour of the amendment; as did C. RAYMOND and Mr. J. O'CONNELL. Mr. CORDEN expressed his confidence in the sincerity of Government, though he viewed with deep regret the course they were adopting in the present instance. That course must necessarily place in jeopardy the Corn Bill, and he should therefore vote for the amendment. The House having divided, there were—

For the amendment	108
Against it	147
Majority against the amendment	39

Sir J. GRAHAM then moved the first reading of the Bill. He commenced by referring to the measures which had recently been introduced by Government to Parliament for the amelioration of the condition of Ireland, such as the Maynooth Bill, the Bequests Act, their various measures relating to popular education, the Bequests Bill, and the free trade measures before Parliament. He then proceeded to read a large mass of evidence confirmatory of his statement relating to the distressed condition of Ireland, particularly in the counties of Tipperary, Clare, Roscommon, Limerick, and Meath; and concluded by moving the first reading of the Bill.—Mr. D. BROWN having moved the adjournment of the debate, a conversation of rather an animated character ensued, Lord C. HAMILTON repudiating in very severe terms the somewhat intemperate remarks of the Irish members. His lordship's definition of Irish patriotism seemed to create some amusement. "I never knew an Irishman," exclaimed his lordship with energy, "who cared about his country who wished to go to bed at half-past eleven o'clock." A division having taken place, the numbers were—

For the adjournment	38
Against	98
Majority against adjournment	60

The other orders were then disposed of and the House adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY, MARCH 31.

A conversation, originated by the Marquis of CLANRICARDE, took place respecting the new House of Parliament. It was agreed that no steps should be taken by their Lordships to expedite the works until after Easter.

The Earl DALHOUSIE nominated the committee on railroads which was agreed to on Monday.—Their Lordships adjourned to Thursday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

There not being 40 Members present the House adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—WEDNESDAY, APRIL 1.

The House did not sit to-day.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

A new writ was ordered to issue for Richmond, Yorkshire, in the room of the Hon. Mr. Ridley Colborne deceased.

A great number of railway bills were forwarded a stage.

Sir R. PEEL gave notice that he would, next evening, move a vote of thanks to the commanders, officers, and men engaged in the action of the 14th of February. This vote is to be distinct and independent of the vote of thanks to be also moved to the heroes of the splendid victory of Alwal.

The adjourned debate on Lord Ingestre's motion relative to the action brought against the proprietor of the "Wolverhampton Chronicle," for publishing a libel contained in one of the Parliamentary blue books, was resumed; and, after a short discussion, the motion was withdrawn.

On the motion of Mr. Moffatt, the Railway Deposits Bill was read a second time.

IRELAND.—Mr. P. S. ROPE moved the second reading of the Destitute Poor (Ireland) Bill.—Sir J. GRAHAM opposed the Bill on the ground that it proposed to give such relief to the able-bodied poor, as would interfere with the functions of the board of guardians, and to attempt the impossibility of doing away with mendicancy in Ireland.—Lord J. RUSSELL likewise opposed the motion.—The second reading was negatived without a division.

The County Elections Bill was read a second time, and the Insolvent Debtors' (India) Bill was read a first time.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY, APRIL 2.

The Royal Assent was given by Commission to the Mutiny Bill, the Marine Mutiny Bill, the Chelsea Out-Pensioners' Bill, the Greenwich and Chelsea Out-Pensioners' Bill, the Downpatrick Gas Bill, and the Ardsley Poor Rate Amendment Bill. The Commissioners were, the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Buckingham, and the Earl of Harrington.

The Earl of Ripon then rose to propose a vote of thanks to the Indian army, the Earl of Auckland seconding the motion.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

SECOND READINGS.—The following Bills were read a second time, and ordered to be committed, viz.:—Plymouth Great Western Docks (by order); Kinross Junction Railway (No. 1); Blackburn, Darwen, and Bolton Railway; Huddersfield and Sheffield Junction Railway (Darfield Branch); Blackburn, Clitheroe, and North Western Junction Railway.

REPORTS.—The following Reports were brought up, the amendments and alterations agreed to, and the Bills ordered to be engrossed, viz.:—Royal Asylum of St. Anne's Society; Upwell-Welney Rectory; Harwich and Eastern Counties Junction Railway and Pier; Glasgow, Kilmarnock, and Ardrossan Railway; Woodstock Roads (to be considered); Brighton and Chichester Railway (Bognor and Littlehampton Branches) (to be considered); Midland Railway System and Littleborough Railway (Deviations and Branches); Glasgow Paisley, Kilmarnock, and Ayr Railway Amendment and Branches (No. 3).

THIRD READINGS.—The following Bills were read a third time and passed, viz.:—Sunderland Dock (Amendments to be proposed), Enfield Chase Road, Bury Gas, Great Western Railway, Ellesmere and Chester Canal.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.—Mr. HUDSON gave notice that he should move, on an early day, that a clause be inserted in all railway bills, authorising the registered shareholders at any special general meeting, to be held within six months after the passing of the Act, at which meeting three-fifths at least of the shareholders shall be present, to declare, either personally or by proxy, that the company shall be dissolved, full compensation being paid to all landowners and others for any loss which they may sustain by the operations of the company. The Hon. Member made several ineffectual attempts to speak upon his motion, and at length sat down.

Sir R. PEEL proposed a vote of thanks to the Indian army.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

THE POLISH INSURRECTION.

The following circular has been addressed by Prince Paskewitch to the Russian ministers accredited to foreign courts, under date the 18th of March, 1843:—

"His Majesty the Emperor having been informed of the armed attempt committed at Siedlec, and of the revolts that had broken out at Cracow, in Galicia, and Posnania, has addressed an Imperial ukase to the directing senate, declaring the kingdom of Poland and the governments of Volhynia and Podolia in a state of siege. On the other hand, no movement has occurred in the king of Poland since the last dispatch I had the honour of addressing to you. Galicia is being pacified, and since the attack against Posen, order has not been materially disturbed in the grand duchy. I have thought proper, sir, to forward to you this information, to enable you to contrast the erroneous accounts circulated by foreign journals. The three assassins of Siedlec have suffered capital punishment. The penalty of two of the instigators of the revolt, who, however, shed no blood, has been commuted into transportation and hard labour in the mines. May these instances of the speedy punishment of crime prevent the renewal of attempts calculated to compromise the tranquillity of entire populations. The country people, that is, the mass of the inhabitants, proved themselves everywhere faithful to the government, and resisted the seductions held out to them. The peasants, guided by their good sense, apprehended and conducted to the authorities all strangers who presented themselves to them without passports or regular papers, and were guilty of no excesses towards them."

"THE PRINCE OF WARSAW."

THE POLISH INSURRECTION.—WHOLESALE MASSACRE.

It is difficult to express the feeling which pervades at Posen, owing to the executions which took place in Poland. No one expected such prompt measures. They built their hopes on the repugnance felt by the emperor to sign death-warrants. The severest punishment was usually banishment to Hertschwinck. The Poles are furious at the manner of death inflicted by hanging. It is said that Panteleon Potocki, who was sentenced to death, has been poisoned in his prison. Other executions are expected to follow. The Russian government, now that banishment is so common an occurrence, do not deem it efficient enough for striking terror into the public mind. At Posen great excitement prevails. The number of prisoners amounts to 500. An officer in the Belgian service has been arrested. The persons who were arrested on the 14th have been sent to Solembourg, near Kusirin. Count Dzialynski has been set at liberty.

The following is a list of the persons of rank arrested at Posen:—The Counts Constantin and Ignaty Brinski, Wladislaw Lonski, Severin Mielsynski; MM. Pius Arnold, Alphonse de Beakowsky, De Biakowski, retired lieutenant in the Prussian service, Stanislas Biskierski, formerly colonel in the Polish service, Bribrowicz, Alex. de Brudzewski, Arthur Berewinski, author (these two latter were arrested in Austria), Bronislaw de Domkowski, Dr. Gomolowski, physician, Alex. de Gutray, the brothers Andreus Valentin and Stanislas de Jelowiezki, Jakowski, and Wladislaw de Kosinski, retired lieutenant in the Prussian service. The ecclesiastics belonging to the archiepiscopal seminary have been released.

EXECUTION OF THE PRISONERS.

We extract the following from a letter from Warsaw:—"The executions which took place on the 16th form a bloody wreath round the crown of Russia. Not only were the executions announced by proclamation, published in the newspapers, stuck up all over the city, distributed in the streets, and sent into the different houses, but the public was invited to attend the execution as if it were some scene of festivity in which they were enjoined to share. This festival of the Russian government took place at a late hour in the day; generally the condemned were executed at eight in the morning, at times even at four. Two Polish nobles, two citizens, Stanislas Kosciuszewski and Zarski, were executed at ten in the morning of the 16th. They died on the gallows. The sentence for civil criminals in Poland is decapitation; military criminals are shot. The ignominious death of the gallows strikes horror into the public mind. It was to cast this ignominy on the 16th that they were ordered to be hung. They were mistaken. The gallows has been honoured by the death of Zarski and Kosciuszewski. All the towns in Poland are to witness similar executions. The people of Warsaw showed themselves worthy of the trial of the 16th. Twenty thousand men were under arms. Before nine o'clock scarcely a soul was in the streets. Suddenly the streets of the noble city were crowded by dense masses, proceeding solemnly towards the place of the execution. The space which separates the citadel of Warsaw from Marimont and Bielany is an immense barren field. This place was filled by an immense multitude, who came to bid a last farewell to the martyrs of their country, and whisper hope to them in their dying hour. At the execution of Konarski, at Wilna, the Russian soldiers wept. This was a scandal in the eyes of the government. To prevent the damnable crime of shedding tears, instead of having them shot like Konarski, the conspirators were ordered to be hung. The regiments on duty in the streets, and on the place of execution, were terror struck at the aspect of the population of Warsaw. The traces of recent tears were on the faces of thousands, but at the solemn moment not a tear was shed—they denied such a gratification to the enemy."

"As the hour of ten struck, an extraordinary movement was visible in the assembled multitude; and when the fatal noose was passed round the necks of the noble victims, the men uncovered their heads, and the whole populace knelt as one man. The sky had been overcast all the morning, but at the fatal moment the sun burst forth in its glory, and then vanished behind the darkening clouds. After the execution of Zarski and Kosciuszewski, the sentence of Litvinski followed immediately. The noble Litvinski, a man of property at Warsaw, a ter suffering degradation under the gallows with his fellow-prisoners, likewise condemned to Siberia, received his stripes by passing through two files of soldiers. His fellow-sufferers are noblemen; and in Russian noblemen may not receive stripes. The generous-minded and patriotic Litvinski is of humble extraction; he was therefore fagged. When a soldier is sentenced to receive any number of stripes, a non-commissioned officer precedes him holding a bayonet against his breast, so that he may not advance too quickly, and thus avoid a few stripes. The Russian government, fearing less Litvinski should rush upon the bayonet, and thus put an end to his suffering, had ordered two non-commissioned officers to precede him with the butt-ends of their muskets turned against his noble breast."

The penal code in Poland makes no distinction of class. Even in Russia this is solely a military punishment. The government has made the distinction of class in the case of Litvinski, and sentenced him to a military punishment."

MASSACRE BY THE PEASANTRY.

From a letter from Lemberg, dated the 17th March.

"In the district of Tarnow only six landowners escaped the general massacre; being well acquainted with M. Breinal, the chief magistrate of the district, they were warned and sought refuge with their families in the town of Tarnow, under the protection of the Austrian troops. The fine lands of Gorky and Gilly, belonging to the Princess de Ligne, wife of the Belgian ambassador at Paris, Princess Lubomirska by birth, have been entirely laid waste; nearly all her servants have been murdered. The castle of the prince, which is within cannon-shot of Tarnow, escaped owing to its being occupied by Austrian troops. The castle of Baranow, on the borders of the Vistula, the property of Count Krasielski, rich in historical events, and dear to the memory of every Pole, was sacked, as well as the castles of Dubiecko and Miedzychew. The last, one of the finest in Galicia, is the property of Countess Arthur Potocka. On certain occasions the peasants acted in a manner which seemed to imply that they blindly obeyed some high and unrelenting command. When they surrounded the castle of Count Kotarski, the count, who had always acted as a father towards them, wished to persuade them to abstain from their horrible conduct. They listened to him, and agreed to do so, but he could not prevent them from proceeding to the castle, to allow him time to die as a good Christian; they consented, and even sent themselves for the village priests. As soon as this worthy citizen, who was beloved by the whole province, had made his confession to the priest, they dispatched him with their daggers."

"In another part of the country, the furious peasantry, thirsting for blood, surrounded the castle of Countess Moriska, and murdered her husband, her brother, and her mother-in-law. This unhappy lady escaped by a back door, with her two children, and sought refuge in the cottage of an old peasant woman. Having dressed her children in coarse cloths and daubed their faces she hid herself in the loft; but the peasants having discovered her retreat, hurried her off to the village tavern and forced her to drink spirits with them. After this orgie this young and beautiful woman was a victim to the most infamous atrocities. They then cast her into a ditch, where she was found senseless by an Austrian officer, who carried her more dead than alive to Tarnow. Some of the Austrian officers behaved in the most exemplary manner. Among others M. de Polnack, son of the former minister, and officer in the Austrian service. This kind-hearted young man, to save the unfortunate children of the murdered man, bought as many of them as he could from the peasants, who sold them at forty kreutzers each (sixteen pence)."

"At the present moment armed bands of peasants scour the country and burn and pillage. The government will, no doubt, take measures to stop these atrocities; but, as yet, none of the peasants have been arrested. The daring of the peasants is increased, as they think that they will be rewarded by the government."

CHINA.

(From the "Bombay Bi-monthly Times," from Feb. 15. to March 2.)

The following interesting particulars regarding Ningpo were received by the Lady Mary Wood, but the letter came at too late an hour to allow of their being included in our overland. The communication between Ningpo and Hongkong would not seem to be very frequent or regular, as our correspondent mentions that two letters which he had written us on previous occasions had both failed in being got forward, and even the present communication is dated so far back as October. The information regarding the insurrection near Ningpo we do recollect having observed before.

Ningpo, though formerly the best known of all the ports on the east coast of China, and the point where the English made repeated attempts to establish commercial intercourse, has been eclipsed by Shanghai, the canton of the north. The latter port absorbs nearly all the trade of the coast. Since Ningpo was opened for foreign trade, but few attempts have been made by mercantile men to test its advantages as a market, nor have the few experiments that have been made been encouraging. It is a large city, in one of the wealthiest provinces of the empire, and of easy access from the sea. But the geographical position of Shanghai attracts nearly all the import trade thither, and for the purchase of silk and teas the latter has advantages fully equal to Ningpo. Of all the articles brought to Ningpo from abroad, the productions of the States have found the readiest sale. If nothing else offers for exportation, vessels may receive a tempting allure, in the trade of which this port enjoys a monopoly. It is thought by some when Chusan is relinquished, which will take place in about six months from this time, that the trade of Ningpo may increase, but this is very doubtful. At none of the five ports do foreigners enjoy as much liberty as at Ningpo. Mr. Thom has secured all the land and to reside in rural spots remote from the city. Fifty miles in one direction, that could be desired. Liberty is given to travel some twenty miles distant. The military and civil officers of this city who marched against the rebellious city with 1200 soldiers, have been repulsed with much loss, about twenty were killed, and upwards of a hundred severely wounded. Fears were entertained lest the insurgents would march against Ningpo, and perhaps the place would have been in danger of an attack had not her Majesty's ship Wolf arrived soon after the battle. Her presence at this juncture appears to give all classes a sense of security, none more so than the mandarins. Dr. McGowan's hospital is crowded with the wounded, some of whom appear to be officers of rank. The walls of Ningpo are full of soldiers encamped, and ready for defending the place. Meanwhile the insurgents are left unmolested until advices are received from Peking. The cause of this opposition to the mandarins is said to be unwillingness to submit to what they consider oppressive taxation; also for some violence inflicted upon some of the inhabitants of Tungkwa by the mandarins.—*Singapore Free Press*, Jan. 15.

ITALY.—According to latest accounts, warlike preparations are carried on with activity at Venice, as it is feared that the Italian propaganda intend a new descent on the coast of Naples, or of the papal states. The leaders of "Young Italy" seem in nowise deterred by the almost certain failure of any enterprise of the sort, as the Austrian government is fully apprised of their plans. General Prim is reported as leader of the enterprise. An affray took place on the 16th at Trastevere, in the district of Rome, between the inhabitants and the military, but not of a political nature. Two or three persons were killed on either side.

A letter from Rome states that the lady abbess of Minsk having wished to send a reply to the note of M. de Boutenoff, the holy father had dissuaded her from taking such a step in an affair which remained for judgment in the hands of the Almighty.

THE BAY OF TUNIS has informed the representatives of the different powers that all monopoly on the tunny and coral fisheries should cease as soon as the present leases fall in; and that, in consequence, the fisheries would be open to all.

GREECE.—MURDER OF THE BANKER KAPUTAS AT ATHENS.—On the night of the 31st of March a horrible crime caused universal horror at Athens. The banker Kaputas, formerly chief dragoman of Marshal Main, was stabbed in his own house. His wife was wounded in the hand, and a nurse was stabbed mortally in the breast. The house-top was found strangled in the yard. The brother of M. K. putras fired a pistol from the window, which brought assistance and caused the murderers to retreat. M. Kaputas was the intimate friend and banker of M. Coletti, who immediately proceeded to the spot. The Opposition, who do not hesitate to make use of any means, however disgraceful, accused the minister of having caused the murder of his friend. Public common sense at once put a stop to the disgraceful invention. The funeral of M. Kaputas took place on the 5th, and was attended by the ministers, all the authorities, and nearly the whole of the population. The murderers were seized on the same day. One of them was formerly a servant in the family, and was excited by revenge for having been dismissed. They had hired a boat at the Piræus to make off with the money they hoped to find in the house. The prison is guarded day and night, to prevent the populace from entering and tearing them to pieces.

A PERSIAN CANNON.

The following inscription, in the Persian language, was on one of the guns taken at Forotshah. Professor Sykespear, the learned author of the *Hindustani Dictionary*, translates it thus:—

"Like a dragon I bear in mind and on body many on old turn (or scar): O foe, be on thy guard from me: I have fire in my mouth. O straight faced, (perhaps intending, O friendly disposed), the gun (is) from the Noble renowned."

In the recited and fulness of heart (valour) of himself (unequaled): A dragon in breath, a lion in disposition, one delighting in war: A serpent, and a gem-possessing (serpent), and the (lord) of a treasure."

Below the above verses, in prose, is the following:—"The property of the Nabob Muhammad Shujan Bahadur Sah darjang (rank-breaker in battle), the year 1112 of the Prophetic Hijra. Name, Koh-shkan (mountain-breaker). In weight 102 (maunds); the ball of the size of the mouth (of the gun); and the powder half the weight of the ball."

* A serpent is believed to bear a most valuable gem in his head, and to be the guardian of treasure.

ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

At a meeting of the Society on Monday evening, a lively interest was manifested at a statement of the probable safety of Dr. Leichardt's party, who, our readers will remember, were reported to have all fallen by the hands of natives while on an exploring journey from Moreton Bay to Port Essington, Coburg Peninsula.

Dr. Leichardt, a botanist, accompanied by Mr. Gridlirch, naturalist, and party, left Moreton Bay in the autumn of 1844, with the intention of making his way to Coburg peninsula, and by that means opening a road across Australia, thus avoiding the dangerous navigation of Torres Straits. In the spring of 1845, reports were continually arriving:—1st. That the party had all been murdered by the natives. 2d. That they had been destroyed by a tremendous hurricane. 3d. That they were detained by some large waters and were very miserable. 4th. That they were not far from an inland sea abounding with monstrous animals, &c. &c. These reports determined Mr. P. Hodgson, proprietor of the most distant station on the Darling Downs to arrive at the truth. Mr. Hodgson, with Mr. Calvert and six others, accordingly started on the 8th of August last from Limba, the most N.W. station on the Darling Downs. They crossed a country of the most formidable and desolate description, abounding in a thick scrub, through which they had to cut their way, they at length came upon the trail of the doctor's party, the trees at intervals bearing the brand of L; this they followed down for more than 100 miles, thus passing all the scenes of his reported misfortunes, and being invariably received with frank kindness by the natives. The time having expired to which the party had limited themselves, they were reluctantly compelled to return, the furthest point reached being 250 N., 140° 47' E.; thus accomplishing a most arduous journey of more than 400 miles to the N.W. from Moreton Bay through the most dismal country. It is but fair to hope that the next intelligence will be that of the safe arrival of Dr. Leichardt and his party at Port Essington.

Captain Mangles' specimens of a new Illustrated Geography. We have just been favoured with several plans of this contemplated work, in which it is proposed to include between 300,000 and 400,000 names of places; in fact, the name of every known place in the world, together with its latitude, longitude, description, &c. &c.; and with this will also be given 3000 maps, or the world cut up into so many pieces. How all this can be accomplished within the reasonable limit of two 8vo volumes, appears at first sight rather startling, especially when we consider that the last published geographical dictionary by McCulloch, contains only about 6000 names; but herein consists Captain Mangles' admirable plan of arrangement by saving of space and also by using symbols somewhat in the manner of "London's Encyclopedia of Plants" it falls become simple and easy; we heartily wish it success.

EXECUTION OF WICKS.

At eight o'clock on Monday morning the extreme penalty of the law was carried into effect upon Thomas William Wicks, aged twenty, for the wilful murder of James Bostock, his master, on the 16th of last month. During the interval which has elapsed since the exertions were made in his behalf, Wicks was desired by the sheriffs not to entertain a hope that they would be successful, and, in consequence of this, when informed that his fate was inevitable, early last week, he betrayed but slight emotion, and, very shortly after that, rallied and maintained his firmness to the last. On Saturday, the last day allowed for the unfortunate relatives to visit and take leave, his father and mother visited their unhappy child, and the final parting was most distressing, the wretched parents feeling most acutely the miserable situation they were in, especially as they had not seen each other for years. On Sunday, the convict attended chapel, but as the preaching of condemnatory sermons, as they were called, is done away with, the reverend ordinary, in the course of his discourse, but slightly alluded to the crime for which he was about to suffer.

About half-past seven o'clock the sheriffs and under-sheriffs were in attendance, and about ten minutes before eight o'clock they entered the press-room, where Wicks was pinioned. To the sheriffs and under-sheriffs, and the other authorities, he gave his thanks for their kindness and exertions in his behalf, and again acknowledged the justice of his sentence, as well as his deep regret at having taken away the life of his master. Everything being in readiness, the convict walked with a firm step to the drop.

Precisely as the hour of eight struck, the chapel-bell was heard to toll; being the signal that the fatal procession was approaching, and the tumult and cries of "Hats off, hats off," that ensued, baffles description; in less than a minute the authorities approached and took their station near the scaffold; the prisoner then mounted it, preceded by the Rev. Mr. Davis, the chaplain, with a firm step and wholly unassisted, taking up his position under the fatal beam. The prisoner's pale and youthful appearance, being excited by the long and arduous journey, and the utmost commiseration, and was the signal for loud and continued yelling of execrations against the authorities, mingled with cries of "Shame, shame." "Where's Johnston?" which continued during the whole time the fatal preparations were being completed. In a very short time the cap being drawn over and the rope adjusted, the wretched culprit was launched into eternity, and in a few seconds ceased to exist. His struggles, although of a spare and light stature, did not appear to be great.

ASSIZE INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL.—LUCAS v. BUTCHER.—LIABILITY OF EXECUTORS.—This was an action of debt, to recover the sum of £500, alleged to be due from the defendant, Mr. Martin in stating the case, observed that the plaintiff, Mr. J. Lucas, is a gentleman residing in the Isle of Man, and the defendant, Mrs. Alice Butcher, a lady residing at Bowness, in Westmoreland. The action was brought to recover the sum of £500, with interest from May 18, 1843; and the mode by which it was sought to be recovered was on the ground that the defendant was a partner in the bank, which stopped payment on the 14th of August, 1843, owing at the same time the sum in question to the plaintiff. It would appear that the husband of the defendant held fifty shares in the Isle of Man Bank. He died in the year 1839, leaving a will, and appointing his widow one of the executors. Subsequently to that she received the dividends on the fifty shares, for three years, and also paid the deposits which were due at the time of her husband's death. The affairs of the bank were now being wound up under the control of the Court of Chancery in the Isle of Man; but it had been clearly held that all the shareholders the concern were liable to the creditors, and it was clear that where an executor took the property of another person, and continued the business, such party was bound to pay his liabilities. Mr. Thomas J. Duggan, the accountant to the Isle of Man Bank, and Mr. Boufield, cashier in the bank of Messrs. Wakefield, Crompton, and Co., of Kendal, were then called to prove that the husband of the defendant died in 1839; that she became the executor and the possessor of most of his property, which included fifty shares of the Isle of Man Bank; that the bank suspended payment on the 14th of August, 1843; and that on the 18th of May, 1843, there was a sum of £500, paid into the bank to the credit of the plaintiff, Mr. Lucas. The will of the late Mr. Butcher, several dividend warrants paid to the defendant, and a number of letters were put in, for the purpose of showing that the defendant was possessed of the shares and dealing with them as her own property. Mr. Watson addressed the jury, contending that the defendant had never held herself out as a shareholder in the concern, nor had she ever taken any part whatever in the trading transactions of the bank. They had heard what the facts of the case really were, about which there was no dispute on the part of the defendant, which was an attempt to make her liable at the end of three years after the stoppage of the bank, not out of the estate, but out of her own private property. If this action succeeded, it was carrying the liability of executors much farther than it had ever yet been carried. The defendant had merely acted in her capacity of executrix for the purpose of realising the effects of the testator, and he apprehended the jury would be of opinion that she had not dealt as a trader at all, nor had she held herself out to the plaintiff as a shareholder in the bank. The judge (Coleridge) told the jury that the plaintiff was clearly entitled to a verdict. It might be very hard, but it was the consequence of our law of partnership. The jury found for the plaintiff, damages £599. 7s. 3d.

KINSTON.—SLANDER.—Pemberton, Clerk, v. Colls, Clerk.—This was an action of slander brought by the Rev. Mr. Pemberton, the vicar of Wandsworth, against the Rev. Mr. Colls, curate of St. Ann's, Wandsworth, for slander. The declaration alleged special damage by reason of the plaintiff having had his name erased from a certain ecclesiastical commission in consequence of the slanderous language imputed to the defendant, and also that Mr. George Cockrell, uncle to the plaintiff, had been unable to act cordially with the plaintiff in the spiritual affairs of the parish, for the same reason.

The defendant pleaded, generally, not guilty, and also that no such special damage had been sustained by the plaintiff as he alleged. Mr. Chambers stated the case. The plaintiff was formerly minister of the Chapel Royal, Brighton, and in 1844 was installed vicar of Wandsworth. The defendant was also a Doctor of Divinity, and in the same year was appointed by the plaintiff to St. Anne's Chapel, East, Wandsworth. The defendant came to the parish in November, 1844, and for a long time there was great intimacy and friendship between the parties. The plaintiff, however, discovered that his parishioners began to treat him coolly, but he was entirely ignorant of the cause until the month of October, 1845. A gentleman named Cockrell officiated as curate to the plaintiff at his own church, and to this gentleman the slander in question had been spoken by the defendant. The defendant had charged plaintiff with having, upon his first arrival at Wandsworth, to undertake the curacy, sent for him to his house to dinner, and gave him two glasses of wine, which must have been drugged, for immediately after he had taken them he felt completely stupefied, and while in that state the plaintiff induced him to sign a promissory note for the sum of £500. This was the slander of which the plaintiff complained. After a lengthened trial the jury found for the plaintiff, damages £200.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

THE GREENWICH CASE.—Upon Mr. Justice Maule taking his seat on the bench, William Richardson and Ann Maria Richardson, who stood remanded from the last sessions, for the wilful murder of Theodore Horatio Richardson, were ordered to be placed in the dock. The prisoners looked remarkably well. Richardson, with a great deal of *sans froid*, put on his spectacles. Mr. Bodkin applied to his lordship to postpone the trial, on the ground of the illness of a material witness, the surgeon who made an examination of the body of the deceased child. It was only on Tuesday information was received from Brighton, that Mr. Stenton was so ill as to be unable to attend. A certificate as to the state of that gentleman's health, from Mr. Lawrence, the well-known surgeon, had been forwarded, which declared that it was his opinion that Mr. Stenton would not be able to attend these sessions. Mr. Clarkson said the prisoners were anxious not to proceed to trial without having the evidence of Mr. Stenton, although he certainly did not appear to be a material witness. After some further conversation, the trial was postponed, and the prisoners were removed; on leaving the front of the dock the daughter turned round and shook hands with her father.

LAW.

COURT OF CHANCERY.—In re DYCE SOMMER (LUNACY).—Mr. Tinney and Mr. Lloyd appeared in support of a petition in this matter, presented on the part of the committee of the lunatic's estate. The petition prayed the confirmation of the master's report with respect to the allowance of the lunatic, and asked for directions on certain articles which the master thought beyond his jurisdiction. The first of these related to the disposition of the late Mr. Dyce Sommer, which is of some value; the second was the disposition of a coach, a carriage and harness, and a cabriolet; the third, books, manuscripts, and drawings; the fourth, Jew's purchased for the use of his wife. The Lord Chancellor gave his opinion that the table linen ought to be placed at the disposal of Mrs. Dyce Sommer for preservation, as it would produce much less than its value if sold. The carriage and harness ought also to be left for the use of Mrs. Dyce Sommer. The cabriolet she could not use, and it must therefore remain in the custody of the committee. The books and manuscripts were of a peculiar character and of interest to no one but Mr. Dyce Sommer himself, they ought therefore to remain in the custody of the committee. The jewels, as they were purchased for the use of Mrs. Dyce Sommer, ought still to be left to her use, but all these things so disposed must remain in custody, without prejudice to the question of the ultimate right of Mr. Dyce Sommer and his heir at law. These articles were in a schedule appended to the master's report. The report also found that a sum of £3500 was due to her as arrears of her allowance of £4000, a year secured by the marriage settlement, and that a sum of £6000 was claimed by the lunatic's brother-in-law, Mr. Salardi, as money lent for Mr. Sommer's support in Paris in the winter of 1843. His lordship directed the arrears of the allowance to be paid, but as there was no direct evidence of the money claimed by Mr. Salardi having reached the hands of Mr. Sommer, he directed further inquiries to be made before the £6000 could be paid. Various other items were also ordered to be paid, and the report was confirmed.

COURT OF BANKRUPTCY.—In re Sir John Ross.—Tuesday was fixed for the adjourned final examination of the bankrupt, the well-known Arctic voyager, and the proceedings in whose case we have reported as they occurred from time to time.

In the course of the investigation it appeared that the bankrupt had been a partner and director in a joint stock banking company, whose affairs, however, had become embarrassed, and hence resulted the issue of the present fiat. The accounts were held to be unsatisfactory, which were accounted for (by Mr. Buchanan for the bankrupt) by stating that he had no means whatever of compelling the production of the banking books.

Mr. Commissioner Fonblanque. Sir John Ross has no *locus standi* here, except as a banker, and the banking books must be produced before he can be entitled to pass his final examination. Can the books be produced?

The solicitor to the assignees believed they could be produced, but only upon an imperative order of the court.

Mr. Commissioner Fonblanque. Then take a summons to compel the attendance of the parties who can produce the books; and I shall adjourn the last examination *pro forma*, to a future day, the costs of such adjournment to be defrayed by the defendant.

POLICE.

GUILDHALL.—LIABILITY OF RAILWAY DIRECTORS.—Mr. T. R. Kemp, a banker, in Abchurch Lane, was summoned on Saturday before Mr. Alderman Gibbs and Mr. Alderman Farncomb to answer the complaint of Mr. George Jones of Maddox Street, for having acted as a director of the Metropolitan Railway Junction Company, without holding in his own right at least one share in the concern. Mr. Jones, who is the chairman of a joint committee of shareholders for investigating the management and state of the company, first put in the fiat of the Attorney-General, giving him leave to institute these inquiries, and a letter of explanation, stating that if the allegations of Mr. Jones were correct, there appeared ample ground for proceeding for penalties. Mr. Pritchard, the registrar of joint stock companies, produced some of the papers, as well as the prospectus, in which Mr. Kemp's name appeared as one of the directors. He also produced a document in which Mr. Kemp consented to act as provisional committee-man. Mr. Jones wanted to go into matters contained in the prospectus and report, but Mr. Wire objected, on the ground that as the defendant had not signed those documents it was quite irrelevant to the charge of acting as a director on a certain day. Mr. Jones then called the solicitor of the company, Mr. Barber, to prove the handwriting of the defendant, when Mr. Wire submitted that as he had acted as the professional adviser of that gentleman, no act of his ought to be revealed to his prejudicial, more especially when it was remembered that the Attorney-General included Mr. Barber with the defendant. Mr. Alderman Gibbs said he must be sworn; but he might answer the questions or not, at his discretion. Mr. Wire then advised him not to answer any questions. Mr. Barber was sworn, and proved the hand-writing of Mr. Kemp to the committee book and the directors' attendance book, but objected to produce them. Mr. Wire asked if he had the consent of the committee to produce them. Mr. Barber replied he had not. He declined to produce books to the prejudice of his clients. He objected to produce the deed of settlement. He remembered there was a meeting of shareholders at their office, 11, Clement's Lane, but could not, from recollection, say it was held on the 19th of December. Mr. Jones tried to assist his memory by referring to the minutes of the meeting, but

but this did not help him to the day of the month. Mr. Alderman Gibbs understood him to admit Mr. Kemp was a speaker at this meeting of shareholders. Was there a meeting of directors that day? Mr. Barber said he did not remember any such meeting of directors. Mr. Wire then raised a question as to the difference between the terms director and promoter, but the magistrates thought they bore the same meaning, and the case proceeded. John Cheese, the secretary, was unable to recollect the exact date of the meeting. William Page Smith, a reporter, was present at the meeting on the 19th of December, and heard Mr. Kemp speak. He was next the chairman on the official side of the table. Cross-examined: Except from the position that he occupied, and the terms on which he spoke, he had no means of knowing that he was a director. Mr. Gilbertson, who lately filled the office of mayor of Hertford, remembered the meeting of the 19th of December. Mr. Kemp spoke from the place usually occupied by directors at railway meetings, and made statements as to the accounts. Mr. Alderman Gibbs said it was proved the defendant acted as director in October and December, but did he so act on or after the 19th? The question was not answered, when a further attempt was made to get at the company's books and deeds. The magistrates then consulted, and Mr. Alderman Gibbs said they did not think the evidence sufficient to support a penal complaint. Mr. Alderman Gibbs held that having signed the deed, he could be compelled to pay his deposits, and he was in the position of a person who held a share. He was not, therefore, acting as a director without having a share. He answered the definition of a shareholder on the third clause, which was, "any person entitled to a share, and having signed the deed of settlement." Mr. Alderman Farncomb concurred in this view, and the complaint was dismissed. Mr. Wire intimated that his client had paid his deposit of his shares. Mr. Jones said he had not done so at the time it was deliberately sworn that he had done so, but this would be the subject of an indictment for perjury in a higher court.

ROBBERIES AT THE EXECUTION.—A young lad named David Carter was charged before Alderman Gibbs with having picked the pocket of a gentleman named Day, residing at Hitchin, in Hertfordshire. Michael Haydon, 274, stated that he was on duty in the Old Bailey yesterday morning, when the murderer Wicks was executed. About nine o'clock, while the body was being cut down, he observed the prisoner put his hand in Mr. Day's pocket, and take something out. He immediately seized the prisoner by the wrist, and found a silk pocket-handkerchief in his hand, which was identified by the prosecutor. Alderman Gibbs committed the prisoner to Newgate for trial.

HENRY FARRELL.—A young lad, was placed at the bar for a similar offence. Police constable 274, stated that after the execution, he was passing through Newgate Street in plain clothes about ten o'clock, when he observed a crowd, in the midst of which was the prisoner. After watching him for some time, he observed him thrust his arm through a hole at the bottom of his coat-pocket, and take something out of another individual's just before him. He (witness) seized him by the wrist, and on lifting up the side of his coat, discovered a silk handkerchief in the prisoner's hand. He immediately touched the gentleman's shoulder into whose pocket the prisoner had put his hand, when he directly recognised the handkerchief. Mr. G. Toole, having sworn to his property, Alderman Gibbs committed the prisoner for trial.

MUSIC.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.—Handel's *Joshua* was performed on Wednesday night at Exeter Hall. This oratorio, though seemingly a favourite with the Sacred Harmonic Society, has never held a high place among the works of "the mighty master." In some criticisms on this work which we have met with, contemporary with its first appearance, Handel was accused of writing *ad captivandum* the ears of such an opinion can be at all entertained, with respect to a musician who had such sublime conceptions of the powers and objects of his art, it may be applied to various parts of his production. Handel, as it was well known, was among the worst of his oratorios. The music is prosaic and mean: the simple grandeur of the scriptural account is debased by clumsy artifices, among which is the introduction of a pair of lovers, for the purpose of talking awfully sentiment, and tickling the ears of the audience with pretty singing. The work of Handel's cannot be without greatness and beauty, and *Joshua* possesses a good deal of both. Witness the opening chorus, "Ye Sons of Israel," the tremendous description of the overthrow of the walls of Jericho; the fine air, "Shall I in Mamre's Fertile Plain," and the exulting strain, "Oh, had I Jubah's Lyre." But the majority of the airs are in a very antiquated fashion, full of long formal divisions, calculated to show off the execution of some favourite singers of Handel's day; but thoroughly threadbare and hackneyed, and now-a-days exploded as dry, stiff, and unmeaning. The choruses have, in general, less than Handel's usual sublimity; and some of them, indeed, seem to have been produced rather as a mechanical process than by the inspiration of genius. The principal part was performed by Mr. Bramham; and, being among his sincerest and warmest admirers, we are constrained unwillingly to say that we listened to him with unmixed regret. The airs in the part of *Joshua* are all such as we have described, calculated to exhibit flexibility of voice, and brilliant execution in passages of divisions, but affording little scope for emphatic declamation or for energetic and impassioned expression. Now, Bramham is no longer able to perform feats of vocal power and agility, while he possesses a fully as ever, all the qualities of a singer which depend on artistic accomplishment, intellect, and feeling. When he has occasion to display these qualities, he is listened to with unabated admiration and delight; and he ought now to take care never to appear but when he has the opportunity of displaying these qualities. It is in the most kind and respectful spirit that we say, that we hope we shall never again have the pain of hearing him sing in *Joshua*. The other principal singers were Miss Dolby, Mr. Sunderland, and Mr. Phillips, who acquitted themselves ably, but certainly without producing any remarkable effect. In the choruses, the brass instruments, as usual, were too loud, and frequently enfeeblled, instead of strengthening the vocal harmony.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—The second concert took place on Monday, March 30, by command, and was honoured by the attendance of her Majesty, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and many distinguished members of the court. The room was quite full. The National Anthem was performed as her Majesty entered, and as soon as she was seated the concert commenced with Mendelssohn's overture to "Melusina." This was the least effective performance of the evening; and although it is considered almost sacrosanct to breathe a syllable against any work of this learned master, to us Melusina is deficient in interest. The subject, slight and pretty, is diversified throughout the whole composition with an accomplished hand, but it runs on undisturbed by those flashes of thought that proceed from the man and not the master. Plainly speaking, it wants effect. Beethoven's "pastorale" was delivered with its true spirit; we have often heard it given with the truth of the printed copy, but on this occasion the ideas which the notes indicate were vividly expressed by Costa and his noble band. We have observed for some years, that shallow conductors have been gradually taking the works of great masters faster and faster, under the false impression that bustle is spirit. But that spirit depends upon the manner of delivery, Costa shows clearly, by taking the generality of the quick movements slower than usual, and yet giving a spirit new to the Philharmonic audience. The storm movement in the pastorate gained greatly by the change. The rapid divisions for the stringed instruments are an unimportant but at the usual railroad pace, but at Costa's "Jupiter," that we have so often heard bustling along as if Time had gone before, and there was an anxiety to catch him. The slow movement was given with great delicacy and expression. The last movement was a vigorous seven Mozart could have desired, and the magnificent fugue developed with the utmost clearness and precision. The overture to *Zauberflöte* came out in all the freshness of youth. So many effects have been slumbering for an age, waiting for Costa to awake them. We understand her Majesty wished this overture to be repeated, but Lord Delawar misunderstood the signal. Oberon was also given with surprising effect. There were only two vocal pieces in this concert, and it was finished by a quartet past ten. Nobody complained that they had not enough. Every one stayed to the last, and left the room apparently happy. Another instrumental and two or three vocal pieces (which would have been the usual complement) would have driven away one half and left a shadow of the other. At the same time, it is likely that the directors will atone for the civility of this performance by an extra hour's mental slavery at the next. His Majesty seemed delighted with the performance, and his Royal Highness Prince Albert paid the most marked attention throughout. It was evident that he was well acquainted with the score of the Pastorate, Jupiter, and *Zauberflöte*. We are glad to find that Costa has abolished the title of *leader*. But the importance of being the head of the violin remains; and that individual, whoever he be, has a position immeasurably beyond his fellow artists, however unable to cope with them individually. This is untiring, and exercises a baneful interest over the rising talent, and the progress of the art. Some four or five leaders, men of unquestionable talent, yet who made their fame and position when there was little competition, and the art in England was less advanced, have nearly extinguished all hope for the present race of violinists. Those leaders were at the head of the infant Philharmonic, and that position gave them control over all musical affairs in London. If a benefit concert was to be given, it was pleasant to be able to throw a sop to such a powerful clique, consequently a leader and conductor was selected from it as a matter of course. Young leaders and conductors, no matter how talented, had no alternative but to go into the ranks. Solo players also have had the same fate. The Philharmonic is always open to a foreign artist, and whoever appears there with success becomes the star of the season, to the exclusion of all others not equally fortunate. Many of those who have arrived with moderate success against this system have attained middle age, when they ought to be the most established, not struggling; and when Mr. T. Cooke retires, the last and one of the most talented of the monopolists, the directors are likely to snatch at a stranger, even if his capacity is small, rather than select from those they have long considered subordinated. Some artists have fled from this wreck of ambitious hopes. Oury went to Paris, became solo player to the ballet, and travelled successfully through France and Germany. Mawkes, the flower of the Academy, retired in disgust, and became an amateur. Mackintosh located in Dublin; Cooper in Bristol. Musgrave went to Edinburgh, Balfe to Italy, Vincent Wallace to Germany. Many who had the will had not the means to fly, and remain in bondage. Mr. Cooke is an artist for whose talents we have high regard; but he is the only man in the Philharmonic capable of heading the violins? If he is not, it is disgraceful that he should remain the sole head. As a leader is said to be of no importance at present, there could be no harm done by a change, but there would be certain good achieved by thus acknowledging the talent of those now neglected. We give a few names from the list of violins, and no musical man will fail to find some worthy of such honours. W. Cramer, Beethoven, Thalberg, Thalberg, Delloffe, E. Thomas Willy, Dando, Ella, Sainon, &c. The next concert will take place on Monday, the 20th of April.

LAVERNA'S CONCERT.—This concert took place at Covent Garden, on Monday last; and although there was a great house, the receipts could not cover the extraordinary expenses. It is useless to attempt to list the performers, or pieces, Get all the programmes of all the concerts of the season, and list of all the pieces and performers, and you will have an idea of Mr. Laverne's first part. The concert began at seven, and finished, we hear, about half past nine. We trust that his next concert will be of a different character. A short but choice programme, for his talent as a composer and performer will be more successful when addressed to the intelligent chiefly, than to the general public. We hear that his will be the next new opera at Drury Lane, and we have no doubt of its success.

PROMENADE CONCERTS, THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT GARDEN.—Alcroft, the spirited concert speculator, has announced a series of five promenade concerts on a novel scale, to commence on Monday next. The programme is to be mixed—vocal and instrumental. Sivori is to play a solo on the violin every evening, Henry Russell will sing some of his popular songs, and a band of eight performers, selected from the Opera and Philharmonic orchestras, led by Thalberg and conducted by Negri, will contribute to the entertainment. In all probability Mr. Alcroft's scheme will be highly popular with the public.

THE MUSICAL UNION.—Ella's campaign opened on Tuesday last, and we hear most successfully. The performers were Salanton, Delloffe, Hill, Lucas, Benedict, Barret, Lazarus, C. Harper, and Beaumant. The Union has to contend with powerful rivals this season, and will require extraordinary exertions to keep a position in the race. Mr. Ella possesses both determination and discrimination, but we fear he must be a little hampered by his friends; for a director in a society that has a president, vice-president, and a committee of seventeen, must find it difficult to remain a free agent.

THE DRAMA.

ITALIAN OPERA.—*Linda di Chimonini* has been the chief attraction since our last notice, and has brought back that charming vocalist and actress Madame Castellan. Nothing can be more truthful than her delineation of the artist's *Linda*, and we know not whether to prefer her acting or singing. She has improved in both since last season, particularly the latter. Her voice has become much more flexible, and we mistake if we have not added a note to the compass. Her intonation is excellent—fare alla!

HAYMARKET THEATRE.—Mr. F. Webster, the stage-director of this establishment, took his annual benefit here on Tuesday evening. His patrons and friends did not desert him on the occasion, but, as formerly, filled every seat in the theatre. There was no novelty in the performances, excepting that one of the pieces, the *Cabin Boy*, was an importation from the Adelphi, and that Mr. Paul Bedford, Miss Woolgar, and Madame Celeste were amongst the dramatic personae. The other pieces were the new comedy, *A Beggar on Horseback*, and the farce of the *Irish Post*. Both these pieces were well played, and were received with applause. There was between the first and second piece a "musical selection," in which Miss P. Horton and Mr. Hatton sang, and were encored. The performances, as is the case on benefit nights, were not terminated till a very late hour.

SCIENTIFIC.

IMPORTANT MICROSCOPIC RESEARCHES.—Some very curious and important discoveries were made public at the last meeting of the Microscopical Society, by Mr. Quekett, the assistant conservator of the Hunterian Museum, relative to the minute structure of bone in the four great classes of animals. He had found certain characters peculiar to each great class, by which alone the bones of one class could be recognised from those of another. He then described the minute parts of which the shaft of a long bone is composed, viz. a central or medullary cavity, a series of small canals, and, external to them, a series of bony laminae, in and between which were arranged concentrically spider-like bodies termed lacunae, or bone-cells. The bone-cells, he stated, were smaller in birds, a little larger in mammalia, and largest of all in the reptilia, and were, generally speaking, of an oval form, whilst in fishes they were remarkable for their angular shape, and having but few canals branching from them. Mr. Quekett proposes to apply the characters derived from the bone-cells to the determination of the class of animals to which any minute fragment of recent or fossil bone may have belonged. The cells in the bones of fishes are so very peculiar in shape, and those of reptiles being of such a large size, it may possibly be determined whether the portion of bone under examination belongs to a reptile or a fish; the only difficulty then lies between the bird and the mammal. It has already been stated that the cells are smaller in the former than in the latter, and if the fragment be taken from a part at right angles with the shaft of the bone, there is an peculiar character, namely, the great tortuosity of the canals, which run for the most part transversely, and wind backwards and forwards, and in many cases destroy the concentric laminate arrangement; this character, combined with the smallness of the bone-cells, is sufficient to enable the practised observer readily to distinguish the bone of a bird from that of any mammalian animal.

Automatists have long been familiar with the fact that in proportion to the size of the blood corpuscles, so is that of the capillaries, and of the muscular and nervous fibres; and it would appear that the same thing holds good with respect to the bone-cells. From the highly valuable table of the blood discs, lately published by Mr. Gulliver, it appears that the blood particles are largest in reptiles, smallest in mammalia and birds, and in fishes of an intermediate size; and it has already been stated that the bone-cells are largest in reptiles, and are much smaller in mammalia and birds; hence it would appear that the bone-cells are subject to the same law as the capillaries, muscular, and other systems; and in the advanced stages of the inquiry, it may possibly turn out that if one or other of these systems be known, that the size of the others may be readily inferred; for throughout any one genus of animals, whether the bone be of very small or large dimensions, the bone-cells do not vary much in their size; thus there is little or no perceptible difference in the ultimate structure of the bones of the enormous *iguodon* of the wadden formation, and the smallest lizard that we trample under our feet, or between that of the bones of the mastodon, as compared with those of our smallest mammalian animal, the mouse. The sagacious author of the paper observed that the structure of the bones of the animals now inhabiting the surface of our planet is precisely similar to what it was six thousand years ago, and no doubt would continue the same to the end of time. This paper by Mr. Quekett deservedly drew forth the commendations of the members and visitors present, since which it has created a great sensation in the scientific world.

THE VILLAGES OF ENGLAND.

II. LEEDS AND CRELHAM.

The village of Leeds, near Maidstone in Kent, has an air of remote antiquity. It stands on a series of abrupt elevations, over which the houses are scattered without the least regard to convenience. A stream tumbles and foams amid fallen stones, ruined pigsties, decayed cattle-stalls, and prostrate trunks of trees. A cloud of sadness overshadows the whole place, everything except the local prejudices of the inhabitants seem to be worn out. But Leeds is a place to enrich an artist's eye: the mellow tints of centuries unite with the vegetable hues of yesterday, and produce the most picturesque combinations. Many of the old houses are the very models of picturesque construction: one in particular arrests the visitor's attention; it is a large frame-work building with the interspaces filled with plaster-work, ornamented with herring bone zigzag lines; the elevation divided into five compartments, with a corresponding arrangement of windows, and a door in the central division. Five gables with enriched cornices break the uniformity of a huge roof, while over the middle one a stately and beautifully designed pile of red brick chimneys carried the eye upwards, and leads it gracefully out of the composition. An ample garden, "gaily pranked" with daffodils, spreads round the house, and behind, a fine cluster of trees serves to shelter the residence of poverty. Here, then, was a picture! Nothing at the moment seemed more desirable than to live in such a house; it had so rural an aspect; was in its individual details so beautiful, and withal so charmingly old fashioned. But as this, happily for us, was a "vain imagination," we resolved at least on seeing the inside of this antique elysium. The necessary permission being obtained, and the horse-shoed threshold crossed, a single glance sufficed to dissipate our romantic notions. The scene revealed was one of misery. Nature and art might have made the exterior beautiful, but ignorance and want had rendered the interior comfortless. The house was originally built to serve as one residence, but had been afterwards converted by a partition into two. On entering we found the centre of the house so much occupied by the massy foundations of the chimney, that room had scarcely been left for the free opening of the door; indeed, one fourth of the interior must have been taken up by the fire-place and its piers. This house, or rather half house, consisted of two rooms, each 40 feet by 25, and 12 feet high, with three lumber rooms, built on the outside, but entered by doors from within. The roof and walls were of bare and roughly-hewn wood, and the floor of brick and stone. The doors were warped by age, the windows shivered in the frequent blast, and the wall, split by the long contingencies of three hundred years, everywhere exhibited cracks and crannies through which the wind moaned and eddied in numerous conflicting currents, which gave a bitter coldness to the apartments; and, as might have been expected, the inmates suffered much from inflammatory complaints. The cyclopean mouth of the chimney stretched its vast jaws across one end of the room, black with smoke, redolent of domestic odours, and illumined, but scarcely warmed, by a scanty wood fire. A table with twisted legs, half-a-dozen low seated chairs, a few stools, and an immense spright clock, all doubtless heir-looms, comprised the furniture. Over two sides of the room a grand display of coloured prints and papers appeared to bespeak a love of ornament, if not of something better, and they accordingly received our close attention. The prints, with the exception of a few tea and tobacco wrappers, were Scripture subjects executed in the lowest style of art, but in every case vividly coloured; and as this, by the way, is the only pictorial quality the uneducated eye can appreciate, it necessarily becomes the test to which the poor, from the ploughboy to the milkmaid, subject all matters of art; a fact of which those who wish to reach their hearts by such means would do well to take heed. The papers afforded curious illustrations of that love of marvellous narratives, and those superstitious notions which invariably characterise the uneducated. The following are titles of the most remarkable:—

2. A Warning from Heaven to England, being Mr. Brightly's Sermon, which he preached in his throat, and died when he had completed it. Showing what he said, how he died, and how music was heard in the air when he gave up the ghost.
3. A Letter written by Jesus Christ, in answer to one sent to him by King Agabus.
4. Glad Tidings: a Carol for Christmas.
5. Life and Death of Pagworth, the Murderer.
6. Awful Shipwreck of the Cybelle, on her voyage to Quebec, in which 316 souls perished.
7. Message of Mortality, or Life and Death contrasted.

These solemn moralities are composed in the most doggerel style,

was "all her own work." On inquiring, he informed us that the sum of two shillings a-day, which he obtained as a farmer's labourer, was the chief support of the family; that he was often out of work, and had to pay five pounds per year for his half of the cottage we had so much admired, and which we left with a deep regret that, for the sake of its inmates and the villagers at large, we were not lords of the adjacent castle, that we might do something towards diminishing the ignorance (and it is to be feared, crime) which pervades this as well as many other of the fairest rural districts of the south.

Leeds church is an ancient and irregular structure, with a low

servants of the sovereign. Having by its strength and importance excited the jealousy of Edward I., the family which then held the fief resigned it to Edward II., who, about 1316, granted it in exchange to the "rich Lord Badlesmere of Leeds." This nobleman is said by Philipot, in his "Villare Cantianum," to have lost it by his castellan refusing to receive Isabel, queen of Edward II., and her train, on a progress to Canterbury, because the messenger brought the castellan no authority from his lord. The king was so much incensed at this uncourteous treatment, that orders were given to besiege the castle, which was taken, and the unfortunate keeper was



LEEDS CASTLE, KENT.

full of horrors, but spiced with a plentiful admixture of religious and sentimental allusions. They are even yet sold extensively in our more remote villages, and command the implicit faith of the simple purchasers. In the examples before us great care had been taken in their embellishment and preservation. They were tacked to the wall, above the reach of children; and decorated on the borders with festooned ribbons, and on the corners with rosettes of gaily-coloured cloth. We asked the good woman of the house her reasons for all this care, and was surprised with the following interesting and touching answer:—"Sir, we have seven children;

tower of enormous dimensions, and offers in the *flatness* and *shallowness* of its buttresses, the *simplicity* of its design, and the *solidity* of its structure, a good example of the very early Norman style.

In the churchyard are two yew trees, one of which is of the extraordinary circumference of forty feet, hollow within, and shaped in the stem like a vast bulbous root of the lily tribe. It still vegetates on the exterior, which is curiously sheathed with the knotted overgrowths of a thousand years, of a purplish red colour; and its head is still as green as when—

hung. The lady and children of Lord Badlesmere were sent to the Tower, and Lord Badlesmere joined the barons then in arms; but he and his associates and their followers being defeated by the royal forces, he was put to death at Canterbury. Some of the minor circumstances of this story are wanting to account for parts of the above statement.

Turning from the painful ideas raised by the contemplation of a "neglected village," let us please ourselves with the hope of better days for the poor, by a glance at their happy condition in an ancient town a few miles distant from Leeds. We allude to Chatham, on



CHILHAM CASTLE KENT.

we are too poor to send them to school, and there is no free-school in the place. We cannot afford to buy books, and, as I do not like to see them grow up like brutes, I read these papers to them on Sundays, and, at other odd times, I learn them to read themselves. *I have no other way I can do!*" This kind mother seemed by her flat cheek, shrivelled lower lip, sallow complexion, ready tongue, and love of reading, to have been an inhabitant of a town. Her husband expressed his admiration of her powers, and showed us a patch-work paper screen to stand between their own and their children's bed, which he triumphantly declared

— It stood of yore
Not loth to furnish weapons for the bands
that crossed the sea
And drew their bows at Azincour.

The castle of Leeds is an extensive pile of military architecture, principally of the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth centuries. There is little in its history, beyond that attaching to every other similar building, which can "point a moral or adorn a tale." It named several times from the crown to the favourites or faithful

the Ashford Road. In the village we have left, the aristocracy of the neighbourhood have, for a long series of years, neglected their paternal duties, and the natural consequence is found in a debased, turbulent and dangerous peasantry; while at Chilham, in which the "lords of the soil" have been the friends of social progress—the benefactors of the cottage—the patrons of the village school—an orderly, enlightened, and loyal rustic population give peace and plenty to the country side.

We recently described Chilham in our notice of the South-Eastern Railway. Our cut presents a fine view of the castle.

THE LLAMA AND ITS WOOL.

From the interest her most gracious Majesty and her royal consort have been known to take in the introduction of these animals into this country, several of which are now at Windsor, it may not be uninteresting to our readers to give a slight description of them, accompanied by a short notice of the elegant manufactures to which, under the guidance of Messrs. H. J. and D. Nicoll of Regent Street, the wool of the white species has been so successfully devoted.

John de Laet (fol., Leyden, 1633) appears to have collected most of the Spanish authorities up to his time. He quotes Garcilaso as saying that the domestic animals of the Peruvians are of two kinds, the greater and the less; which the Peruvians, as a common name, call *Llama*, that is, cattle or sheep (pecudes); thus the shepherds say *Llama michec*. They call the greater cattle (majas pecus) *Huamachu-Llama*, on account of its similitude to the wild animal, which is named *Huamachu*, and from which it differs in colour only; for the domestic Llamas (domesticum pecus) are found of various colours, like the horse; but the wild Llama is only of one colour, like chestnut. They reuter kind have a great resemblance to a camel, except that they want the hump, and are not so large. The small kind (minus pecus) they call *Paco-Llama*, and this is only fed for its

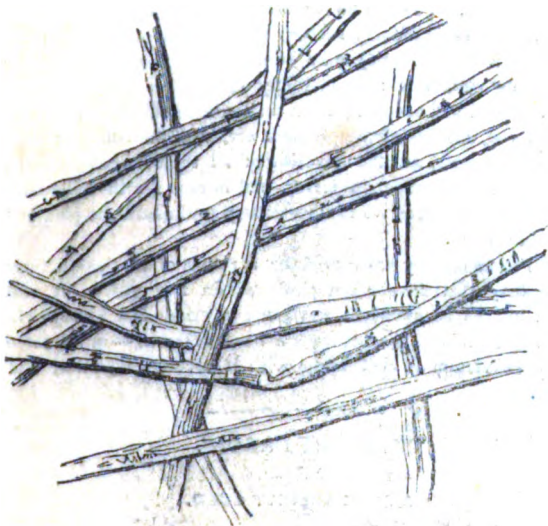
the lake Titicaca. These wools they dyed with the juices of various herbs, according to the nature of the work required. Without going into the subtleties of zoological distinctions, we may state that it seems to be the general opinion among the leading writers of the present day, that the subdivision of the genus has been carried to too great an extent. They think that M. F. Cuvier is fully justified by the imperfect accounts of Molina in rejecting as species the *Guanaco* and the *Huaccha* of that writer. Mr. Bennett states that he should have little hesitation in proceeding still farther, for he is strongly inclined to agree with Baron Cuvier in regarding the *Paco* as a mere variety of the *Llama* with the wool more amply developed; and in considering the *Vicuña* as the only animal of the group that deserves to be specifically dis-



HER MAJESTY'S ALPACAS, WINDSOR PARK.

The genus *Llama* belongs to the warmer parts of the South American continent, and considerable doubts are entertained as to the number of species which it contains.

The Spaniards, when they conquered South America, found the Llama, which seems to have been the only beast of burthen possessed by the natives, to whom it likewise gave food and raiment; for the flesh was eaten by them, and the hair or wool was woven into cloth. We cannot be surprised that so useful an animal should have been called by the conquerors a sheep, especially when we recollect the qualities of its flesh and of its wool; and accordingly we find the Llamas described as a sheep by the earlier Spanish writers. Thus, Augustin de Zarate, treasurer-general in Peru in 1544, in his account of the conquest, speaks of the Llama, as it was observed in the mountains of Chili, as a sheep of burthen. He says that in situations where there is no snow, the natives, to supply the want of water, fill the skins of sheep with that fluid, and make other living sheep carry the skins; for he remarks that these Peruvian sheep are large enough to serve as beasts of burthen. De Zarate evidently had the eye of a zoologist, for he says that these sheep resemble the camel in shape, though they have no hump.

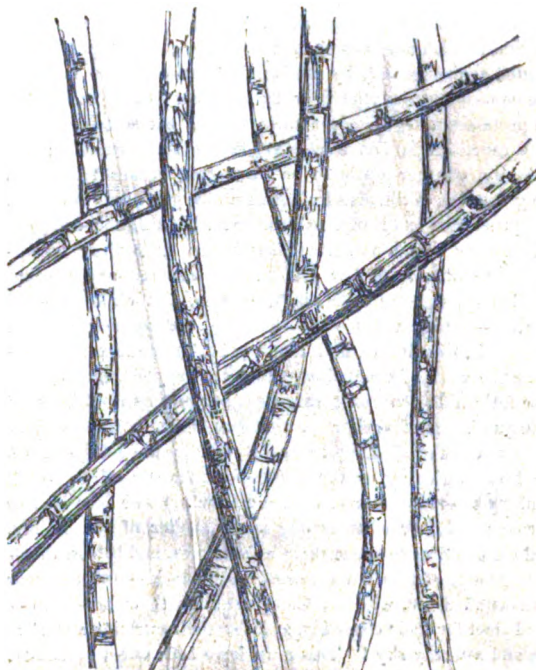


FIBRE OF FLAX MAGNIFIED.

He states that they can carry about a hundred pounds or more, that the Spaniards used to ride them, and that their rate of travelling was four or five leagues a day. His description appears to be that of an eye-witness, and bears upon it the impress of truth. When they are tired, says De Zarate, they lie down, and the load must be taken off, for neither beating nor help will make them get up. Their weariness is manifested in a very disagreeable way when a man is on one of them; for our author says that if the beast is pressed on under such circumstances, it turns its head and discharges its saliva, which has a bad odour, in its rider's face. He speaks of them as of great utility and profit to their masters, praises their good and fine wool, particularly that of the species named *pacar*, which have very long fleeces, and shows that their keep costs little or nothing, either in money or trouble; for they are satisfied with a handful of maize, and are able to go for four or five days without water. He declares that their flesh is as well-flavoured as that of a fat Castilian sheep, and notices the public shambles for the sale of it in all parts of Peru then frequented by these animals. But, he remarks, this was not the case on the first arrival of the Spaniards; for when an Indian killed a sheep at that time, his neighbours came for what they wanted, and then another Indian would kill a sheep in his turn. [The Llama soon found its way to Europe; for we find, in the "Icones Animalium" (Gesner, &c.), a figure of one with a collar round his neck, led by a man, apparently his keeper.

flesh and its wool, which is the best and the longest, and it is unequal to the carrying of burthens.

De Laet then turns to Acosta. "Peru," says the latter, "has nothing better or more useful than its cattle, which our countrymen call Peruvian sheep, but which the Peruvians, in their tongue, name *Llama*; for they bring large profit, and are kept for next to nothing (*villissimo alitur*). These cattle furnish the natives with wool for their vestments, like our sheep, and are used by them as beasts of burthen. There is no necessity for shooting them, guiding them by a rein, or feeding them with oats; for these animals serve their master gratuitously, being content with the wild herbs which they meet with everywhere.



HAIR OF ALPACA WOOL MAGNIFIED 8000 TIMES.

There are two kinds (species), one which is woolly, called *Paco* by the natives, the other covered with a slight fleece (*villis levibus*) only, and nearly naked, whence it is more fitted for carrying burthens, called *Guanaco*. They are rather larger than sheep, but less than heifers, with a long neck like the camels, lofty legs, and a compact body; the colour is various, for some are white, some black, some brown, and some piebald (*versicolores*), which they call *Moromori*. Their flesh is good, although rather gross (*epissior*), but that of the lambs is much the best and most delicate; but they are rarely killed, because they are of by far greater use as beasts of burthen, and weave into garments; but it is of two sorts, one coarser and more common, which they call *Huacacha*, the other finer and more loose (absolutior), which they call *Cumbi* (according to Garcilaso, *Compi*); from this last they weave various curtains and hangings (*aulae et peristromata*) of most elegant workmanship, which last a long time, and in splendour do not yield to silk; nay, what is wonderful for barbarians, they are so neat in their weaving that the elegance is nearly equal throughout, nor is the web or woof ever apparent. The ancient Peruvian monarchs kept up many works for weaving *Cumbi*, the principal artificers in which lived at Capacocha, on the banks of

tinguished from the latter. Skeletons of both the Llama and Vicuña are preserved in the Museum of the College of Surgeons, London.

The habits of the Llama may be in a great measure gathered from the descriptions of the Spanish writers above given. In a wild state they keep together in herds, sometimes of one or two hundred, feeding on a sort of rushy grass or reed called *gacho*, which grows on the mountains, and, it is said, never drinking when they have sufficient green herbage. They resort to a particular spot to drop their dung, which a good deal resembles that of a goat, sheep, or giraffe, a habit which is often fatal to them from betraying their haunts. Modern observers have noticed the careful look out that they keep, and the rapidity with which they flee, then turn to gaze, and again swiftly gallop off. Molina says that the Guanacos leave the mountains, where they passed the summer, at the beginning of winter, when they descend to the plains. Here they are hunted down, at least the young and inactive, with dogs by the Chilians. During the chase they are said frequently to turn upon their pursuers, neigh loudly, and



FIBRE OF WOOL MAGNIFIED.

then take to their heels again. Another mode of capturing them by the Indians is for many hunters to join and drive them into a narrow pass, across which cords have been drawn about four feet from the ground, with bits of cloth or wool tied to them at small distances, somewhat in the way adopted by gardeners to keep small birds from the seeds. This apparatus with its pendulous trumpet frightens the animals, and they get together, when the hunters kill them with stones tied to the end of leathern thongs. If there are any Guanacos among them, they leap the cords and are followed by the Vicuñas. Those that we have seen in captivity are tolerably mild and tame.

The value of the Llama wool as an article of manufacture is found in the smoothness, hardness, and elasticity of the hair of which it is composed. In this respect it differs, as will be seen on reference to our engravings, from the fibres of cotton and flax, which are more or less ragged and unequal. The great smoothness of the filaments gives to articles manufactured of the Llama cloth, the glossiness for which they are remarkable; their hardness makes them impervious to wet; and their elasticity enables the tailor to cut with greater nicety than he is at liberty to use in dealing with any other material.

It may be fairly assumed that with judicious care the Llama might be introduced, if not into this country, into many parts of our thinly populated colonies, as Southern Africa, Australia, and other mountainous and dry districts, which are too elevated for cattle, and too scanty for pasturage for sheep.

PUBLICATION OF THE PORTRAIT OF PRINCE ALBERT. COMPANION TO THE PORTRAIT OF QUEEN VICTORIA.

We have great pleasure in announcing that Mr. STEPHEN SLY has been honoured by the COMMAND OF HER MAJESTY To engrave for this Paper Winterhalter's Portrait of HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE ALBERT In the Robes of the Garter.

To insure a perfect imitation of Winterhalter's portrait of the Prince, as well as to do honour to the Queen's Command, we have, gone to the expense of having an elaborately finished water-colour copy of the picture made, to aid our artists and printer in giving the exact individuality and effect of the original. By the condescension of her Majesty, we have been allowed to make this copy at BUCKINGHAM PALACE,

and, as it is now finished, and the arrangements for publication are otherwise in a forward state, we shall be able

ON SATURDAY, MAY 9, to put the Public in possession of the

ONLY AUTHORISED PORTRAIT OF THE PRINCE CONSORT.

To secure good impressions of this noble work, orders should be immediately given to our Publisher.

GOLD AND BANK NOTES GIVEN AWAY.

SUBSCRIBE IMMEDIATELY TO THE PICTORIAL TIMES. THE BOOKS WILL SHORTLY CLOSE AND THEN THE GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY, WHICH MAY NEVER OCCUR AGAIN, Will be lost of obtaining ONE THOUSAND POUNDS STERLING.

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Bookseller, News Agent, or Postmaster, In England, Scotland, or Ireland, or by transmitting a Post-Office Order for £1. 10s. 7d. to Mr. CHARLES EVANS, Publisher, PICTORIAL TIMES Office, 201, STRAND, London: a NUMBERED RECEIPT will be returned, entitling the holder to Twelve Months' Papers, regularly forwarded, and to all the above advantages.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE. The Nobility, Subscribers, and the Public are respectfully informed that an EXTRA NIGHT, not included in the Subscription, will take place on THURSDAY, April 16, when will be performed Mozart's chef d'œuvre, H. DON GIOVANNI.

Donna Anna, Madame Grial; Zerlina, Madame Castellan; and Donna Elvira, Mdle. Sanchetti. Don Giovanni, Signor Fornasari; Octavio, Signor Mario; Il Commendatore, Signor Botelli; Masetto, Signor F. Lablache; and Leporello, Signor Lablache. With various entertainments in the ballet, in which Mdle. Grial, Madame P. Stephan, Mdle. L. Tachon, M. Gosselin, and M. Perrot will appear. Applications for Boxes, Stalls, and Tickets to be made at the Box Office, Opera Comedienne. Doors open at Seven; the Opera to commence at half-past Seven o'clock.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, EXETER HALL.—On Wednesday next, April 9, 1846, will be performed Handel's "Messiah." Principal Vocal Performers—Miss Birch, Miss M. B. Hawes, Mr. Graham, and Mr. Phillips. The Band and Chorus will consist of above 500 performers. Tickets, 2s. each; Reserved Seats in the Gallery, 5s., in the Area, 10s. 6d., may be obtained of the principal Music-sellers; of Mr. Bowley, 53, Charing Cross; Mr. Rice, 102, Strand; or of Mr. Mitchell, 39, Charing Cross. THOMAS BREWER, Hon. Sec.

N.B. This performance will not be repeated.

COVENT GARDEN.—To-morrow, Monday, April 6, and every night during the week, Friday excepted, Mr. Alcock begs to announce his intention of giving Five Sacred and Miscellaneous Vocal and Instrumental Promenade Concerts; the Band will consist of 80 first rate Instrumentalists; the celebrated M. Sivori will play a Solo each evening, and the unrivalled Mr. Henry Russell will also appear every night, and sing some of his most popular Songs. Conductor, M. Negri; Leaders, Messrs. Thirlwall and Mellon. Dress Circle, 2s. 6d.; Upper Boxes, 1s.; and Promenade, 1s.; Private Boxes, 1s. 12s. Reserved Seats and Places may be had at Mr. Alcock's Music Warehouse, 15, New Bond Street, and at the Box Office.

MRS. A. NEWTON and MR. G. CASE beg to announce to their Friends and the Public, that their ANNUAL GRAND VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT will take place at CROSBY HALL, on Monday Evening next, 6th of April. Vocal performers, Miss Mainwaring, Mrs. A. Newton, Miss Dalby, M. Mrs. H. Phillips, A. J. North, and John Parry. Instrumental performers, Miss Ward, Messrs. Richardson, Lazarus, Giulio Regondi, Sedgewick, W. J. White, G. Case, and Master J. Case. Conductor, Mr. C. Severn. Tickets, 3s.; Reserved Seats, 5s. To be had of Mrs. Newton, 45, Lower Belgrave Place, Piccadilly; Mr. G. Case, 51, Great Cornhill Street, Russell Square; &c.

GENERAL TOM THUMB'S FAREWELL LEVEES.—At the EGYPTIAN HALL.—PASSION WEEK.—All Tickets that have been issued will be received, notwithstanding their dates. The little General appears in all the costumes and performances in which he has had the distinguished honour of appearing, since he first appeared in the Egyptian Hall, at the principal Court of Europe. Hours, from Half-past Twelve to Two, Half-past Three to Five, and Half-past Seven to Nine o'clock. Admission, 1s.; Children, half price. At the close of his Evening Levee at the Egyptian Hall, at Nine o'clock, he holds a Levee at ST. JAMES HALL, Leadenhall Street, 6th, 7th, and 8th instant; at the HORNS' TAVERN, Kennington, on each instant. On each occasion the General has engaged MR. HENRY SMITH from America, who will give his celebrated VOCAL ENTERTAINMENT, commencing at Eight o'clock.

NATIONAL TABLEAU OF PUBLIC INTEREST. The ROYAL FAMILY AT HOME, consisting of the Queen and Prince Albert, resting their lovely children; the grouping, coloring, &c., by Madame Tussaud; the models, portraiture, &c., by F. Tussaud; the costumes by Mrs. J. Tussaud. No expense has been spared to render this worthy of patronage. This is one of the best exhibitions in the metropolis. Times. Bazaar, Baker Street, Portman Square. Open from 11 till dusk, and from 7 till 10.

EDUCATION, IVY HOUSE, RICHMOND, SURREY. This Establishment is conducted by two sisters, whose careful education (finished in Paris under professors of the highest eminence) has qualified them for the responsible task they have assumed to themselves, that of forming the minds, and fitting for useful and polite society, a select circle of young ladies. The number being strictly limited, the domestic arrangements are such as to secure to the pupils all the comforts and privileges of a private home. For Particulars apply at the Establishment, or at Mr. Woodcock's, fancy stationer, George Street, Richmond.

FINE ARTS.—S. MORDAN and CO.'S PENCILS.—S. MORDAN and CO. respectfully inform the Public that they only are in a position to supply a really PURE CUMBERLAND LEAD DRAWING PENCIL, without a particle of grit or any other impurity. S. M. and Co. have no hesitation in asserting that such excellent pencils in every respect have never yet been produced, and, in confirmation of this, the highest testimonials have been received from all the principal artists, architects, and engineers, and from among these:—

Charles Barry, Esq., R.A. Philip Hardwick, Esq., R.A. C. L. Eastlake, Esq., R.A. George Edmund Street, Esq., F.R.S. J. K. Brunel, Esq., F.R.S. W. G. Foulkes, Esq., F.R.S. J. Lubbock, Esq., F.R.S. David Roberts, Esq., R.A. Colonel Colby, R.E. J. T. Mordaunt, Esq., R.A. R. and W. Mordaunt, Esq., F.R.S. H. C. Wilson, Esq., Director of Government School of Design. Each pencil is stamped, "Warranted Pure Cumberland Lead, S. Mordan and Co., London." To be had of all respectable vendors. Manufactory, City Road, London.

ORNAMENTS for the DRAWING-ROOM, LIBRARY, and DINING-ROOM, in Italian alabaster, marble, bronze, and Derbyshire stone, consisting of a new and elegant assortment of vases, figures, groups, infant tables, incense burners, candlesticks, &c. &c. manufactured and imported by J. TENNANT, 14, New Bond Street, Mr. Tennant arranges elegant collections of shells, minerals, and fossils, to facilitate the interest of a study. From the study, conchology, and geology, at 2s. 6d. to 10s. 6d. guineas each. He also gives private instruction in mineralogy.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS. B. W. Swansea, is mistaken in supposing that inquiries are unavailing. We are always happy to give, in our columns for Correspondence, an answer to any question a Subscriber may put to us. C. X. R. The exact size of a town depends entirely upon the kind of work it is intended to perform. The price, also, must depend upon circumstances. He had better go personally to any respectable machinist. We do not mention the name of any one firm, because it would look like puffing; but the "London Directory" contains the names of many highly respectable houses, who would supply what C. X. R. requires. P. Dryden will find an answer to his enquiry as to the number of troops engaged by reference to the Waterloo Number of the "Pictorial Times" which contains a full and correct history of the memorable battle, compiled by the Editor of the "United Service Gazette."

R. G. L. The St. Austell is a perfect curiosity in its way, and shall be engraved. An Irishman. Adam is the Gibraltar of the East, and gives England the command of the Red Sea. It is strongly fortified and sufficiently garrisoned, and is likely to exercise a powerful influence upon the future destinies of the East, should our career of triumph in that part of the world ever receive any serious check. B. L. F. is thanked for the sketches, which are under consideration. B. Z. should go to the Will Office, Doctors Commons, where, upon payment of one shilling, he will be allowed to search for the will in question. A description and engraving of this office appeared in a former No. of the "Pictorial Times."

W. S., Montrose. We do not require the contributions referred to. A Tyro and a Subscriber at Holmfirth will find the emergency met and the difficulty overcome. Pictorial Newspapers have done much more for the Fine Arts than the Art Union can ever expect to do. J. C. Q. Mackintosh's letter is an advertisement. S. B. should write to the Gresham Committee, Royal Exchange, London. A Subscriber, of Brighton Town, is thanked for his suggestion. No. 5, should send a note to Miss Sinclair, to the care of the publishers of her work.

Duggan, Dublin. There are deliveries and two Irish mails to London—one by Holyhead and one by Liverpool. B. T. The account will be found in the present paper. The gallant men who fall in battles of their country have seldom had to complain of the press. Leasia, we suspect, wishes to coax Tom Moore out of an autograph. His address is Slapton, Wilts.

A. B., Dublin. The "I" is pronounced as in the word "like." C. P. S. Yes. The expense of a short advertisement is six or seven shillings. X. Y. Z. The narrow gauge is to be patronised for the future. A. Rugboan may safely believe that mesmerism is a defunct quackery. If he doubts this, he should refer to Dr. Forbes's "British and Foreign Medical Review," and to Mr. Wakley's "Lancet."

A Subscriber from Anglesea, if determined to consult some person in London, should apply to S. Benjamin Brodie. Let him call at our office on the way, and we may give him a hint or two upon the subject. A Poor Student may consult with advantage "Aid's Self-instructing French Grammar."

The Pictorial Times

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 4, 1846.

THE COURT.

WE rejoice to record the continued good health of HER MAJESTY, the PRINCE CONSORT, and the Royal Children.

On Monday, the QUEEN was pleased to command the performance at the Philharmonic Society, which she honoured with her presence in the evening, attended by a brilliant suite.

HER MAJESTY has commenced a series of evening parties, the first of which took place at Buckingham Palace on Wednesday evening. A delightful concert formed part of the amusement of the royal soiree, at which Madame Castellan was honoured by a command to assist. These Palace re-unions promise to become the most recherche and decided feature of the fashionable season.

An evening contemporary announces that her Majesty has abandoned all idea of delegating the Court receptions to the illustrious lady whom we mentioned in our last as likely to assume proxy for her Majesty after Easter. It therefore follows that the levees and drawing-rooms will be shortly, for a time, suspended.

On Tuesday, PRINCE ALBERT paid a private visit to the establishment of Messrs. Graves and Co., the royal printers, to inspect a very beautiful room of fine old pictures, which has just been completed there. We were accidentally present at the time, and were glad to see his Royal Highness looking remarkably well and in high spirits.

EVICTION OF TENANTS IN IRELAND.

A VERY dreadful circumstance has happened in Ireland—a circumstance heart-sickening and revolting. There are many legal crimes which are horrible and scowling; many in England committed against society by professional abusers of the law, and more committed against the poor by the cruel Act of Parliament which professes to legislate for their relief; but no crime which the law sanctions is less a crime because so sanctioned; and Christianity, whether Catholic or Protestant, recoils from such startling features of crime in Ireland as it now grieves us to record. A land-proprietor and a woman (she must be miserable as she is rich, if cruelty begets remorse) has evicted from their tenant-homes in one district of her estates, two hundred and seventy human beings, turning them, men, women, and children—old and young—strong and feeble—weeping, wailing, and in rags, into the fields, the ditches, and the bogs. To perfect and consummate the work of desolation—to avert the possibility of any of those forlorn and outcast creatures of our common brotherhood obtaining a chance of shelter on the spot where they had lived and laboured—the ejectment was followed by the pulling down of the houses, digging up the foundations, tearing off the roofs, and making the ruin solitary, vast, and awful. The desolate and despairing people herded their way to the shelter of the ditches, kindled chance fires to warm their weary limbs, and betook themselves in groups of fifteen and twenty to the flock—to sleep near the exhausted ashes, with all Connaught for their bed-room—mist and sleet for their coverlids, and for their curtains a starless heaven and a windy sky! This must have been sweet humanity, and its victims for the nonce might have envied the poor law itself.

Mrs. Gerrard, the landed lady, doubtless slept on the night of the eviction in warmer quarters than those whom she had sent in their shelterless woe to

Dream from ditches of their ruin'd homes.

But the fact of the cruelty was there—there in its living types and sacrifices—roofless and naked before Heaven; and in the prayers and plainings of two hundred and seventy afflicted spirits it was making its appeal to God!

That it was a crime—a fearful crime against God—there can be no Christian doubt; but human laws have made it legal, and against such laws society, in the name of civilisation, has a right and a duty to raise her voice.

Remember this, that most of the crimes of Ireland are agrarian,

that the peasantry labour, sweat, love, hate, swear, murder, for the "bit of land." Nothing weans them from their notion of right "in the soil"—nothing daunts them in their strife for its retention. In that dreadful strife their secret oaths, hired assassinations, and cold-blooded murders, have made a coercion bill appear one of the necessities of modern legislation. To an extent, it unquestionably is. But there are two sorts of agrarian crime—that which sheds blood, and that which provokes bloodshed. Does not Mrs. Gerrard's eviction, in the manner described, of two hundred and seventy poor tenantry appear to belong to the latter category? Glance at a picture of the work:—

Leaving Newtown Gerrard, you pass along to the left of the Sheeven. On the road to Mount-Bellew, and about a mile from that pretty little town, the first sight of the recent scene of desolation presents itself to view. The village of Ballinglass, parish of Killasnoe, and barony of Killyon, county of Galway, was situated here, and was built on the confines of a bog, which, in a great measure, had been reclaimed by the tenants; the land, particularly at the rear of where the houses once stood, presenting an appearance of high cultivation, which was produced by the patient and hard industry of the tenants, who now are scattered over the country, without a resting place for their weary and time-worn limbs, save that supplied by the broad canopy of heaven, and the charity of a few poor people in the neighbourhood and in Mount Bellew. The approach to the village was by a kind of "tough," as it is called, along the left of which were heretofore a few scattered houses. About a quarter of a mile from the main road the houses were clustered together in groups of three or four, and so continued at short distances apart; they were in number sixty-one, as the return below will show you. Not one of those habitations is now standing save one, and you shall presently see the reason that this solitary dwelling is still permitted to remain. I went through, or I should rather say walked over, the ruins of all, and from what I saw and heard I concluded that they were all comfortable, clean, and neatly kept habitations, with snug kitchen gardens either before or behind them. Mr. Donovan, who witnessed the scene which took place on Friday, March 13, 1846, describes it as the most appalling he had ever witnessed,—women, young and old, running wildly to and fro with small portions of their property, in order to save it; the screaming of the children, and wild wailings of the mothers driven from home and shelter—their peaceful homes hallowed by a thousand fond recollections—all combined to form a picture of human misery such as the darkest imagination alone could realise. At an early hour on the morning of Friday, the 13th inst., the sheriff, accompanied by a large force of the 49th regiment, commanded by Captain Brown, and also by a heavy body of police, under the command of Mr. Cummings, proceeded to the place marked out for destruction. The people were then, according to the process of law (I could not procure a copy of the habere) called on to render possession, and forthwith the bailiffs of Mrs. Gerrard commenced the work of demolition. In the first instance the roofs and portions of the walls were only thrown down, the former in most instances lie on the side of the road, on the manure already alluded to. Mr. Donovan and myself walked through the ruins of every house, and counted them to the number you have above. Great pains must have been taken to demolish the houses, as the walls were very thick, and composed of an amber clay, and when the inside turned up good plaster and whitewash always appeared. Not content with throwing down the roofs and walls, the very foundations have been turned up; and here I must explain what a moment ago I stated—namely, that only a portion of the walls were pulled down in the first instance. That is true, but on the night of Friday the wretched creatures pitched a few poles slantwise against the walls, covering them with the thatch in order to procure shelter for the night; but when this was perceived next day, the bailiffs were despatched with orders to pull down all the walls and root up the foundations, in order to prevent the "wretches" (this, it appears, is a favourite term applied to these poor people) from daring to take shelter amid the ruins. When this last act had been perpetrated, the "wretches" took to the ditches on the high road, where they slept in parties of from 10 to 15 each, huddled together before a fire, for the two succeeding nights. I saw the marks of the fires in the ditches; everybody can see them, and the temporary shelter which the "wretches" endeavoured to raise around them. These, with the sticks rescued from their recent dwellings, the thatch, and the dung, remain there as evidence of the truth of my statement. The whole extent of ground connected with the village is over 400 acres. It may be some acres more or less; but I believe, from the best information, that this will be found about the number of acres which Mrs. Gerrard has recovered, and over which her fat bullocks may now roam, without a solitary hut to intercept them.

This vast act of depravity is a social enormity, nothing more. It is not political—it is not religious; there is no partisanship in it—no difference of faith. There is not even absenteeism; for it is committed by resident proprietors. But laws which respect the rights of property, may be made also laws of protection to the poor; and now is the time to make such atrocities impossible of commission. There is no occasion to proclaim fixity of tenure, or any other revolutionary robbery of those who own lands; but a law of mutual security may be devised, by which the poor cannot be ruthlessly despoiled any more than the rich. No Coercion Bill will check agrarian crimes, if hundreds of starving, unsheltered, and despairing peasants are, after the rifling of their hearts and homes, and the shivering of all their household gods, to be sent forth in rage, in terror, and in rags; with some feeling, too, of wild incentive in their wrongs to dream of, to plot, and to commit them.

Lord Londonderry has moved for a return of all the evictions of tenantry that have taken place within five years. It will come; but its accumulated testimony of crime and sorrow will not exceed the single enormity we have narrated—in the force of the conviction it will bring with it cruelty, injustice, and shame.

CURRENCY CAROLS. No. II. A SONG AGAINST GOLD.

I, by wise statutes made, That shall regulate trade, Two prices prevail in the nation, One, a natural price for a Foreign Trade rule, The other—(a lesson from Honesty's school) A home-price to meet the Taxation.

At present we one kind of Currency hold, Which is kept to its mark by a standard of Gold, To represent both kinds of prices. It is thus the taxation price goes to the wall, By getting no representation at all, In spite of the plainest devices.

So producers, instead of two strings to one bow, Have one string to two bows—which reverses the fad, For so heavy the gold standard presses,

That they can't sell their goods at a market so good
At home;—nor abroad, near so low as they should,
And hence half the kingdom's distresses!

IV.
How safe and how simple at once is the cure—
A SOUND PAPER CURRENCY, pliant and sure,
To cope with the price of Taration;
And exchange against Gold at such difference of worth
As shall keep up the natural price without dearth,
In our trade between nation and nation.

V.
We've had Currency Laws that on high prices frown—
We've had price-raising Corn Laws—this up and that down!
An absurdity quite against reason.
The Corn Laws are going—do double the blow,
And along with them, pray, let Gold CURRENCY go,
For that is a national treason!

VI.
You'll find you can then take off taxes galore,
Your poor will have "One pound Protectors" once more!
From PAPER, when once you begin it—
You will have (since the War, for the first time as yet)
A good chance of paying the National Debt,
And diffusing the LAND'S WEALTH WITHIN IT

VII.
Great MAMMON, too bold and too strong in his stride,
Shall be halted in progress and humbled in pride;
And the terrible, poor-crushing story,
Of Labour to keep up the high price of Gold,
No more shall in tears and in sorrow be told,
To sadden our national glory!

VIII.
Fair prices with fair means to meet them, you'll see,
Shall make the rich liberal and keep the poor free.
Honest wealth! honest work! honest wages!
Our trade without check, and our fame without flaws,
These blessings would crown PAPER CURRENCY LAWS,
And last us and light us for ages!

ELECTION NEWS.

REPRESENTATION OF OLDHAM.—A spirited and respectable meeting of electors and other inhabitants of Oldham was held at the King's Arms Inn, Town Hall Place, on Monday evening last, for the purpose of determining on the necessary measures for securing the return of W. J. Fox, Esq., of London. Francis B. Whittaker, Esq., of Royton, was unanimously called to the chair. Mr. Radcliffe, solicitor, the secretary of the committee, stated that a requisition was in course of signature amongst the electors, inviting Mr. Fox to become a candidate. The canvass for signatures had not been by any means completed, but already it appeared that about 400 electors had signed the requisition of Mr. Fox. The secretary alluded to an erroneous report which he understood was in circulation, to the effect that Mr. Fox had forwarded a letter, stating that he should not come forward to oppose a Liberal candidate, and distinctly denied that any such letter had been received. Mr. A. F. Taylor, of Haggate, Royton, at the request of several gentlemen present, gave an interesting sketch of the rise and progress of Mr. Fox, characterising him as a truly great man, and one whose political views were those of a real democrat. It was ultimately resolved, by an unanimous vote, to invite Mr. Fox to visit the borough as early as convenient, for the purpose of addressing the electors and other inhabitants. A sub-committee of seven electors being appointed to make arrangements for Mr. Fox's visit, the meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman. *Manchester Guardian.*

WIGAN ELECTION PETITION.—Mr. Powell declares that he is determined to persevere in defence of Captain Lindsay's seat; that he is urged to such a course by what he terms "a secret attempt to dispose of the electors without their knowledge or consent," and that he prefers an open Jesus to a Protestant wearing the Jesuit's cloak. The requisition to Mr. Gladstone is still lying at the booksellers' shops. No opposition is threatened to his election, nor is it likely that he could be successfully opposed. *Manchester Guardian.*

WOLCOTTE.—(From a Correspondent.)—Mr. Bailey will certainly retire from the representation of this city whenever a dissolution of parliament takes place. He has just received a requisition, numerous signed by the electors of Brecon, soliciting him to come forward at the next election for that, his native place. Mr. Crawshaw Bailey, brother to the present member, is to be proposed in his place.

SOUTH LANCASHIRE.—The requisition to Messrs. Villiers and Brown is progressing towards completion; already upwards of 7000 of the electors have appended their signatures, and this is exclusive of those received in townships which have not yet sent in their returns. It will be recollected that at the last contested election Mr. Brown only polled 6973 votes. *Manchester Guardian.*

FATAL PRESENTMENT.—On Wednesday Mr. Wakley, M.P., resumed and concluded an inquest on the body of Mr. Samuel Rowe Brooking, aged thirty-eight, a builder. The first inquiry was two-fold, as it comprised one on the body of the deceased's wife, who expired the day after his death, predicting that she should do so in the event of his demise. The inquiry throughout caused much sensation amongst the faculty, many distinguished members of which were present, among others Mr. Lister, since the investigation involved a serious though unfounded charge against Mr. William Crellin. The evidence proved that on the 25th of January last deceased, by a fall from his horse, injured his knee. He was treated for a contused wound in the usual way by Mr. Crellin, but the treatment did not succeed. A sloughing and erysipelas ensued, under the effects of which deceased ultimately sunk on Tuesday week. Mr. Lister, who was examined yesterday, could give no decisive opinion, but thought the treatment described, as far as he could judge, correct. The most extraordinary part of the affair was the singular affection manifested by deceased's wife, who declared her death should follow his, and when he died she continued to embrace and cling to his corpse during six hours, and four hours after that expired herself. The jury returned a verdict to the effect, "That the deceased had died from the effects of accidental injuries."

A CAPTIVITY AMONG THE SIKHS.

The following is an extract of a letter from an officer in the Indian army:—
"English Camp on the river Sutlej, near Ferozepore,
Jan. 1, 1846.

"My dear M.—I have now to relate the most romantic and dangerous incident of my life, and will do so in as few lines as possible. On the 5th of last month I left Amballah, having come from the north, and through Delhi, to join my new appointment as second in command of the 3d Irregular Cavalry (or Captain Tait's regiment). I passed through Myithil, marching with my servants and camp equipage, and a corporal and four sepoy. We had reached within one march, or sixteen miles, of the station of Ferozepore. Many parties of plundering horsemen were scouring this part of the country, taking all they could master; and a great Sikh army of 60,000 men and 150 cannon had just invaded our territories, and on the 17th of December encamped between me and Ferozepore, where my new regiment lay. I heard reports of this great invading army, but could not believe they had actually crossed the Sutlej to attack us. Early on the morning of the 18th of December my little tent and baggage was being packed on the camels, when we suddenly found ourselves surrounded by armed men, and numbers more crowding from the village. An altercation took place between us; they rushed upon me, hurled me down, and struck me on the head and face; my people were seized or dispersed, and I, covered with blood, was carried off into a small fort, where I momentarily expected to be put to death. Three or four hours after this a party of cavalry arrived from the Sikh camp. I was taken out of the fort, placed behind one of their troops on a horse, and galloped off under a strong escort to the enemy's army, ten miles distant. I now considered my fate as certain, and that I should be made the sport of an infuriated and ferocious multitude, and be cruelly put to death. On this horse I was carried up and down the great Sikh camp, and shown to crowds and crowds of their army, as the first prisoner they had taken; many of them abused and struck me as I sat behind the trooper, but he defended my life. At last I was brought to the tent of Rajah Lal Singh, who commanded the Sikh army. I knew who he was from his splendid dress, and spoke to him, but he gave me no answer. Chiefs going in and out of his durbar shook their swords at me, and I saw that my life hung by a very slender thread. The rajah ordered me to be put in chains, and made over to the keeping of General Bekane Allie Khan, commander of artillery. I was then taken to him, and after some questioning placed in irons, under one of the guns, with a guard of artillerymen over me. Crowds of angry Sikhs came to see me from all quarters of their camp, and almost hourly threatened to kill me. I expostulated with them on the bad character they would get by killing a defenceless prisoner, and some of them pitied and defended me. Night at last came, and the crowds retired to sleep; no sleep came to me: bitter cold and the anxiety of my situation prevented that. I prayed to die with calmness, and if it might be, without torture, and God was indeed most gracious to me. Bread and water now became my food, and the conversation of the artillerymen my only means of passing the weary day; but we soon became great friends, and during three days and sleepless nights I had, notwithstanding my almost helpless situation, many a cheerful hour, and saw many a strange sight. Surrounded by crowds and crowds all day, now abused and threatened, now pitied and cheered, each night brought with it a quiet cessation from persecution which almost amounted to happiness. Thousands of questions were asked me, and put in all sorts of ways, to catch me telling a lie; but I always spoke the truth, or remained silent, and many a time drew from my enemies the exclamation that I was a true Englishman. They also greatly admired my tall figure, and I never felt so much flattered in all my life as by this

rude people. Each hour also brought some new and exciting report; the English army was close at hand, and an engagement with the leading divisions expected every moment. Even the bitter cold of a December night on this northern frontier, where we had ice every morning, brought a distinct pleasure to the poor prisoner, for the artillerymen pitied me, made a wood fire, gave me tobacco to smoke, and we chatted the long winter nights away.

December 18th.—This evening half the Sikh army went out of camp to encounter our advanced divisions; the cannon roared, musketry began to peal; nearer and nearer came the fight; the artillerymen in camp lit their matches, stood to their guns, and placed me on a board behind a cannon. Each minute I expected my head to be rolling on the ground, and in breathless anxiety hoped to hear the hurrah of our Dragoons, and the clang of their charge into the Sikh camp; the 3d Dragoons did actually charge not very far from me, but darkness came on, the guns ceased roaring, the hum of the enemy's troops retiring to their quarters gradually subsided, and I was left to hope for another day.

December 19th.—The enemy's tone this morning told me that the battle of last evening had been against them, but darkness put an end to the action ere a decisive victory could be gained. I experienced less abuse to-day, and many tempting offers of employment in their army were offered me, all of which I steadily rejected, nor could they help respecting me for doing so. This night the Sikhs again turned upon our troops, and the sword alone, hoping to kill many by a sudden attack in the darkness. Their counsels, however, wavered, and they returned to camp without accomplishing anything. Crowds gazed at me all day, as before.

December 20th.—This morning I was taken early to the general of artillery, who received me kindly; he ordered my chains to be knocked off, and said, "I will get you released." He gave me water to wash and some clean clothes, and then mounted his horse and rode to the rajah's tent. I was again taken back to the guns, but not chained. It got abroad in the Sikh camp that I was going to be set free; a crowd collected, and some one on horseback endeavoured to excite the people to kill me; my friends the artillerymen stood to their guns, declaring they would fight for me if any attempt on my life was made; then the multitude dispersed, and after some time a messenger came from the general, telling me to be off as soon as possible, the general's brother going with me beyond their outposts. Gladly, and with, I trust, a grateful heart, I left the great Sikh camp; many straggling parties of the enemy galloped up and questioned me, but the general's brother satisfied them all that I had been released by the council of their army, and we passed safely over to the British army about three o'clock of this day. I went at once to the governor-general's tent, and reported myself. My conductor received a handsome reward on the spot, and I received from my friends and from the whole army a reception I shall never forget. All rejoiced and congratulated me, and my own old regiment received me with great joy. The governor-general will not allow me to join my corps and fight against the Sikhs, yet I gave them no pledge, and distinctly told them I would not, even to save my life. I dined with the governor-general the night of my release, every body wondering how I had escaped death. The fact, perhaps, was, the Sikhs did not wish utterly to outrage us, and by cramming me with false reports of their great strength, they hoped I should advise the governor-general to negotiate. All their reports I appeared to believe, and always talked of making peace rather than war. Since what I have related above, two actions have been fought, and after the most severe fighting our troops have yet had in India, we gained a great victory, taking upwards of 100 great guns, and the whole Sikh camp. Great was the plunder: horses, camels, bullocks, tents, armour, rich dresses, guns, swords, pistols, gold, silver, scarfs, silk, shot, shells, powder, canister, grape—everything was there, and to be had for the picking up; and amidst all these riches, fearful powder mines, previously prepared by the enemy, were hourly exploding, and blowing to atoms many and many a poor fellow. For five days these awful mines continued to explode, and the cavalry division of the army to which I now belong was encamped hard by, to the endangerment of life and limb. The Sikhs retreated across the Sutlej into their own country, and what may now be done I cannot say. I have only to be thankful for my own wonderful escape, and trust in Providence, who has guarded me thus far, to guard me still."

THE QUEEN'S EVENING PARTY.

The Queen had an evening party on Wednesday at Buckingham Palace. The company began to arrive at nine o'clock, and passed up the Grand Staircase and through the Green Drawing Room to the Picture Gallery. The Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by the royal family, left the Yellow Drawing Room soon after half-past nine o'clock, and entered the Grand Saloon, where her Majesty and his Royal Highness received the distinguished company present. After the reception of the company her Majesty and her Royal Consort, accompanied by the royal family, and followed by the distinguished visitors, passed from the Saloon into the Ball Room, where a concert was performed. In addition to her Majesty's private band, the best talent was selected from the opera and Philharmonic orchestras. Amongst whom were Lucas, Howell, Thirlwall, Hill, Blagrove, T. Cooke, Lilly, Jay, Deloffre, and Jarret. Madame Castellan and the Misses Williams were the principal vocalists. The concert commenced at a quarter before ten o'clock.

The following was the programme:—

PART FIRST.

Overture—Song, with Chorus—"You spotted Snakes"—Miss A. Williams and "A Midsummer Night's Dream"—Bartholdy.
Miss M. Williams
Notturmo, March, and Finale
Chorus—Romance—"Va' dit elle"—Madame Castellan. "Robert le Diable"—Meyerbeer.
Chorus—"The Calm of the Sea"—Beethoven.

PART SECOND.

Overture—"Der Freischütz"—C. M. Von Weber.
Chorus—"The Fisherman's Adieu"—Reber.
Duet—"Two merry Gipsies are we," Miss A. Williams and Miss M. Williams.
Festmarsch, for two orchestras.
Frighiera—"Col Sorriso"—Madame Castellan. "Il Pirata"—Bellini.
Chorus—"We praise, O Lord, thy Name"—C. M. Von Weber.

Her Majesty was in high spirits, and was graciously pleased to compliment Madame Castellan and the Misses Williams in person after the performance. The concert was under the entire management of Mr. Anderson, whose excellent arrangements left nothing to be desired. After the performance her Majesty and Prince Albert were conducted by the Lord Chamberlain and the Lord Steward to the supper-room, followed by the royal and distinguished company.

EARLY CLOSING MOVEMENT.

A meeting of the Metropolitan Drapers' Association, established to effect a general early closing of shops in all trades, was held on Monday evening, at the Park Chapel Infant School Room, Chelsea. The Rev. John C. Miller, M.A., presided, and opened the proceedings in a short address, showing the ill at present existing in consequence of late hours of business, and the necessity for, and practicability of, their alteration.

Mr. Daniel Owen proposed the first resolution, which was as follows:—"That this meeting views, with deep apprehension, the continuance of that system of protracted toil, which is so prevalent in the shops and warehouses of this country; regarding it as destructive to the bodily health, mental development, and religious feeling of those employed within; and tending to deteriorate the moral and physical condition of the nation generally." Mr. Owen, in support of the resolution, referred to a time when he had himself gone through all the miseries entailed upon business men by late hours, and declared that if his time was to come over again, he would rather sweep the streets than go through the same ordeal. He had been one of the first to advocate a system of early hours, closing his own shop at seven o'clock; and one of the many good fruits of the change was the essay on early closing which he held in his hand, and for which a prize had been obtained by a young man in a house of business. If he wished to give any one a hint, he would put into his hands the report of the Christian Young Men's Association, from which he read some extracts showing the good effects already resulting from the system as far as it had gone, and which he considered conclusive. The Rev. Thomas Blany, in a short speech to a similar purpose, seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. John Dean Paul then proposed the next resolution, to the effect that the present late hours were mainly attributable to the habit among many persons of making late purchases; and that the meeting pledged itself, collectively and individually, to co-operate with the efforts of the association, by abstaining to make any purchase after seven o'clock in the evening. He argued that such a course would be found perfectly easy, provided persons resolved on its accomplishment. Among various other branches of the subject, he referred to the bad habits of young men which needed correction, particularly the very heinous one of walking about the streets with cigars, making a man, as he had heard it said, into a Lilliputian steam-engine (laughter). The Rev. Mr. Robinson, of Christchurch, in seconding the resolution, argued to a similar purpose, laying particular stress on the necessity that the public should not tempt shopkeepers to keep open hours by making late evening purchases. He instanced the cases of Mr. Hitchcock and Mr. Reddum, in whose houses of business the system of early hours had been tried with perfect success. The resolution having been carried, and thanks being voted to the chairman, the meeting separated, after singing a hymn. There was a numerous and highly respectable attendance of parishioners and others.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

FOREIGN POTATOES.—Several parcels of potatoes from the Azores have just been introduced into the London market, both for food and seed. Some of these were introduced last spring as early new potatoes, and so successful were the samples, that a large quantity of the best kinds for propagation were sent over from this country.

FUNERAL OF MR. LISTER THE COMEDIAN.—On Monday the remains of this gentleman were conveyed from his residence to Kensal Green. Three mourning coaches, containing the friends of the deceased, followed the body to its resting-place, and a vast assemblage of persons followed the remains of the deceased to the cemetery.

LONDON CABS.—There are nearly 3000 licensed cabs in London.

WE UNDERSTAND that Mr. Henry Rich, formerly member for Knaresborough, will offer himself for Richmond, in the room of the Hon. W. R. Colborne, deceased.

THERE ARE HUNDREDS of English girls, many of them from Leeds, in the flax-mills of the north of France; and the cotton, flax, and woollen-mills of almost every foreign country have either English overlookers or English workmen, together with English machinery.

FEMALE ORPHAN ASYLUM.—On Saturday the interesting ceremony of distribution of rewards to five young women who have served a faithful five years' apprenticeship took place at the Orphan Asylum. The lord mayor, who had promised his attendance, was prevented by the death of his mother. The sheriffs were present in their robes, and after an impressive discourse in the chapel by the chaplain, the prizes were presented by Sir John Paul, the treasurer, who addressed the young women in language of much eloquence and feeling.

BROADBENT CURTIS.—Brigadier-General Curtis, who is mentioned as having so highly distinguished himself at the late glorious battle of Alwal, commenced his career in the Peninsular war as a private in the 14th Light Dragoons, where he early distinguished himself as a non-commissioned officer, and only left that corps on being promoted after the war to another regiment. It was in the 14th Light Dragoons that he acquired that knowledge of outpost duty so essential to an officer of light cavalry, and which Major-General Sir Harry Smith so highly praised in this meritorious officer.

TROOPS FOR INDIA.—The commandant of Chatham garrison, Colonel Sir T. Willshire, issued orders to Colonel Wear, the officer in command of the provisional battalion, to select the following officers of unmentioned corps, for service in India, viz. Captain T. Faunce, Lieut. Wadham Wyndham Bond; Lieut. J. C. Bartley, and Assistant-Surgeon Lightbody, of the 4th Foot; those of the 84th are Captain C. James, Lieut. T. Downe, Ensigns C. Currie, J. Faircloth, C. P. Beaque, C. Collins, and J. E. Leahy.

LADY FOLLETT has recently conferred a great benefit upon the Governesses' Benevolent Institution, by the gift of a large quantity of furniture to the new home for disengaged governesses, in Harley Street. The actual gift is one of great value, but the saving to the institution is of course even more important.

TOWER HAMLETS.—A requisition is in the course of signature, and has actually received a great many names, inviting Lawrence Heyworth, Esq., shipowner and merchant at Liverpool, and George Thompson, Esq., an anti-slavery advocate, to become candidates at the next general election for the Tower Hamlets.

SHOOTING WITH INTENT.—Red Rice, near Andover, March 30th, 1846.—Final examination, and commitment of Shurmur, Winchester, to take his trial on the capital charge, took place to-day. Barely attended and gave evidence. Mr. Messing, Shurmur's counsel, applied to have him admitted to bail, which the magistrates instantly refused.

ECCLÉSIASTICAL PREFERENCE VACANT.—Drayton Parlow rectory, Buckinghamshire; patron, the representative of the late Rev. Dr. Wright. Annual value, 248*l*.

LAST OF THE YPSILANTIS.—The fifth and only surviving son of Prince Ypsilanti, hospodar of Moldavia at the commencement of this century, has just died at Bucharest. The five brothers took an active part in the war for Greek independence. Prince Georges, the last of the family, was educated in Russia, and married the daughter of Prince Moruski. His body had been embalmed, and will be sent to Greece by the first steamer; the deceased had expressed his wish to be buried in Hellenic ground.

WRECK OF THE FRENCH SCHOONER, THE LEVETTE.—This vessel, commanded by Lieutenant Louveau de la Nègre, was lost on the 14th, on the reefs near Cape Gallinas, on the coast of Guajiro. She belonged to the Martinique station, and was proceeding to Sainte-Marthe. An error in the chronometer was the cause of this misfortune. The crew were all enabled to land with arms, and a national flag. They reached St. Marthe on the 25th, after passing through thirty-eight leagues of country belonging to hostile Indians.

WHITEHALL, MARCH 30.—The Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, appointing the Right Hon. Charles John Viscount Canning, the Right Hon. James Andrew Earl of Dalhousie, the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor of the city of London, the Right Hon. John Charles Herries, and Sir John Mark Frederick Smith, lieutenant-colonel of the Royal Corps of Engineers, to be her Majesty's commissioners for investigating and reporting upon the various railway projects of which the terms are proposed to be established within or in the immediate vicinity of the metropolis.

DOWNING STREET, MARCH 28.—The Queen has been pleased to appoint Theophilus Shepstone, Esq., to be diplomatic agent to the native tribes residing within the district of Natal, in South Africa.

Her Majesty has also been pleased to appoint John Maclean, Esq., captain in the army, to be diplomatic agent to the T'slambie, Congo, and Fingo tribes, on the eastern frontier of the settlement of the Cape of Good Hope.

FOREIGN OFFICE, MARCH 27.—The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr. J. Frederick Peat, as consul to the Bahama Islands for the Free Hanseatic city of Bremen.

BIRMINGHAM.—On Tuesday morning five large pieces of ordnance arrived here from Wigan, to be forwarded to London. They are 36-pounders, eight feet long, and weighing 3 tons 5 cwt. each. They are for a Government order.

THE QUALIFICATION for a newspaper publisher in Portugal, under the proposed law for the regulation of the press, is higher than that for a deputy.

LIABILITY OF DISSENTING MINISTERS AS MILITIA MEN.—A correspondent reminds us that Protestant dissenting ministers who have taken the oath of allegiance and supremacy, are not liable to serve in the militia. Those ministers of the Free Church who have been ordained since the disruption have not, we believe, taken these oaths, and are, therefore, liable to serve.

MILITARY LEGISLATORS.—In the House of Commons there are two admirals, one general, one lieutenant-general, seven major-generals, twenty-two colonels, thirty-two lieutenant-colonels, seven majors, sixty-seven captains of the army and navy, twelve lieutenants, and two cornets.

A ROOKERY IN CHEAPSIDE, AND A CHERRY-TREE ON LONDON BRIDGE.—It is a singular fact that at the present time there are two crows' nests on a lofty tree at the corner of Wood Street, Cheapside; the birds are mated. One day last week a furious fight took place between the whole four of them, which ended in the partial demolition of one of the nests. The damage has been since repaired. On the city end of London Bridge a cherry-tree, growing from one of the chinks in the granite, is now putting forth leaves. It is about three years old.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.—We are glad to find that the telegraph is in progress from Norwich to Brandon, and that the Eastern Counties' Company intend to erect one from their station at Shoreditch to Brandon, thus affording ready means of communication between Yarmouth and London, or any intermediate stations along the line.

FIRE IN WELLS STREET, OXFORD STREET.—Wednesday morning, between one and two o'clock, a fire suddenly burst forth from the back premises belonging to Mr. Lewis, papier maché jannaper, at 44, Wells Street, Oxford Street. It originated in one of the stoves in the workshop, in which a quantity of goods were undergoing the process of japanning. The fire was soon subdued, but not before the drying-house was burned out, and the workshop damaged by fire and water. Mr. Lewis was not insured.

[From our latest Edition of last week.]

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY, MARCH 27.

CONVEYANCE OF REAL PROPERTY.—Lord Brougham held in his hand a Bill, the first reading of which he should now move, the object of which was to redress the pledge which he had last year given of extending the wholesome and salutary provisions of two Acts passed last session for simplifying the conveyance of landed property by sale and lease. Those Bills gave certain form to, and shortened the conveyance, and was a great comfort to those who had property to convey, although it was a discomfort to the counsel and practitioners. But he did not care for that, he looked only to the client and his interests. The Bill also extended to town leases, to mortgages, to settlements, and sales and exchanges of all sorts, and to wills and farm leases. The expense of conveyance was one of the greatest evils under which the landed interest laboured. They had a body of evidence upon the subject which was frightful. They found that the price of land in other countries, where the expense of conveyance was little or nothing, was thirty-five and thirty-six years' purchase in one country, thirty-eight in another; and another, where the expense of conveyance very small, it was forty-eight years' purchase. There was a reluctance in the profession to use the forms prescribed in these Bills, and giving not be compelled to do so, but he had inserted in this Bill a provision, which the short one could be used.—Lord Campbell heartily concurred in the Bill brought forward by the Noble Lord. He was glad to see that the Noble Lord had become a convert to the principles which he (Lord Campbell) had long since advocated on the same question. It was, therefore, a source of satisfaction to him that the Noble and Learned Lord now supported a system which he formerly opposed. He was quite sure that it would be supported also by the legal profession.—Lord Brougham intimated that the most eminent barristers were advocates of the plan now proposed.—Lord Beaumont congratulated all interested in the subject that it was now taken up by such able hands as the Noble Lord who had brought it forward. He could state, that owing to the difficulties which surrounded the conveyance of property by the existing law, a large amount of capital, which would find its way in investments of this nature, was diverted into another channel. He merely rose for the purpose of congratulating all interested in the matter, that a Bill was at length brought forward for doing away with those difficulties, and facilitating the conveyance.—The Bill was then read a first time.

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON moved the second reading of the Mutiny Bill.—The Bill was then read a second time, and ordered to be committed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

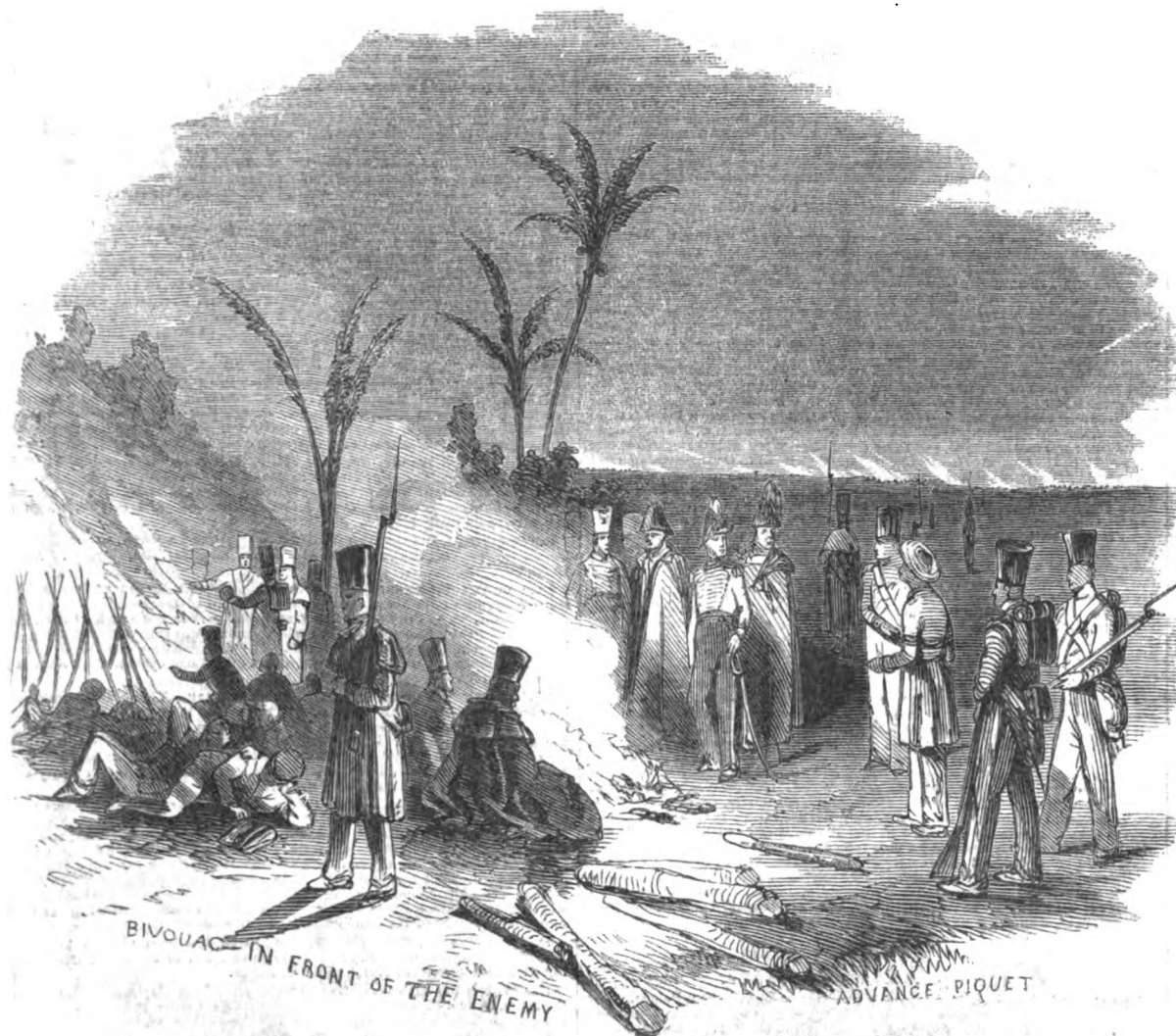
Lord Duncan postponed his motion with respect to the window tax till after Easter.

Sir R. Inglis asked, pursuant to notice, when it was the intention of the Government to introduce the Bills prepared by the Treasury for carrying out the recommendations of the fourth and fifth reports of her Majesty's Commissioners for the Improvement of the Metropolis.—Sir R. Peel said the Bills were prepared, but his Noble Friend (the secretary for Ireland) feeling desirous to see them before they were introduced, they had been sent to him in Ireland, and they would be introduced immediately on their return.

Mr. CORDEN presented petitions from the tenantry of Sir James Graham, at Netherby, in favour of the Government measure with respect to the corn laws. The petitioners stated, however, that they would have preferred the immediate and total repeal of the corn laws.

Sir J. GRAHAM, in resuming the debate on the second reading of the Corn Importation Bill, assured the House, with reference to the petition that had just been presented, that he had never interfered in the slightest degree with his tenants upon the subject on which the petition had been presented. He was prepared on public grounds, notwithstanding all the obloquy that had been attempted to be cast upon him, to support the present measure, which he felt assured would receive the sanction of Parliament.

THE UNITED STATES.—The Montezuma, Captain Lowler, and the Marmion, Captain Edwards, have just arrived with New York papers to the 5th. The news is unimportant. The Oregon question was still under discussion. The commercial news is not important.



THE BRITISH ARMY [ON THE] PUNJAUB.

The most powerful evidence has been given that braver troops than those which have recently won the glorious victories over the Sikhs do not exist. It must be remembered that the enemy had been well organised and disciplined, and aware that they composed the physical strength of the nation; and under leaders who rather encouraged than checked their vicious propensities, they were ready to rebel against the government, or attempt any extravagant action that might pamper their pride. When they first crossed the Sutlej, the entire strength of their army could not have been less than 80,000 effective men; whilst that under the English at Ferozepore and immediate locality did not exceed at the most 20,000. But the determined gallantry of those dauntless heroes defeated and drove back the formidable force that assailed them. Reinforced, attack after attack was renewed, and still conquest adhered to the British

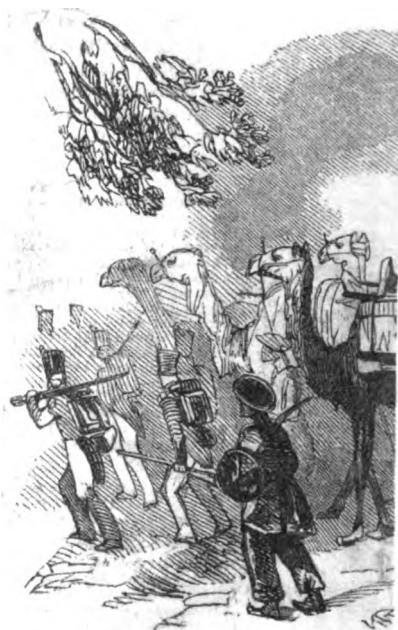
flag. By the last accounts (which will be found subjoined), the Sikhs have experienced another defeat, with the loss of 12,000 men,—their army has dwindled away—a suspension of hostilities has been declared, which has led to the promotion of tranquillity. The English forces have crossed the Sutlej, and by this time occupy the capital of Lahore. It is during this advance that we are able to give a sketch of the march of the triumphant English troops—the bivouac, the rear-guard; the movements of horse, foot, and artillery; baggage, elephants, and camels; stores; native troops, cavalry, and infantry; the general-in-chief at the head; the advance guard, &c. &c., with the requisite adjuncts to an army now consisting of thirty or forty thousand men, the whole force, including that of Sir Charles Napier, amounting at the present time to not less than 60,000 men. The dresses of the East India cavalry are very handsome, both native and European; but in the conflicts in which they have been engaged it can hardly be expected that the full dress regimentals were worn, especially as much of the baggage has been lost or destroyed; in fact, although the proportion of officers who have fallen is very great, yet we are induced to believe that it has been caused more by the resolution to conquer, than on any particular distinction or dress rendering them especially conspicuous. Many are numbered with



the dead, but their names will ever be associated with the victories achieved, whilst those who survive will ever remember the glorious days in which they secured the north of India to British rule. A grateful country must reward their heroic deeds.

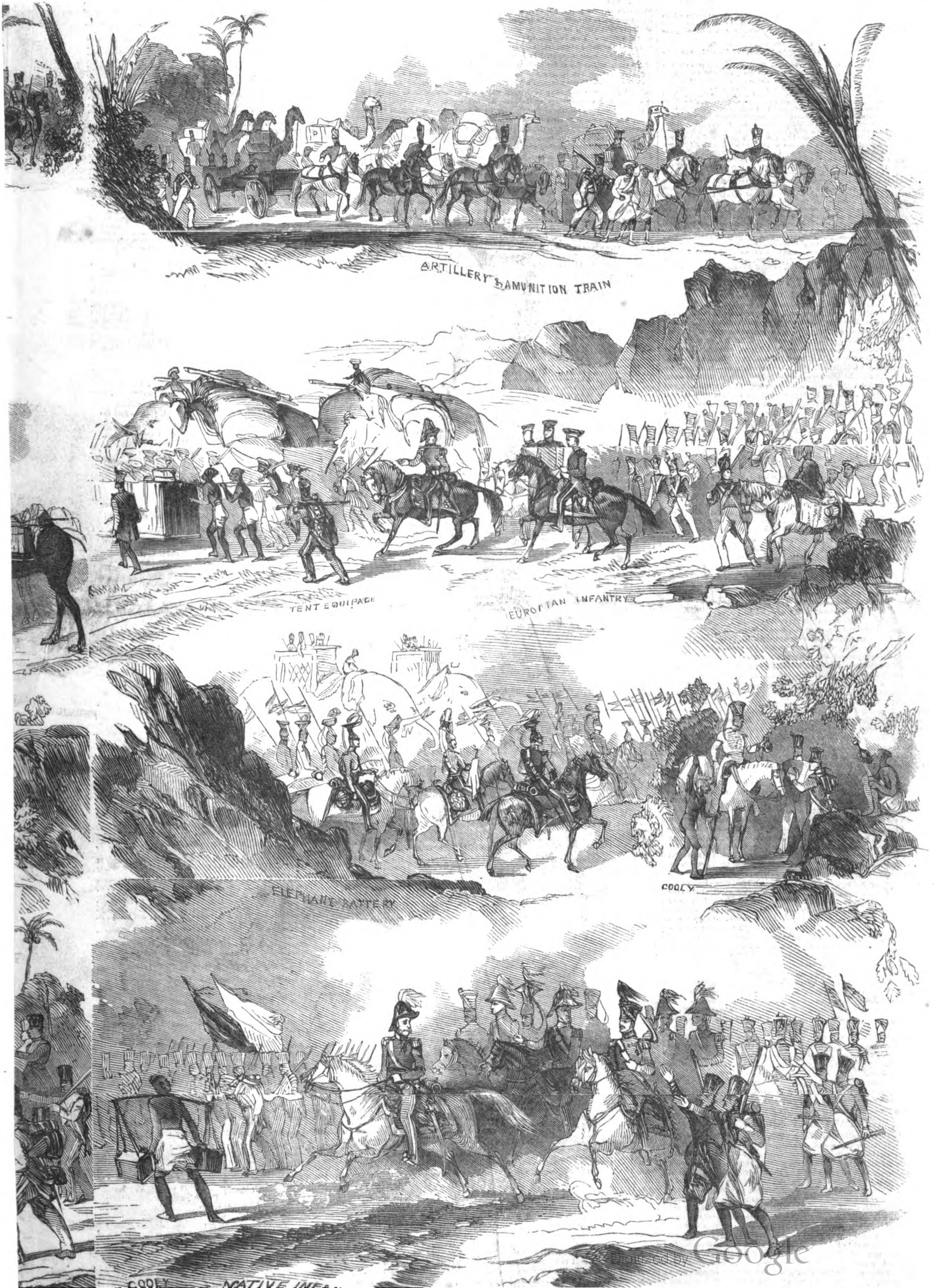
ANOTHER GREAT VICTORY OVER THE SIKHS.

On Tuesday morning the following Telegraphic Despatch reached London:—
"Mansel, March 29, 1846.—On the 10th of February the English army, commanded by Sir Hugh Gough and the Governor-General, attacked the Sikhs at Sebra (the *défilé* of the Sikh forces, on this side of the Sutlej), and carried their position, after four hours of obstinate fighting.
"The Sikhs lost 12,000 men and 65 pieces of artillery. The English had 808 men killed, 12 of whom were officers, and 2600 wounded, of whom 101 were officers."



AMUNITION CAMEL





"Her Majesty's 33d and 62d regiments suffered enormously. General Dicks and Brigadier Taylor are among the dead.

"This victory was followed, it is said, by an agreement, according to which the Sikhs have engaged to pay, in four yearly instalments, to the Company, for the expenses of the war, 1,500,000 sterling, the payment to be guaranteed by the military occupation of their country."

The following summary, from the "Bombay Times," of March 3, was published the same day:—

"Another great battle has been fought and victory won. On the 10th ult., the Commander-in-Chief, with a force of about 30,000 men, attacked the Sikhs, 35,000 strong, on our side the river at Hurrekee, and, after a severe and bloody action, defeated them at all points, and drove them across the river. Sixty-seven guns, and all their ammunition and camp equipage, fell into our hands. The British bridge was inadequate to afford them a passage to their own side of the river, and their loss altogether was estimated at 10,000 men. Our casualties amounted to 2333 killed and wounded—including among the former one major-general, two lieutenant-colonels, two captains, nine lieutenants, three ensigns, and 301 non-commissioned officers, rank and file. The same evening a portion of our troops crossed at Ferozepore: by the 14th the whole army destined for the advance on the capital were over; and by the 24th, in all likelihood Lahore would be in our hands. It is unlikely we shall attempt anything more this season; and it has been intimated by the Governor-General that it is not our intention to annex the Punjab to our dominions, but to compel them to pay the expenses of the war, establish a firm government, and retire. The whole arrangements of the Scinde army have, since our last, been altered. Sir C. Napier, having received orders to join the Governor-General without delay, quitted Sukkur on the 10th, leaving the civil government of Scinde in the hands of General Simpson—the command of the army devolving on General Hunter. Instead of proceeding to Mithankote to take up their quarters for the hot season, the troops are now ordered up to within 50 miles of Bahawalpore—a portion of them, as is understood, moving on Ferozepore. The division has been brigaded, and it consists of three European and eight native infantry regiments, with the Belooch battalion—two regiments of regular and one of irregular cavalry—three troops of horse, and four batteries of foot-artillery—or in all above 15,000 fighting men, with nearly 30 pieces of artillery. The troops from all parts of India continue to move northward—the country generally very tranquil. We have now on the Sutlej, from Mithankote to Umballah, an army of above 60,000 men."

OPERATIONS SUBSEQUENT TO THE 1st FEBRUARY.

After the victory won by Sir Harry Smith, the siege train was drawing near to its destination. From Bussau to Moodkee it was escorted by a detachment of the 33rd Native Infantry under Major Scott. It approached Hurrekee on the 5th, when twelve howitzers were detached by the commander-in-chief instead of pushing on, as was expected, to the governor-general at Ferozepore. Colonel Wheeler's brigade took up a position near the village of Sunnait, six miles from Moodkee. He had under his command a powerful force, consisting of the 1st Light and 4th Irregular Cavalry, H.M.'s 5th, 24th, 30th, 36th, and 49th N.I., the whole Shekawatee brigade, with four horse artillery guns—in all probably about 8500 men. On the 3d, four days after the battle of Aliwal, the force under General Sir Harry Smith marched from Boondrie towards Dhurrumkote, and made arrangements to rejoin the head-quarters of the commander-in-chief at Hurrekee Ghat. Here the enemy continued to maintain themselves in force. Their principal position was right in front of us, on our side the river: it was strongly fortified, armed with 70 pieces of artillery, and defended by above 30,000 well-disciplined troops. A large body of men lay encamped on the opposite side—a well-constructed bridge of boats maintaining the communication between them. Sir Harry Smith joined the commander-in-chief on the 8th, and arrangements were immediately made for an attack on the enemy. So obstinately were the guns defended, and so apt to be made use of if recovered for a moment, that two men of each company, exempted from all other duty, were detached from the European regiments, and provided with spikes to ram into the vents. The pontoon bridge at Khoonda Ghat, Ferozepore, was in readiness to be used at a moment's warning, when our troops were prepared to cross.

Let us now turn to the state of matters at Lahore, where, amidst cruelty, perfidy, and falsehood, a stern and courageous determination not to yield to force of arms continued to manifest itself. The queen-mother maintained a restless and uneasy position, unable to see her way, or to control her vassal chiefs. She had perceived that a conspiracy had been matured by Goolab Singh to depose her and the infant Maharajah Dhillup Singh, and throw them into prison. This was to be carried into execution on the return of the army from Ferozepore, where success against us was considered certain. The descendants of Shere Singh were to be placed upon the throne, the mountain chief exercising all substantial power, and exercising with authority such sardars as might be subservient to his will. To counteract this scheme, the Queen invited Goolab Singh, on his arrival, to occupy the residence of the late Dhillup Singh; she intended to have him and the sons of Shere Singh murdered. The rajah declined; and the other persons became aware of their danger, and escaped. Goolab Singh is understood about this time to have sent messengers with a view to negotiation with the governor-general, hoping to cover his designs, or, in case of a reverse, obtain separate terms for himself. He declined to have the customary salute fired on his arrival at the capital. On the 30th—the day of the battle of Aliwal—he appeared at court, and stated that he was ready to undertake any duty his Majesty might assign him. He was offered money and ammunition, and recommended to proceed to camp, but replied that he had brought abundance of both with him, which would be at the disposal of government. He wished to fight the British with his own hill men, and declined being mixed up with the Sikhs, in whose courage no reliance could be placed. His own troops and personal attendants numbered about 12,000, with ten pieces of artillery. The conference ended in nothing. The same evening tidings reached of the victory of Sir Harry Smith, and strong detachments were immediately ordered from Lahore to succour their defeated brethren, and reinforce the camp at Hurrekee. The following day the Queen, in her helplessness, was induced, notwithstanding all that had occurred, to nominate Goolab Singh wazir, or prime minister. On the 21 February a report was circulated that the Sikhs had retrieved the disaster of the 30th, beaten the British, and recovered a portion of their guns; and as the man by whom the tidings was brought was handsomely rewarded for his pains, other bearers of intelligence equally flattering and fallacious made their appearance in abundance. In two days more an intimation from the defeated General Runjeet Singh revealed the full amount of their disasters: 2000 men, out of 24,000 who had been engaged, were all he had been able to collect or keep together, and these were without money, arms, ammunition, or food—their whole artillery was in the hands of the victors. Information soon after arrived, that so disheartened was the grand army under Tej Singh by the disaster experienced by their brethren, that it would be difficult to get them to fight unless Goolab Singh showed himself in camp. Evil tidings had arrived from the Indus: a rebellious chief, at the head of 3000 men, was ravaging the Dhejarat, and troops were ordered from the remote provinces of Cashmere to assist the forces of Government likely to be overcome. It soon after appeared that the rebels had taken six guns from the Khalsa forces, for which they were far more than a match. On the 4th of February it was agreed that the British Government should be openly and formally applied to—that it should be intimated that the troops repented them of what they had done, and were most anxious for an amicable arrangement of differences. To induce the governor-general to treat with them by a display of strength still remaining, every effort was made to get more troops sent to camp, and to draw on the far north-west, on Attock and Peshawar, for reinforcements to guard Lahore. The wazir continued to wait with anxiety the return of his ambassadors. Urged to proceed to camp, he persisted in continuing at Lahore, pleading that his departure would be a signal for a rising in the capital. The governor-general is understood to have declined all separate arrangements, and spurned the idea of cessation of hostilities. Tidings reached about this time of the assemblage of a large force under Sir Charles Napier on the lower Sutlej; and the defection of the Mooltau chief, who offered at once to submit and hold his dominions on the same terms under the British as he had done under the Sikh Government. This must have crowned the gloomy forebodings at the capital. About the 8th February every effort was being made for the fortification and defence of Lahore.

Having given a short outline of the state of affairs in the Sikh capital up to the 8th February, we must once more revert to the operations of the British army brought down to the junction of Sir Harry Smith on the day just indicated, and ready to give battle to the enemy.

THE BATTLE OF SOBRAON.

The works had been repeatedly surveyed. They consisted of formidable entrenchments, defended by no fewer than 30,000 men and 70 pieces of artillery. The fortifications had been most skillfully constructed under Colonel Don Hurston de Alcantara, a Spanish engineer. There was a double line of batteries arranged in semicircular form; high ramparts and deep and wide ditches, with holes and banks; a triple line of defences of earth and plank, such as a rifle ball could hardly enter, with fascines, redoubts, and epaulements, appeared to defy the efforts of our troops. Immediately within they were, as in the camp at Ferozepore, pierced with loaded mines, and every thing arranged which skill could employ on perseverance carry out during the four weeks they had occupied their position. A considerable force remained on the other side, with guns so placed as to command and flank the position on this. The arrangements for assault had been submitted to the governor-general by the commander-in-chief, and met his hearty approval. Two piquets in front of Kodewallah and the little Sobraon, occupied by the enemy in force during the day only, were ordered to be taken possession of on the night of the 29th, and though some misconception and delay occurred, by daylight in the morning of the 30th they were in our hands. The British army, having been chastised and humbled, is to be deprived of all power of advance; the expenses of the war must be met by those who have provoked it; till this is seen to, and a strong and suitable government established at Lahore, our troops will occupy the country, and then be withdrawn. The provinces of hill and plain, between the Sutlej and Beas, is alone to be a protracted, their revenues forming a portion of the indemnity required. A line of policy so novel and so unexpected, is likely to be keenly canvassed at home. The veteran who now rules over us has shown that a ruler may in India dare to be peaceful and just, and far not. His measures have fully exemplified the advice of the Great Duke, to avoid a "little war."

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S PROCLAMATION.

Foreign Department, Kussore, Feb. 14. 1846.

The Sikh army has been expelled from the left bank of the river Sutlej, having been defeated in every action, with the loss of more than 220 pieces of field artillery.

The British army has crossed the Sutlej, and entered the Punjab.

The governor-general announces by this proclamation that this measure has been adopted by the government of India, in accordance with the intentions expressed in the proclamation of the 13th of December last, as having been forced upon the governor-general for the purpose of "effectually protecting the British provinces, for vindicating the authority of the British government, and for punishing the violators of treaties and the disturbers of the public peace."

These operations will be steadily persevered in, and vigorously prosecuted, until the objects proposed to be accomplished are fully attained. The occupation of the Punjab by the British forces will not be relinquished until ample atonement for the insult offered to the British government, by the infraction of

the treaty of 1809, A.D., and by the unprovoked invasion of the British provinces, shall have been exacted. These objects will include full indemnity for all expenses incurred during the war, and such arrangements for the future government of the Lahore territories as will give perfect security to the British government against similar acts of perfidy and aggression.

Military operations against the government and army of the Lahore state have not been undertaken by the government of India from any desire of territorial aggrandisement. The governor-general, as already announced in the proclamation of the 13th of December, "sincerely desires to see a strong Sikh government re-established in the Punjab, able to control its army and protect its subjects." The sincerity of these professions is proved by the fact that no preparations for hostilities had been made when the Lahore government suddenly, and without a pretext of complaint, invaded the British territories. This unprovoked aggression has compelled the British government to have recourse to arms, and to organize the means of offensive warfare; and whatever may now befall the Lahore state, the consequences can alone be attributed to the misconduct of that government and its army.

No extension of territory was desired by the government of India; the measures necessary for providing indemnity for the past and security for the future will, however, involve the retention by the British government of a portion of the country hitherto under the government of the Lahore state. The extent of territory which it may be deemed advisable to hold will be determined by the conduct of the Durbar, and by considerations for the security of the British frontier. The government of India will, under any circumstances, annex to the British provinces the districts, hill and plain, situated between the rivers Sutlej and Beas, the revenues thereof being appropriated as part of the indemnity required from the Lahore state.

Government of India has frequently declared that it did not desire to subvert the Sikh government in the Punjab; and although the conduct of the Durbar has been such as to justify the most severe and extreme measures of retribution (the infliction of which may yet be required by sound policy if the recent acts of violence be not amply atoned for and immediate submission tendered), nevertheless the governor-general is still willing that an opportunity should be given to the Durbar and to the chiefs to submit themselves to the authority of the British government, and by a return to good faith, and the observance of prudent counsels, enable the governor-general to organize a Sikh government in the person of a descendant of its founder, the late Maharajah Runjeet Singh, the faithful ally of the British power.

The governor-general at this moment of a most complete and decisive victory, cannot give a stronger proof of the forbearance and moderation of the British government than by making this declaration of his intention, the terms and mode of the arrangement remaining for further adjustment.

The governor-general therefore calls upon all those chiefs who are the well-wishers of the descendants of Runjeet Singh, and especially such chiefs as have not participated in the hostile proceedings against the British power, to act in concert with him for carrying into effect such arrangements as shall maintain a Sikh government at Lahore capable of controlling its army and protecting its subjects, and based upon principles that shall provide for the future tranquillity of the Sikh states, shall secure the British frontier against a repetition of acts of aggression, and shall prove to the whole world the moderation and justice of the paramount power of India.

If this opportunity of rescuing the Sikh nation from military anarchy and misrule be neglected, and hostile opposition to the British army be renewed, the government of India will make such other arrangements for the future government of the Punjab as the interests and security of the British power may render just and expedient.

By order, &c. (Signed) F. CURRIE,
Secretary to the government of India with the governor-general.
(True Copy) W. EDWARDS,
Under-secretary to the government of India, with the governor-general.

OFFICERS KILLED AND WOUNDED.

KILLED.

ARTILLERY DIVISION.
1st Troop 2d Bde. H. A.—First Lieut. H. J. Y. Faithful.

1st INFANTRY DIVISION.
Brigade Staff—Lieut. R. Hay, Major of Brigade.
H.M. 50th Foot—Lieut. C. R. Grimms.

2d INFANTRY DIVISION.
Divisional Staff—Lieut. J. S. Rawson, Offg. D. A. Q. M. General.
Brigade Staff—Lieut. Col. C. C. Taylor, C. B., Brigadier.
1st Eur. Lt. Infy.—Lieut. F. Shuttleworth and Ensign F. W. A. Hamilton.
Sirmoor Batta.—Captain J. Fisher.

3d INFANTRY DIVISION.
Divisional Staff—M. General Sir R. H. Dick, K. C. B. and K. C. H.
H.M. 62d Foot—Lieut. W. T. Bartley.
33d Regt. N.I.—Lieut. D. Playfair.
H.M. 10th Foot—Lieut. W. S. Beale.
H.M. 53d Foot—Captain C. E. D. Warren.

WOUNDED.
General Staff—Lieut. Col. J. B. Gough, C. B., Offg. Qr. Mr. Gen. H. M. Forces (very severely); and Lieut. Col. W. Staff, Offg. Adj. Gen. H. M. Forces (severely and dangerously).

ARTILLERY DIVISION.
2d Tr. 2d Bde. H. A.—Bt. Major C. Grant (slightly).

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT.
Brevet Captain W. Abercrombie (contused), 1st Lieut. J. R. Beecher (severely), and 2d Lieut. G. P. Heubert (slightly).

CAVALRY DIVISION.
H.M. 3d Lt. Dragons—Lieut. J. B. Hawkes (slightly), Lieut. H. W. White (ditto), Cornet Kauntze (severely), and Qr. M. A. Crabtree (slightly).

1st INFANTRY DIVISION.
Divisional Staff—Lieut. E. A. Holdich, A.D.C. (severely).
Brigade Staff—Lieut. Col. N. Penny, Brigadier, and Captain J. Garcock, Maj. of Bde. (severely).
H.M. 31st Foot—Lieutenant R. Law (severely); Lieut. G. Elmsley (severely); Lieut. S. J. Timbrell (dangerously—both thighs broken); Lieut. P. Gabbet (slightly); Lieut. C. H. G. Tritton (mortally); Ensign Jones (dangerously), and Lieutenant and Adj. Bolton (severely).
47th Regiment N.I.—Lieut. and Adj. R. Rany (severely); Lieut. H. C. James, 32d N.I. (slightly); Ensign W. H. Walcott (slightly); and Ensign J. D. Ogston (slightly).
H.M. 50th Foot—Bt. Lt.—Col. Ryan, K. H. (dangerously), Bt.—Col. P. J. Pett (ditto), Captain G. Mc. L. Tew (ditto), Capt. J. B. Bonham (dangerously), Captain H. Needham (dangerously); Capt. J. Wilton (very severely); Lieut. H. W. Hough (severely); Lieut. J. J. Smyth (severely); Lieut. C. A. Mast (severely); Ensign C. H. Slessor (slightly); and Lieut. C. H. Tottenham (slightly).
42d Light Infantry—Major T. Polwhele (slightly), and Lieut. A. Macquoen (severely).
Nussore Battalion—Capt. C. O'Brien (severely).

2d INFANTRY DIVISION.
Divisional staff—Major-General W. R. Gilbert (slightly); Lieutenant F. M'D. Gilbert, A.D.C. (slightly).
Brigade Staff—Lieut. Colonel J. M'Laren, C.B., Brigadier (dangerously); Lieutenant G. H. M. Jones, Major of Brigade (very severely—right arm amputated).
Her Majesty's 29th Foot—Captain A. St. G. H. Stepany (severely); Captain J. D. Young (slightly); Captain K. Marchant (slightly); Lieutenant R. F. Henry; Lieutenant H. J. Duncan (severely); Lieutenant W. Kirby (very severely); Lieutenant C. E. Macdonnell (severely); Lieutenant H. G. Walker (slightly); Lieutenant S. G. M. Nugent (severely); Lieutenant G. St. J. Henderson (contusion); Lieutenant E. T. Sudamure (severely); and Ensign G. Mitchell (very severely—right leg amputated).
41st Regiment N.I.—Captain W. H. Halford (severely); Captain J. Cumberland (severely); Captain J. W. P. Stephen (slightly); Lieutenant A. W. Onslow (slightly); Lieutenant M. F. Kenble (slightly); Ensign C. H. Scatchard (severely—since dead); Ensign C. R. Askman (slightly); and Ensign J. P. Bennett (slightly).
64th Regiment N.I.—Lieutenant P. A. Robertson (slightly); and Ensign J. A. Dorin (slightly).
1st European Light Infantry—Brevet Captain E. Magnay (severely); Lieut. J. Patullo (severely); Lieutenant J. Lambert (severely); Lieutenant G. G. Dennis (severely); Lieutenant A. Hume (dangerously); Lieutenant T. Staples (slightly); Ensign C. O. B. Palmer (slightly); Ensign G. H. Davidson (dangerously—since dead); Ensign P. R. Jones (slightly); and Lieutenant D. C. Briston (severely).
10th Regiment N. I. Grenadiers—Captain A. Balderston (severely); and Ensign W. S. R. Hodson (slightly).

3d INFANTRY DIVISION.
Her Majesty's 9th Foot—Lieutenant R. Dunt (slightly).
20th Regiment N.I.—Lieutenant F. Mackenzie (severely); and Ensign R. T. White (slightly).
H.M. 62d Foot—Lieutenant R. H. Harland (severely).
H.M. 80th Foot—Captain W. Cookson (slightly); Lieutenant R. Crawley (severely); Lieutenant E. W. P. Kingsley (severely); and Ensign W. B. C. S. Wandersford (severely).
33d Regiment N.I.—Lieutenant T. Tulloh (severely).
63d Regiment N.I.—Captain W. C. Ormsby (severely); Lieutenant H. H. Morrison (slightly); and Ensign R. T. H. Barber (slightly).
H.M. 10th Foot—Lieut. R. H. Evans (slightly); and Lieutenant C. J. Sindenham (severely).
43d Regiment Light Infantry—Captain H. Lyell (very severely); Ensign L. Munroe (severely).
59th Regiment N.I.—Lieutenant H. B. Munsden (severely).
H. M. 53d Foot—Captain T. Smart (severely); Lieutenant J. Chester (severely); Lieutenant A. B. O. Stokes (severely); Ensign W. Danning (severely); Lieutenant Colonel W. C. Gold (slightly); Lieutenant J. Braton (slightly); Lieutenant R. N. Clarke (severely); and Ensign H. Lucas (slightly).

(Signed) PAT. GRANT,
Dep. Adjutant-Gen. of the Army.
Adjutant-General's Office, Head Quarters Camp,
Kussore, 13th Feb. 1846.
(True copies) F. CURRIE,
Sec. to Government of India with Governor-General.
N.B.—This return was received by the Governor-General on the afternoon of the 16th.

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF LAHORE, THE PUNJAB, AND THE SIKHS.

In consequence of the recent glorious achievements of the British arms in India, it is deemed expedient to publish a brief historical sketch of Lahore and the Punjab, a part of

which formed the theatre of those exploits, as well as of the Sikhs, who on this occasion proved themselves such formidable foes, may not be uninteresting to our readers:—

Lahore (anciently Lahaur, and thence Lahaur or Lahor) is one of the northern sabs, or provinces, of the Mogul empire. It separates Cashmir from Delhi, and has the lower ranges of Himalaya on the north and north-east, the Indus on the north-west, with Moulton and Assuria on the south-west and south, and Trigun on the east. It measures more than three hundred miles one way, and about two hundred the other, and may be divided into the plain country, called Punjab, from the five large streams which cross it before they join the Indus, and the Kohistan or mountainous tract. It is the only part of India well known to the ancients, having been traversed by the armies of Alexander; and as all its invaders have entered India by the same route, these plains were crossed by the Arabs and Moguls, as well as by the Greeks, in their route towards the more fertile and tempting regions of central and eastern Hindostan.

The Punjab, though resembling Bengal in its wide extent of level soil, neither enjoys the advantages of a periodical inundation, nor possesses so abundant a supply of water, without which husbandry cannot be carried on in those latitudes. Its soil, moreover, especially in the north-western districts, will bear no comparison with the rich alluvial mould annually brought down by the Ganges. The rivers of this country mark the limits of its population, as they have from time immemorial marked its territorial subdivisions. One of these rivers is the one crossed by the Sikhs in their recent invasion of our territory; namely,

The Sutlej, or Satiaj, which is supposed to rise from the mountain lake Rawanhrad, and has, if that shall ultimately prove to be the case, by much the longest course of any of those (five) streams. As far as Shipki it passes through the Chinese territory, and its bed is there 9267 feet above the level of the sea, its breadth being sixty-seven feet, and depth six feet. After passing the second ridge of Himalaya, it flows through the territory of Kharwar, and descends into the plains of the Punjab near Rapur, and west of Belaspur. Its whole course from Rawanhrad to its junction with the Beah can scarcely be less than 500 miles, and its waters, in passing from their source to the ocean, travel over a space of at least 1400 miles.

The whole of this country is now in the possession of the Sikhs or Sikhs, who form a sort of military republic, composed of chieftains holding their possessions by a feudal tenure under one common head or *liger lord*. Lahore was made the capital of Runjeet Singh at the time that he made himself paramount over the Sikh chieftains. This city was at one period the residence of the Mogul emperors. Its fort and palaces, built of brick, splendid garden, and crowded population, have long been in a state of decay. Its position on the high road from Kabul to Delhi exposed it peculiarly to the ravages of invading armies, and it had been almost ruined by the Afghans before the rise of its present possessors, the Sikhs. Some of its splendid monuments, however, still remain. At Shahdara, two miles north of the city, the tomb of Jehangir is standing in an isolated area of 1800 feet square. It measures 330 feet each way, and, though magnificent, cannot be compared with the Tajmahal at Agra. The tomb of Nur Jehan Begum, the favourite of the emperor, is somewhat to the south of it in the open plain. Runjeet Singh took great pains in strengthening the fortifications; they are, however, commanded by neighbouring mounds of rubbish. The domes and minarets of the mosques, together with the towering wall of the fort, the mausoleum, tombs, and other public buildings which surround the city, awaken the curiosity of the stranger, and recall its former magnificence; but its bazaars, though tolerably supplied, cannot vie with those of more secure and prosperous capitals.

The Sikhs derive their origin from a Hindoo named Nanuck, of the caste of Kahtry. His father, named Baba Colvo, possessed a small district in the province of Lahore, named Telveni, where Nanuck was born, in the year 1470. Like other founders of new sects or nations, he is said, during his infancy, to have given many indications of his future superiority to the rest of mankind. He accustomed himself to declaim against the folly of worshipping idols, and the impety of paying adoration to any but the Supreme Being. For many years the Sikhs lived in peace, and gained the good will of the Mohammedan governors by their quiet and inoffensive behaviour. By degrees their number and their power greatly increased; but in proportion to their good fortune they seem to have lost their virtue, so that their gours, or chiefs, who had hitherto borne the character of apostles, at last stood forth as military leaders. Taking advantage of the destruction of the Mogul empire by Nadir Shah, they conquered several provinces. Wherever they came, they threw down the mosques, and obliged every one to quit the country who refused to embrace their tenets. Since the death of Amed Shah, they have recovered all the territories they lost during the contest with him, and now possess the greatest part of Moulton, as well as several districts in the province of Delhi, including in their territories the whole of the Punjab. The Sikhs worship one God, but without image or believing in any mediation. They eat all kinds of meat, except beef, sparing the black cattle, in all probability on account of their utility. Pork is very generally eaten, probably on account of its being forbidden by the Mohammedans. They are generally dressed in blue, a colour reckoned unlucky by the other Hindoos. Their dress consists of blue trousers of cotton, a sort of plaid generally chequered with blue, and thrown over the right shoulder, with a blue turban. Their government is lodged in an assembly of different chiefs; but who, as different individuals, are independent of one another, and have separate territories. They meet annually, or oftener, if occasion requires, at a place called Autser, which is held in a kind of religious veneration, where there is a large tank, lined with granite, and surrounded with buildings, and beautifully ornamented.

They are a strong hardy race of men, capable of bearing much fatigue, and so expert in war that of late almost all the neighbouring countries have been laid under contributions by them, several petty chiefs having consented to pay them a small annual tribute in order to avoid their incursions. When in the field they may be struck and transported with the greater quickness and facility. In cold weather the soldiers wrap themselves during the night in a coarse blanket, which, in the time of marching, is folded and carried on their horse. Their country is well cultivated, populous, and abounding in cattle, particularly horses, which are reckoned the best in all Hindostan. This, it is said, is owing to the studs which were formerly established in different places of the province of Lahore, on account of the Mogul himself. Stallions were sent thither from Persia and Arabia, and there was a fixed order to send to the studs in Lahore all such Arabian and Persian horses, as by any accident should be rendered unfit for mounting. Notwithstanding their Deism, the Sikhs are said to have a superstitious veneration for their sword, inasmuch that before one of them will eat with a person of another religion he draws his sword, and passing it over the victuals, repeats some words of prayer, after which he will freely partake of them. Contrary to the practice of all the other Hindoos, they dislike the smoking of tobacco; but many of them smoke and chew bang, which sometimes produces a degree of intoxication. Sugar, grain, indigo, and cotton, are exported from Lahore, but about entirely as articles of transit. They exchange horses, camels, swords, bows and arrows, with their southern neighbours for sulphur, indigo, salt, metals, spices, and broad cloths. The routes by which this trade is carried on are continually varying, according to the characters of the chiefs through whose territories the merchants have to travel.

The Sikhs are divided into those properly so called, or unimilitary, and Singhs, or military Sikhs. Amritzan (the Fountain of Nectar) is the holy city of the Sikhs—about eight miles in circumference; it has narrow streets, but substantial brick houses. A canal from the Ravi supplies it with water, and it is protected by Runjit Garh, a fort built by Runjit Singh. Its trade is considerable, as it is considered the mart where the shawls and saffron of Cashmir are exchanged for the produce of Southern and Eastern India. Coarse cloths and silks of an inferior quality are the only manufactures carried on by its inhabitants. The sacred basin or reservoir, from which it takes its name, is about 130 paces square, and lined with bricks, and having a temple in its centre dedicated to Guru Govind Singh. Five or six hundred Akalis, or holy men, are the ministers of this sanctuary, where the Gurus' sacred code is carefully preserved.

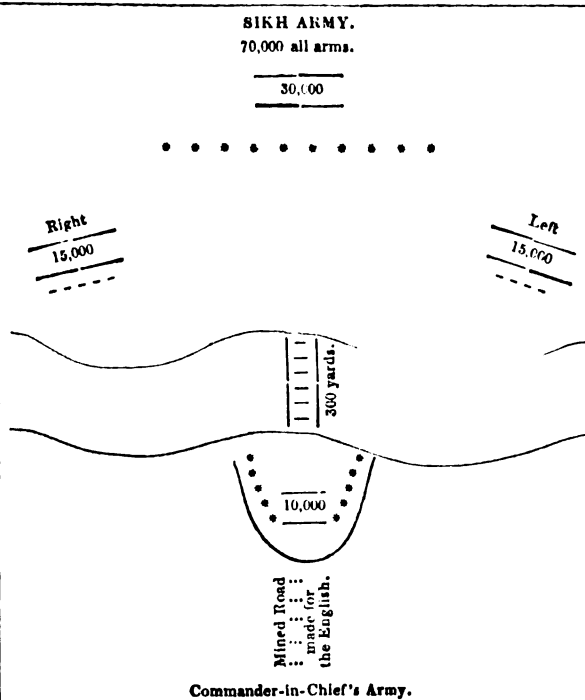
SCINDE.

The whole military arrangements in Scinde have been turned upside down since our last. At that date a strong force was being assembled under Sir C. Napier, at Sukkur, with the view of proceeding up the river, and establishing themselves for the hot season at the junction of the river Indus with the Sutlej. The country coming to a point at the junction of the river Indus with the Sutlej. The apex—so to speak—of this promontory constitutes the powerful khanate of Mooltan, feudatory to the government of Lahore. The late chief—always favourable to British interests—had died in February, 1844, and the views of his successor were but imperfectly understood. He, as is believed, after temporising with both parties, formally intimated his desire to be allied to us, and his anxiety to hold his lands under our government on the same tenure as that allowed him from the Sikh authorities. While the Scinde army was preparing for its march, an order was on the 7th suddenly and unexpectedly received from the governor-general, directing Sir C. Napier immediately to join him. The army by this time had been bridged it was nearly 15,000 strong, with thirty pieces of artillery. It was placed under the command of General Hunter, and a new destination assigned to it. Instead of Mithunkote, it is now to advance as far as Bahawalpore—220 miles a head of its present position, encamping 50 miles to the westward of the town—a portion proceeding to Ferropore. General Simpson was directed to proceed to Kurrahlee in charge of the civil government of Scinde; and on the 9th Sir Charles took formal leave of his army. On the 10th he quitted Sukkur with his personal staff on board the steamer Napier; he was to leave the river and push on by land from Bahawalpore, and would probably arrive about the 17th, joining the governor-general before his arrival at Lahore. After the above was in type we learnt that the steamer was fired on at Mithunkote. The Mooltanee had also prepared some guns to stop her progress at Bahawalpore, but were baffled by Sir Charles landing near a place called Ooch. He was last heard of at Ahmdip. It is rumoured that it is intended to place him second in command of the grand army. The Napier returned to Sukkur on the morning of the 20th. She could not get within forty miles of Bahawalpore. On her return an entrenchment was observed at Mithunkote. A few discharges of round and grape shot were fired on the evening, which was returned by them—without, however, doing her any other damage than cutting her awning in a couple of places. Beyond this we have no intelligence from Scinde worthy of notice. The troops continue healthy, and the country tranquil.

"Sunday, Feb. 8.—I am ordered to join the army on the Sutlej, and leave that on the Indus, together with the temporary government of the provinces, under Major-General Simpson, to whom all in both branches of the service are from this day to address their reports. It is painful for me to leave even for a short time those troops in whom I put such confidence. Some have been constantly at my side since I marched against the Amers from this very camp in 1812, and others served with me in the hills against the robber tribes. Nor can I omit to acknowledge what I owe to those soldiers employed in the civil administration and police—men to whose courage, abilities, and just conduct I attribute the tranquillity of this country. The labours of these officers will not now relax, for while war rages so near the frontier, no effort will be spared to create disturbance in Scinde. And thus wishing success to all, I take my leave. (Signed) C. J. NAPIER, M.G., Governor of Scinde."

POSITION OF THE ENEMY.

We are informed by a military gentleman, who has good opportunities of knowing how matters are on the Sutlej, that the annexed rough sketch shows about the positions of the Sikh army, 10,000 on the other side, 10,000 on this—opposite the commander-in-chief's camp. River only 200 yards broad.



It is stated at headquarters that some action was expected to occur in a day or two, when it was supposed the Sikhs would attempt to intercept our heavy artillery, which they heard was approaching, but not expected to be up till the 2d proximo. [We are indebted to an officer for a copy of the "Bengal Hurkura" from which we have taken the above sketch.]

LITERATURE.

Rambles in Normandy. By James Hairby, M.D. London: J. How.

Normandy has many claims upon English readers, and many charms for English tourists. From Normandy came the Conqueror who gave a dynasty to our country, modified our language, and gave us the feudal system. To the times of William the Norman we may trace much of the spirit that animates our older laws; to his followers we owe most of the national antiquities so highly prized amongst us, and to his captains our noblest families are proud of tracing their descent. When to these historical points of interest is added the inducement of ready access, agreeable scenery, and economical amusement, it can cause no surprise that Dr. Hairby should select that portion of France for the scene of his rambles, or that thousands should follow his footsteps in confident anticipation of enjoying an agreeable and instructive summer tour. Steam has added another item to the list of the necessities of life. In the days of Shakespeare a pair of silk stockings were considered a luxurious present for a queen, and kings and princes were perforce content to strew rushes in place of carpets on their palace floors. Now, every housemaid thinks it no wonder that she has ample store of stockings. Thanks to machinery. In the days of Pope, and indeed much later, the Grand Tour was a thing to be indulged in only by the young nobleman or the wealthy commoner; now all Europe is thrown open by the blessing of railroads and steamboats to the inquiring and enjoying multitude.

In truth, the luxury of travel is rapidly becoming one of the necessities of English life, just as stockings and carpets have long been. Year after year, a host of intending travellers cast inquiring eyes, and raise inquiring voices, to learn where they shall go to spend their appointed leisure month and holiday money; and the response comes in shape of divers volumes especially intended for the satisfaction, direction, and warning of the English tourist. The book before us is one of this class, and without any very ambitious claims, the author presents us with a readable tome, handsome in appearance, and made more attractive by woodcuts. The season for locomotion is approaching—spring will right speedily ripen into summer—and when London gets hot, when tired legislators forsake St. Stephen's, and drouthy policemen have orders to look out for the capture of mad dogs—when the sweet shady side of Pall Mall begins to lose its last habitué and opera singers forsake the premises and pay of Mr. Lumley—when steamboats fill and clubs and coffee-houses empty, then let all those whom fate and fortune favour take Mr. Hairby's volume into their counsel before they decide upon the locale of their summer's trip. In the meantime they may scan his pages to learn how far they may adopt his book as their guide, counsellor, and friend on the occasion; a step which may be hastened perhaps by the present extract of a few passages, to give a slight foretaste of his style and quality.

MANUFACTURE OF SALT IN NORMANDY.

The huts on the beach in which salt is manufactured are quite primitive in the rudeness of their construction, and when viewed from a distant point, they look like an encampment, the white sand giving the appearance of tent canvass. I examined the process of the manufacture of salt with great curiosity; it is as follows:—the sand being first collected by an instrument called an havelle (a large scraper, which is drawn by one horse), is heaped up near one of the huts, covered with clay to exclude rain, and when the operation begins, placed in a pit of clay, like the interior of a kiln, to which water is conveyed by wooden pipes, which carry off the saline particles into one of the adjacent huts, where they fall into a tub. The last process is that of evaporation, and the mode of ascertaining whether the solution is sufficiently strong for undergoing that, is by dipping into it a short hollow stick, in which are balls of wax, lightly leaded; if the wax floats the liquid contains a sufficiency of salt. The labour is executed by women, swarthy from the heat and smoke of the huts in which they sleep by turns, keeping up a constant fire by night and day, and working under the surveillance of the *donatiers*, without whose vigilance the revenue obtained from this severe and oppressive impost upon one of the great necessities of life would be defrauded. These weird-like and hard-featured women, bending over their simmering cauldrons in their gloomy and smoky huts, are wretched specimens of humanity. Theirs is a hard life, and they can know little of power, except its oppression; perpetually watched by the patrol, whose argus eyes are on them, and whose heavy hands are outstretched to subtract a portion of the fruits of their toil. Taxation is no doubt necessary, but when brought home so directly and so continuously, it galls, and induces attempts at smuggling.

THE UNBRELLES AND THE WOMEN OF NORMANDY.

The scene was to me unique and interesting; the immense extent of sand was dotted over with human figures, principally women, with most outlandish caps, which neither protect nor adorn the face, but rise up like the paper of a sugar loaf, in a slanting direction backwards, some two feet into the air. At one time a heavy shower fell, and each female hoisted a red umbrella. The choice of this colour appears strangely fantastic to an Englishman, who is accustomed only to sober brown, or, at most, light green. It is worthy of remark, that nearly every peasant woman in Normandy possesses an umbrella, and it is most necessary, as in the event of the huge conflagration being unprotected from rain, the glory of its stiffness would depart, and the clumsy mass would be dragged on the head.

A STEEPLE CHASE IN NORMANDY.

And so it was, a steeple chase in France! I paid ten sous for a chair in the front row on the best point of the hill, and sat me down to get a view of the race. O England, how much you have to answer for! Until within a very few years the Normans—and the same may be said of the French in general—thought it absolutely impossible for any man to ride a mile straight ahead over fences. About five years ago an English gentleman of my acquaintance, residing at Avranches, offered one evening at a French party, a bet that he would ride his horse a mile and three quarters across the country in less than ten minutes. His proposal was immediately accepted, the French gentleman giving him odds, and allowing him twelve minutes for his work. For they thought it impossible he could do it in less. Several thousand persons assembled to see the performance, it was so new, and seemed so difficult. The enthusiasm of the spectators, some of whom were people of high rank, was intense, and some ladies were so complimentary as to assure the rider that "he was the admiration of the whole world." He had a thorough-bred English hunter, and without any difficulty rode the distance in four minutes and fifty seconds.

Since that period steeple chases have been regularly established, and the French government and local societies, anxious to improve the breed of horses, give annual prizes both for flat races and steeple chases. The latter expression, like the word *brefastek*, or rather *bisfact*, has been adopted by the French, who have not any corresponding term in their own language; they also employ the compound word *gentleman-rider*, I presume from the extreme difficulty of defining that personage.

So much for racing in general: to turn to the scene before me. It could be difficult to discover a spot more admirably calculated for spectators; I could see

every fence, barrier, and stream in the whole course, which was laid out with excellent judgment; the arrangements for keeping off the crowd were admirable; and except the riders, judges, and the few other persons directly concerned with the race, there was not a man on the course; a *gendarme* was stationed at the entrance to the line leading to the starting post, with strict orders to allow no one to pass without a card from the racing committee. As I afterwards heard, a friend of mine, and who subsequently won the race, neglected to procure one, assuming that as he himself was to ride, there was no necessity for him to do so. However, his horse's nose had no sooner appeared, than his card was demanded from the rider, who in vain protested that he was about to ride, gave his name, and at length, as a supposed talisman, opened his coat, and displayed his gay racing jacket underneath. But no; the *gendarme's* orders were imperative and precise. Whilst the altercation was proceeding, a French gentleman of rank, a member of the committee, a leading sportsman in the neighbourhood, and necessarily well known to the *gendarme*, rode up, and ordered him to allow my friend to pass; but the man was inflexible; though soundly abused for his obstinacy, he stood firm to the letter of his orders, and resolutely refused; the issue was, that the French gentleman was obliged to procure a regular ticket for the impatient rider. But the strangest part is to come: at a subsequent part of the day, the nobleman being informed that the official had acted strictly according to orders, sent him a message to the effect that he regretted having made use of intemperate language, and that if that apology were insufficient, he would waive all difference of rank, and give the *gendarme* the satisfaction of a gentleman. The other's very sensible answer was, that he was very much obliged for the honour, which he begged to decline, inasmuch as he was paid for keeping the peace, and not for fighting duels. This condescension on the part of the nobleman, while it indicated his chivalrous sense of honour, and anxiety to soothe the wounded feelings of an individual inferior to him in rank, but no doubt his equal in personal courage, cannot be defended on the score of strict propriety or prudence. Every other approach was equally well guarded as the one I have mentioned, and the mayor had prohibited all persons from crossing the road which leads to Granville, and which formed the boundary of the race ground; at nearly every fence, also, two men were stationed, as well to observe that the riders went at the right side of the post, as to render aid in case of falls—no unnecessary precaution. But, mounting the signal bell has sounded, and five horses are off. The first fence is cleared safely, and the second and the third; but here is a drain, and in goes one French gentleman, who loses so much time that he is thrown out; water seems an unfriendly element, for in a few seconds after an English rider gets well sound, and is in rather a dangerous position, falling under his horse; however, he emerges from his slimy bed, unhurt in limb, and "dauntless" as "the young Lochinvar." Three competitors only are now in the course, the steeds of all of whom are baulked by an ugly jump across a lane. With much spurring two of the horses are got over, the third sticks fast; and now there is but a dyke, about twelve feet wide; the first horse clears it; splash, splash, splash: the second is in, with his rider under him, leaving an easy victory to the first horse, which distances all the rest, and in half an hour canters over the course again, winning a stake of 60*l*.

NEW MUSIC.

Whoop! Hark Away. Hunting Song, by Maid Marion.

The melody of this song is pretty and characteristic, but the accompaniment wants revision. Maid Marion possesses more talent than experience.

FINE ARTS.

TRUTH OF REPRESENTATION.

The great painters, who, serving the designs of the papal superstition, devoted their art to the service of religion, were far more occupied with the idea of beauty than of truth. Their chief object in painting scriptural subjects was to excite, or at least to assist, devotional feeling; to speak to the heart through the visual sense; to create the idea of sublime sorrow, or of divine love, in its holiest form, as in the figure of the Saviour; to show reverential penitence, as in the Magdalen; or the triumphs of religious courage in the sufferings of martyrs and saints. Hence all their energy was devoted to the expression of abstract beauty. The accessories of time, and place, and costume, or what we call truth, were often entirely disregarded. Scenes that should have been represented as taking place "in a dry and thirsty land," and under a burning sky, were exhibited under the smiling aspects of an Italian landscape; "holy men of old" were transformed into holy men of modern times; and fierce Bedouins, armed to the teeth, were converted into pastoral shepherds, with their pipes and crooks, and emblems of felicity—lions turned into lambs. The public have heard of the flying chapel of Loretto. This is a noted town in the papal states, celebrated for its sanctuary of the Virgin Mary, called the Holy House. The legend says that it was the dwelling of the Virgin Mary at Nazareth; and that after the Holy Land was taken by the Saracens, the Holy House set out on its travels like the dove from the ark. By supernatural power it was transported from place to place, until at last it was carried across the Adriatic, and laid down at Loretto for the benefit of all "true devoted pilgrims." A similar power was possessed by our great painters. Often have they carried whole churches from Italy, and set them down in Palestine; made apostles and popes to knock their heads together; and with a few strokes of a brush, confounded longitude and latitude, and vaulted with perfect ease over intervals of ages and generations.

Still, when we look at some of their marvellous works, we quite forget that the accessories of the scenes are gross violations of truth. And yet, what reasons can be given against the combination of ideal beauty with literal truth of representation. May not the mind be permanently instructed at the very moment that the imagination is transiently excited. Unquestionably; and there will be no general diffusion of a true taste and feeling for art, until the combination is felt to be a necessity. It is not essential that all power should be spent on a beautiful falsehood, when a beautiful truth may be given instead. The practice to be observed is found in a use of truth as far as it tends to give character or dignity to a subject, but beyond or below those aims the use of mere imitation leads to an insipid or vulgar style. We shall illustrate these views by three examples.

I. HORACE VERNET'S REBECCA AT THE WELL.

But first let us read the story, a process which many painters seem to overlook.

ABRAHAM'S SERVANT SENT TO SEEK A WIFE FOR ISAAC.

Several thousand years ago there lived a venerable man, whose descendants are still numerous even at the present day. This man was rich, after the fashion of his age and country, having numerous servants or household slaves, with flocks and herds, and store of precious metals; all, in fact, that such a man, with his knowledge of how life might be enjoyed, could possibly desire to make him comfortable and happy. Moreover, he was a good man; he revered the great God, and was kind and just to his dependents and neighbours—a man of whom all that knew him could not speak otherwise than with respectful affection.

This man's favourite and much loved wife died; and she left behind her an only son, who was grown up to man's estate at the time of his mother's death. The son, who was a quiet, kindly, affectionate youth, felt keenly the loss of his mother, and nursed her memory with a mournful reverence. The father, who was well stricken in years, and whose heart was now bound up in the son of his old age, bethought him of an expedient to divert the son's mind from his grief, and he resolved to get him a wife. In those days it was, as in the same country it is still, the custom for the parents to negotiate for their children on the important matter of matrimony; therefore there was nothing unusual in the father's conduct.

At this time the father was living far away from his birthplace, and from all his relations and connections; and anxious, for many serious and important reasons, that his son should form no connection with the people around him, he resolved to try if his far-distant kindred could furnish a wife for his heir. So he called his steward—his head domestic, a tried and trusty servant, who had the charge of all his master's concerns, and in whom the old man placed great confidence—to come to him. He then imparted his design, bound his steward by a solemn oath that he would fulfil the important mission, and sent him away.

Eliezer was the steward's name, and he was devoted to his master's interests with all the anxiety and unselfish feeling of a dutiful, affectionate, and conscientious mind. He accepted the trust, prepared for his journey, and set forth with attendants and treasures, in the state and formality of an ambassador, anxious to impress others with a due sense of the importance of him whom he represented. After a journey of many days he arrived towards evening in the vicinity of the place to which he was bound; and here he halted to consider what he should do.

In those early days (and even now in the same country) the duty of drawing water devolved on the young women of each household; and the daughters of the wealthiest and most princely families performed the task as well as those of the poorest and meanest. Nor do the young damsels feel the service a degradation.

the great rendezvous, where, in the cool of the evening, they can meet to enjoy that gossip and chit-chat, without some portion of which their existence would be intolerable; hither they come, dressed in all their ornaments, the display of which forms another of the sources of female enjoyment; and here they laugh and romp, and banter one another, and dissipate the exuberance of their spirits.

Now, as Eliezer halted near a well, with his camels and attendants, enjoying the delicious coolness of the evening breeze, he knew that the young women would shortly come forth, dressed in all their best, to perform their evening toil, mitigating it by their evening amusement. Therefore the honest, single-minded, and pious servant looked up, and prayed to God, "O God, send me good speed this day, and show kindness to my master." So he said to himself, "I will stand by this well, and watch the damsels. To one of them I shall say, Let down thy pitcher I pray thee, that I may drink; and if she says, Drink, and I will give thy camels drink also, O God, let that damsel be the one whom thou hast appointed to be my master's son's wife."

He had scarcely made up this resolution, and uttered this prayer, when a very beautiful girl came to the well. Eliezer looked at her as she went; and as she was going away, bearing her pitcher on her shoulder, he advanced, and said, "Let me, I pray thee, drink a little water of thy pitcher;" and instantly the obliging yet modest girl let down the pitcher from her shoulder, to her arm, and permitted the traveller to quench his thirst. When he had done drinking, she, with all that swift alacrity, that natural grace, so characteristic of kindly-hearted woman, said, "I will draw water for thy camels also." And so she addressed herself to the laborious task, giving the patient and toil-worn creatures an ample supply of the grateful beverage.

Eliezer stood by in mute astonishment, and doubtless pleasure, to see so beautiful a creature at her work of merciful consideration. When she had fulfilled her self-imposed task, he advanced, wondering in his own mind if this was really to be his master's son's wife. Taking a pair of golden bracelets, and an ornament for the face, he adorned her with them, and then said, "Whose daughter art thou? Tell me, I pray thee, is there room in thy father's house to lodge in?" The artless girl told her parentage, and a feeling of triumphant joy thrilled the faithful steward's heart. The beautiful young



A GIRL AT A WINDOW (by Rembrandt).

woman was his master's brother's grand-daughter—her family the very one, above all others, that he wished to see. Under an impulse of gratitude, he thanked God in a loud voice, as the God of his master; and when the damsel heard the name of her far-distant and wealthy relative, she ran home to tell the wonderful news. When her brother, who was of a greedy disposition, saw the rich jewels on his sister's hands and face, he concluded that there was something in the news; and doubtless calculating that his own civility would not lose him anything, he ran out, brought home the steward, with his attendants and camels, paying them all those attentions which are the marks of hospitality in the East.

But the steward would not touch a morsel of food till he had told his errand. He then described how rich and great his master had become; how he had resolved to have a wife from these very family connexions, under whose roof the speaker then was; and to this he added what had occurred at the well, and how the young damsel had fulfilled the conditions of that providential arrangement which he had settled in his own mind. "Now," added he, "as God seems to have led me in the right way, to take my master's brother's grand-daughter to be a wife to his son, will you, her father and brother, give your consent?" The father and the brother at once assented, and Eliezer thanked God that his mission was so soon fulfilled. That night was spent in joy; for Eliezer was liberally disposing of those valuable treasures he had brought with him, and which are the usual consideration, even to this day, in those countries, for a bride.

Next morning Eliezer said, "Send me away to my master. And her brother and her mother said, Let the damsel abide with us a few days, at the least ten; after that she shall go." And he said to them, Hinder me not, seeing the Lord has prospered my way; send me away, that I may go to my master. And they said, we will call the damsel, and inquire at her mouth. And they called Rebekah, and said unto her, Wilt thou go with this man? And she said, I will go. And they sent away Rebekah their sister, and Abraham's servant, and his men. And they blessed Rebekah, and said unto her, Thou art our sister; be thou the mother of thousands of millions, and let thy seed possess the gate of them which hate them."

Thus did Rebekah become the wife of Isaac, the son of Abraham; and, at a distance of nearly four thousand years, their descendants are still numerous on the earth.

We recommend our readers to turn to our engraving, and consider to what extent it tells the interesting and true story we have briefly related. Rebekah is in the act of holding the pitcher on her arm, while her downcast eyes look towards the ground. You almost fancy you see the cooling beverage running down the thirsty throat of the traveller, while his action in drinking is exquisite. The artist has gone to Arabia for the costume of his figures, and the accessories of his scene; and to a large extent he is right. Manners and customs have changed but little, in that quarter of the East, during several thousand years; and when we read of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, with their flocks, tents, and numerous servants, we may gain some idea of their mode of life, by reference to the habits of a Bedouin emir, or prince. Our picture may therefore be regarded as an approximation to the great truth, but a less amount of imitation would have rendered it a far more powerful work.

II. REMBRANDT'S GIRL AT THE WINDOW.

"This," says Mr. Hazlitt, "is as purely natural and forcible a head as Rembrandt ever painted. It must have been a study from nature; for there is an absolute truth about it that no memory or invention could have produced. It seems taken from the lowest class of life; and there is a very particular character about it which is sometimes observable in that class at an early age; namely, that, judging from the few alone, you can scarcely determine whether it belongs to a male or a female. The character of expression depicted in the human face is so entirely owing to the habits of thought and



THE SPANISH PAGE (by Murillo).

feeling arising from the circumstances in which we are placed, that in the very lowest classes of life, at an early age, you frequently see faces that exhibit no mark of sex whatever, and others (as in the instance before us) in which females, from working in company with men, and partaking in their sports and pursuits, acquire the same ex-

pression of countenance." In such a picture the "truth" is powerless and uninteresting; and the judicious spectator, contemplating it as one of a larger class of paintings, is left to regret that so much correctness of eye, and excellence of hand, should have been spent on the threshold of art. The Dutch painters felt the force of truth, but



REBECCA AT THE WELL (by Horace Vernet).

they were strangers to the majesty of its spirit, or the benevolence of its aims.

III. MURILLO'S SPANISH PAGE.

Murillo, struggling with convictions of a high order, but fettered by precedents, and coerced by ecclesiastical superiors, made a vain

attempt to unite truth with ideal beauty, but failed in commanding the due proportions between them, and his labours consequently exhibit rarrities in place of nobility. Our illustration, which is taken from a picture intended to embody the sentiment of love, will at once explain our views, and amuse the reader.

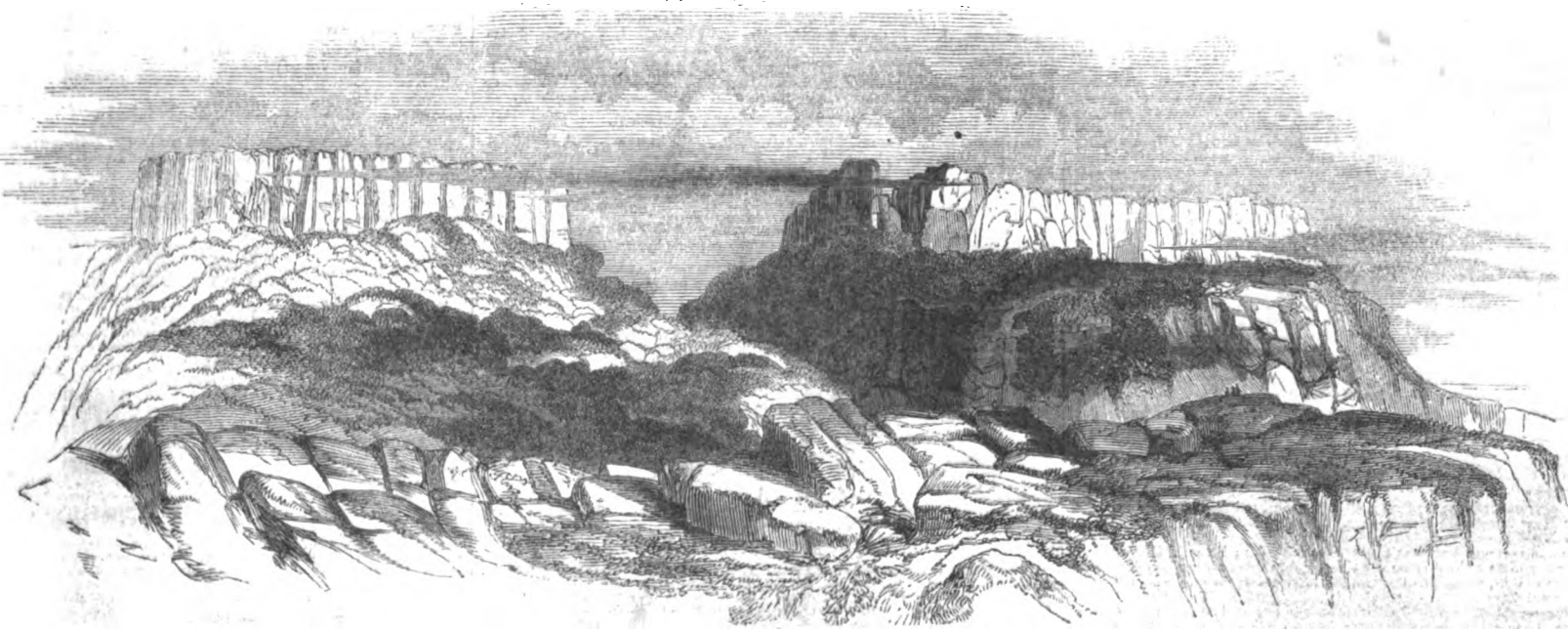
SIR ROBERT SCHOMBURGK'S DISCOVERIES IN GUYANA.

The high lands which bound the plains of Guyana were till recently entirely unknown; and to the industry of the illustrious traveller, whose name appears at the head of this notice, we are exclusively indebted for any knowledge we possess of regions so extensive and so rich in natural products. The Americans, with the enterprise peculiar to the Saxon race, have recently been employed in exploring them, but the results of their observations have not yet been published.

It appears that the high land does not rise immediately from the plain to a great elevation, the hills on its southern edge attaining only a height of from 50 to 200 feet. Beyond these, near the Essequibo, the Tmasinkie Mountains attain an altitude of 1100 feet. In 3 deg. 55 min. N. latitude the Maharapan chain, in many places, soars boldly to the height of 4000 feet, but the general height of the various ranges does not exceed 1500 feet. These hills cover an extent of more than 400,000 square miles. The flanks of the different chains are mantled with gorgeous forests of timber and fruit trees, and the valleys which intervene are embraced by luxurious savannahs. Few spots on the surface of the globe can, it is said, be compared

with it for vigour and richness of vegetation. Indian corn grows almost spontaneously, producing very frequently three crops in one year. The cassava, the mandioca, yams and sweet potatoes, and arrow-root are plentiful as weeds. Yet is the land which "the Lord hath blessed" almost desolate and without inhabitants. We trust that Sir Robert's discovery of so "fair a realm" will give a right direction to emigration.

Many of the peaks of the hill country are formed of masses of protruded basalt, and they give to the landscape, as our engraving shows, an aspect of singular and surprising beauty. These masses of rock are mostly columnar; and as they are frequently found in that form



BASALTIC ROCKS NEAR THE LAKE PARIMA, IN THE EL DORADO OF SIR WALTER RALEIGH.

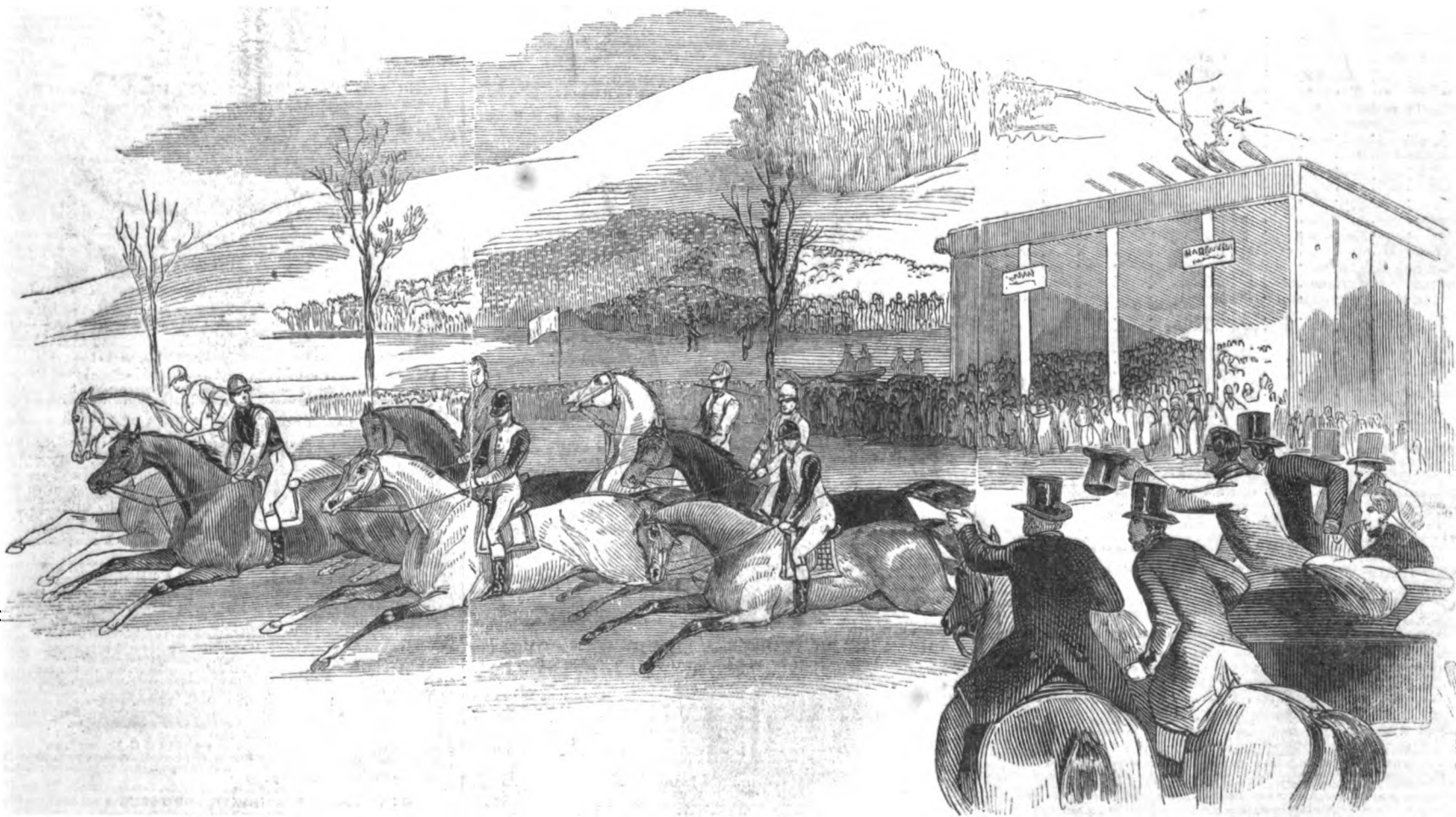
In different parts of the world, they have excited much popular attention, and travellers have been induced to describe rocks as basaltic merely because they were columnar, which, however, is a character that this rock possesses in common with many others of igneous origin. We purpose, therefore, in further illustration of our engraving, to say a few words in explanation of the phenomena which such rocks present. The basalt occurs in horizontal tabular masses, and is columnar; the columns are generally perpendicular. When it forms the substance of a perpendicular dyke cutting through other rocks, and is columnar, the columns are usually horizontal. Basaltic columns are sometimes also curved, and of this mode of occurrence there is a beautiful example in the island of Staffa.

When basaltic columns are jointed, and exposed to the destructive action of breakers on a coast, they often present the appearance of some great ruined work of art. Such deceptive appearances are, however, not confined to coasts, for, in some countries, and especially in India, Guyana, and some places in the Oregon territory, masses of basalt rise suddenly from the plains, and the broken columns, shooting upwards, may readily, at a distance, be mistaken for buildings. When viewed from above, the heads of a number of basaltic columns, if unbroken, appear like a pavement composed of numerous polygonal pieces of stone fitted into each other.

The most reasonable theories on the subject assume that the columnar structure of basalt is due to the pressure of numerous spheres

or spheroids on each other during the cooling of the rock, such spheres or spheroids being produced in planes of refrigeration or absorption.

Two of the most beautiful examples of columnar basalt hitherto discovered are found in the British Islands, one on the north-east coast of Ireland, called the Giant's Causeway, and the other among the Hebrides. The largest columns yet observed are found at Fairhead at the former place, where, according to the accurate measurements made by the Ordnance trigonometrical survey of Ireland, they are 37 feet in height, the sides of the enormous prism occasionally measuring five feet.



KENDAL ANNUAL STEEPLE CHASE. — THE START.

KENDAL ANNUAL STEEPLE CHASE.

This event came off on Tuesday, March 24., and proved a very brilliant affair. The ground chosen for the occasion was a circuit, passing partly over Giltwhaiterigg, the property of Mr. Fisher, of the Commercial Hotel, and the Lady Ford Farm, occupied by Mr. T. Ellwood, part of the race traversing the old race-ground. The day turned out as favourable as could be wished, although the morning gave little promise of it, and portended, more than once, a drenching day. About one o'clock the clouds cleared off, and the rest of the afternoon was remarkably bright and sunny, enhancing very much the enjoyment of an immense concourse of spectators. Such was

the attraction of the affair that the town seemed deserted; and when the throng of persons moving to the scene of action diverged from the Shap road, and entered the narrow lane at the back of Mint House, leading immediately to the course, the avenue was almost choked up with passengers of all ages and classes. Near the starting point was a large temporary erection, divided into booths, which, however, proved quite inadequate for the accommodation of thirsty souls in quest of refreshment. A band played at intervals during the sports, and tended very much to enliven the scene.

The start was from a flag opposite the booths, and the first fence to be charged was about a hundred yards distant, into a grass field, descending to a brook and fence on the opposite side into a meadow

turning to the right, where a thorn hedge slanting across a steep hill a strong fence, awaited the leapers. The course was then over a field of rising ground, across a road descending to the river Sprint, and getting into the meadow by a drop leap. Skirting the river for about 200 yards, the jocks came to the old water-course, where they had to jump a bank and fence, and land into the old race-ground, where two sets of hurdles presented themselves, about five feet high. Thence the course ran across a ploughed field to another hurdle, and from this along the Kent side to a rather formidable fence into a wheat-field, which led to perhaps the most difficult leap on the line—a wide brook—dropping on the off side, and sweeping to the right down the holm to a water fenced in front with thorns. Turning

NAMUR and LIEGE RAILWAY.—NOTICE of CALL.

Notice is hereby given, that the Directors of this Company have made a further Call of 2s. per Share on each and every Share in this undertaking, and that the same is payable on Saturday, the 31st day of May next. The Proprietors are required to pay the same on or before the said 31st day of May, to Messrs. Strahan, Pauls, and Bates, 517, Strand, London, or to the London and Westminster Bank, London, or at the Union Bank of London, or to Mr. Ad. Busse, the Company's Bankers. Interest at the rate of 6s. per cent. per annum will be charged on all sums remaining unpaid after the said 31st day of May next, and if any Call shall remain unpaid after one month from the date, the Shares will be liable to forfeiture according to the Statutes of the Company. Dated this 24th day of March, 1865.

53, Moorgate Street, London.

ANDREW SPOTTISWOODE, President.

COMMERCIAL and GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE, ANNUITY, FAMILY ENDOWMENT and LOAN ASSOCIATION, 112 and 113, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON.

Under Act of Parliament 7 and 8 Victoria, cap. 110. Established 1841. At the Annual General Meeting of the Proprietors of the Commercial and General Life Office, held at the Company's Office, at above, on February 13, 1865.

H. G. WARD, Esq., M.P., in the Chair.

It was resolved unanimously that the Report now read be adopted by the Meeting.

1. That a dividend of 6s. per cent. upon the paid-up capital for the half year ending the 1st of January, 1865, be declared.

2. That H. G. Ward, Esq., M.P., Wm. Bastow, Esq., and T. Bush Saunders, Esq., be re-elected Directors of this Company.

3. That Mr. Wellington Cooper, Esq., be re-elected Auditor.

4. That the Directors be empowered to take such steps as they may deem advisable for increasing the working capital of the company, by an issue of the reserved shares.

Thanks were voted to the Chairman and the Directors, and the meeting broke up.

(By order of the Directors) FRED. LAWRENCE, Resident Secretary.

Office, 112 and 113, Cheapside.

For the purpose of carrying out the fifth resolution, the Directors have resolved upon issuing the reserved shares at par.

The sum now paid up is 12s. on each share of 10s.

Applications for allotment may be made in the following form, and addressed to Frederick Lawrence, the Resident Secretary, at the Company's Office, 112 and 113, Cheapside, London.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To the Trustees and Directors of the Commercial and General Life Office, 112 and 113, Cheapside, London.

Gentlemen, I request you will allot me shares of 10s. each, and I undertake to pay 12s. per share on allotment, and to sign the deed of settlement on delivery of the stock.

Name

Address

Business or profession

Date of application

Reference

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION, established by Royal Charter in the reign of King George the First, have been effecting Assurances on Lives since the year 1751.

The Governors and Directors of this Corporation have greatly enlarged their system of life assurance, and invite public attention to their new prospectus. In addition to their system of an annual abatement after five payments have been made, they have established a new series of life assurance under 10 participating tables, whereon a bonus will be added to the policy at the expiration of five years, or the present value of it will be paid in cash, or the premium will be reduced for the following five years, or for the whole term of life, at the option of the assured, at the periods of the quinquennial division, the first of which will take place at the end of the year 1850.

One amongst the many advantages offered by this Corporation is, that the assured are exempt from the charges of management, these charges being paid by the Corporation out of their share of the profits.

Annual Premiums for the Assurance of 1000.

Participating. Non-Participating.

Age s. d. s. d.

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6 and 7 Vic. cap. 65. Is patronised by the Prince Consort, Prince George of Cambridge, &c.

"In its appearance there is a gentlemanly neatness, and an absence of all unsightly vulgarity. It has met with the highest approbation in the court circle."—See "Morning Post."

This invention is an overcoat, adapted for a variable climate, composed of the purest Llama wool. The fleece of this singular animal is naturally repellent of water, yet is amply porous, to admit a due escape of bodily heat, and is allowed to be lighter, softer, more durable, and more elastic, than any other description of cloth.

REGISTERED PALETOT of this fabric, in colours black, blue, brown, olive, Oxford grey, &c. is made in the country, and is sent to the London and Foreign Courts, and makers of the most fashionable Plain Dress Garments, with Foreign and British Diplomatic and Regimental Uniforms. In these the same spirit of moderate price is maintained as exemplified by the Registered Paletot.

The patronage so generally bestowed in mention has induced some unprincipled persons to attempt the fraudulent imposition of assuming a similarity of name; being an attempt to deceive the public with some trashy substitute. A REWARD of FIFTY POUNDS is offered for the actual detection of an infringement. MEMBERS WILL think it due to their own reputation thus respectfully to caution the Public, and to request close observance of the Address, and that each Registered Paletot is distinctly marked on the inside.

H. J. and D. NICOLL, 114, REGENT STREET, London.

TIS AN ILL WIND BLOWS NOBODY GOOD.—Teas at

half a crown a pound. The prostrated state of the share market, and the dearth of money in the City, have produced their effect. Merchants are compelled to sacrifice their common sorts of Teas. How long this depression may last becomes a question, but we are therefore Fifth Anniversary must have the benefit of it. The 6th bag of Black Tea is now therefore Fifth Anniversary must have the benefit of it.

East India Tea Company's Office, No. 9, Great St. Helen's Churchyard.

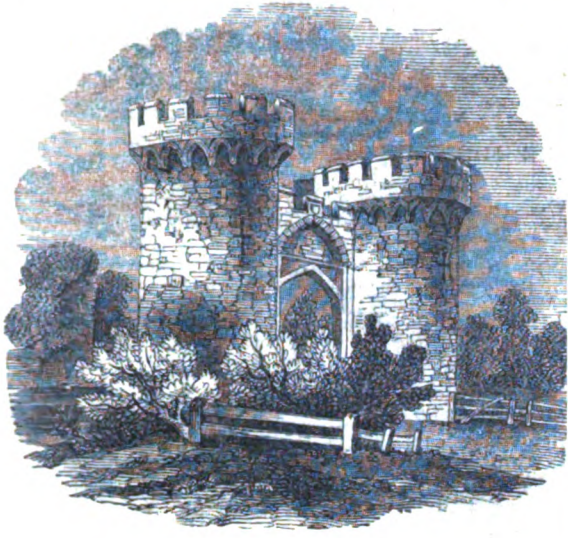
TEAS at the WHOLESALE PRICE.—Families, hotel-keepers,

and large consumers supplied with Tea at the wholesale price for cash.

Black, 2s. 6d. 3s. 6d. 4s. 6d. 5s. 6d. 6s. 6d. 7s. 6d. 8s. 6d. 9s. 6d. 10s. 6d. 11s. 6d. 12s. 6d. 13s. 6d. 14s. 6d. 15s. 6d. 16s. 6d. 17s. 6d. 18s. 6d. 19s. 6d. 20s. 6d. 21s. 6d. 22s. 6d. 23s. 6d. 24s. 6d. 25s. 6d. 26s. 6d. 27s. 6d. 28s. 6d. 29s. 6d. 30s. 6d. 31s. 6d. 32s. 6d. 33s. 6d. 34s. 6d. 35s. 6d. 36s. 6d. 37s. 6d. 38s. 6d. 39s. 6d. 40s. 6d. 41s. 6d. 42s. 6d. 43s. 6d. 44s. 6d. 45s. 6d. 46s. 6d. 47s. 6d. 48s. 6d. 49s. 6d. 50s. 6d. 51s. 6d. 52s. 6d. 53s. 6d. 54s. 6d. 55s. 6d. 56s. 6d. 57s. 6d. 58s. 6d. 59s. 6d. 60s. 6d. 61s. 6d. 62s. 6d. 63s. 6d. 64s. 6d. 65s. 6d. 66s. 6d. 67s. 6d. 68s. 6d. 69s. 6d. 70s. 6d. 71s. 6d. 72s. 6d. 73s. 6d. 74s. 6d. 75s. 6d. 76s. 6d. 77s. 6d. 78s. 6d. 79s. 6d. 80s. 6d. 81s. 6d. 82s. 6d. 83s. 6d. 84s. 6d. 85s. 6d. 86s. 6d. 87s. 6d. 88s. 6d. 89s. 6d. 90s. 6d. 91s. 6d. 92s. 6d. 93s. 6d. 94s. 6d. 95s. 6d. 96s. 6d. 97s. 6d. 98s. 6d. 99s. 6d. 100s. 6d. 101s. 6d. 102s. 6d. 103s. 6d. 104s. 6d. 105s. 6d. 106s. 6d. 107s. 6d. 108s. 6d. 109s. 6d. 110s. 6d. 111s. 6d. 112s. 6d. 113s. 6d. 114s. 6d. 115s. 6d. 116s. 6d. 117s. 6d. 118s. 6d. 119s. 6d. 120s. 6d. 121s. 6d. 122s. 6d. 123s. 6d. 124s. 6d. 125s. 6d. 126s. 6d. 127s. 6d. 128s. 6d. 129s. 6d. 130s. 6d. 131s. 6d. 132s. 6d. 133s. 6d. 134s. 6d. 135s. 6d. 136s. 6d. 137s. 6d. 138s. 6d. 139s. 6d. 140s. 6d. 141s. 6d. 142s. 6d. 143s. 6d. 144s. 6d. 145s. 6d. 146s. 6d. 147s. 6d. 148s. 6d. 149s. 6d. 150s. 6d. 151s. 6d. 152s. 6d. 153s. 6d. 154s. 6d. 155s. 6d. 156s. 6d. 157s. 6d. 158s. 6d. 159s. 6d. 160s. 6d. 161s. 6d. 162s. 6d. 163s. 6d. 164s. 6d. 165s. 6d. 166s. 6d. 167s. 6d. 168s. 6d. 169s. 6d. 170s. 6d. 171s. 6d. 172s. 6d. 173s. 6d. 174s. 6d. 175s. 6d. 176s. 6d. 177s. 6d. 178s. 6d. 179s. 6d. 180s. 6d. 181s. 6d. 182s. 6d. 183s. 6d. 184s. 6d. 185s. 6d. 186s. 6d. 187s. 6d. 188s. 6d. 189s. 6d. 190s. 6d. 191s. 6d. 192s. 6d. 193s. 6d. 194s. 6d. 195s. 6d. 196s. 6d. 197s. 6d. 198s. 6d. 199s. 6d. 200s. 6d. 201s. 6d. 202s. 6d. 203s. 6d. 204s. 6d. 205s. 6d. 206s. 6d. 207s. 6d. 208s. 6d. 209s. 6d. 210s. 6d. 211s. 6d. 212s. 6d. 213s. 6d. 214s. 6d. 215s. 6d. 216s. 6d. 217s. 6d. 218s. 6d. 219s. 6d. 220s. 6d. 221s. 6d. 222s. 6d. 223s. 6d. 224s. 6d. 225s. 6d. 226s. 6d. 227s. 6d. 228s. 6d. 229s. 6d. 230s. 6d. 231s. 6d. 232s. 6d. 233s. 6d. 234s. 6d. 235s. 6d. 236s. 6d. 237s. 6d. 238s. 6d. 239s. 6d. 240s. 6d. 241s. 6d. 242s. 6d. 243s. 6d. 244s. 6d. 245s. 6d. 246s. 6d. 247s. 6d. 248s. 6d. 249s. 6d. 250s. 6d. 251s. 6d. 252s. 6d. 253s. 6d. 254s.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. R. P., Brompton. Cowling Castle, situated in the marshes between Gravesend and Rochester, and at about three miles distance from the old Saxon village of Cliffe, was the military seat of the famous Cobham family. The walls

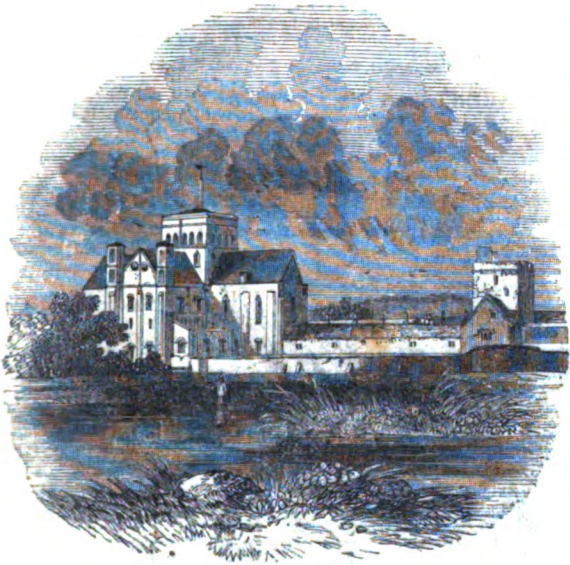


COWLING CASTLE.

and towers are in a state of perfect preservation, and they deserve to be studied as fine examples of the defensive architecture of the time of Edward III. Our cut exhibits the gateway of the outer wall.

J. B. The drawing of Toronto was made by a Canadian artist "on the spot," and accepted by us as such.

W. M., Winchester. The chapel of St. Cross is one of the finest and most perfect remaining monuments of the architectural genius of Henry de Blois. By some writers the style of the building is considered to be Saxon—that is, as



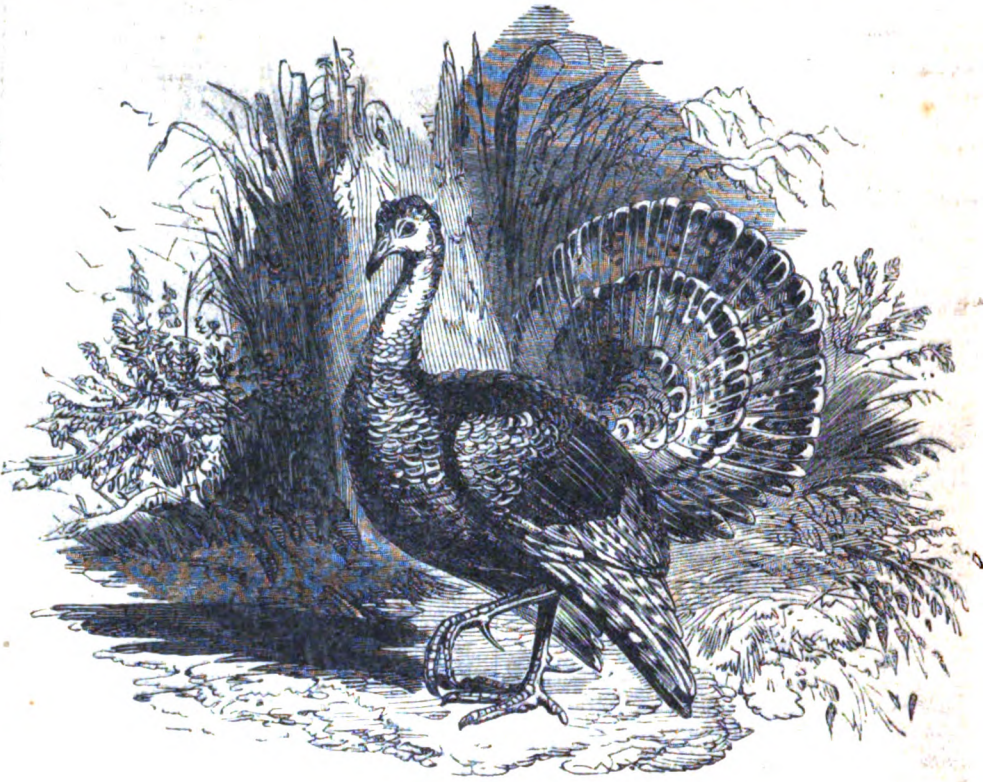
HOLY CROSS, WINCHESTER.

constructed after Saxon models; but as the first thing the Normans did, after establishing their possession of England, was to rebuild the cathedrals and churches, it is by no means likely that they would have chosen Saxon models; because, if the models had been satisfactory to the Normans, these people would not have pulled down the original edifices and erected others in their stead. It is to be borne in mind, also, that seventy years had elapsed between the Norman conquest and the building of St. Cross, and that these years had been years of religious building in many parts of the country, during which princes, nobles, and prelates seemed to have vied with each other as to who should produce the finest specimens of the building art. In St. Cross, De Blois seems to have collected all the methods of ornament which were then known. In the mouldings we find the chevron, the hatchet, the billet, the pellet, the fret, the indented, the clauded, the waved, and every other style of this kind of ornament which can be regarded as truly Norman. The most elaborate workmanship appears to have been bestowed on the beautiful circular arches of the interior.

"A Curate." Addington, the country residence of the Archbishop of Canterbury, is situated on the eastern confines of the county of Surrey, about three miles from Croydon, at the foot of a range of chalk hills, to which it gives the name of Addington Common. Upon these eminences numerous tumuli may be traced, out of which fragments of urns, &c. have occasionally been taken. The park and mansion were originally purchased in 1807 by Archbishop Sutton with assigned funds by his Grace Dr. Howley, the present primate. The mansion was built by Alderman Trecothick about seventy years ago, and is now, with the addition of a new chapel, library, &c., one of the most convenient houses for a family that could well be contrived. The archbishop passes about half the year at Addington, and he employs many of the villagers in the improvement of the park. From many parts in

the neighbourhood of the house delightful views are obtained, in both Kent and Surrey. The locality is considered to be dry and salubrious; and as there is no public road or path through the park, it seems to be a retirement admirably calculated for its dignified owner.

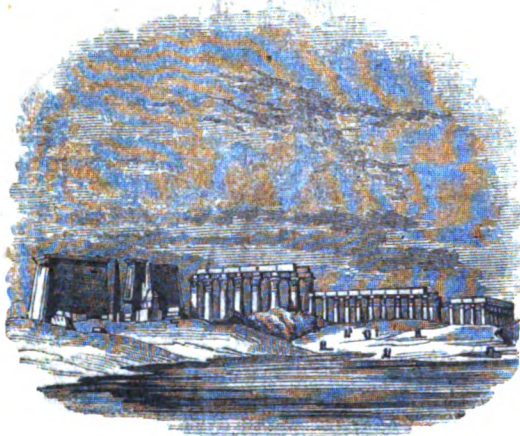
R. W. The ocellated turkey, which is supposed to be the parent of the domestic races, was first described by Baron Cuvier in the "Mémoires du Mu-



HONDURAS TURKEY (Meleagris ocellata).

seum," from the specimen which graced the collection of Mr. Bullock, and which, at the dispersion of that valuable museum, was purchased by the French government. The bird is found in the solitudes of the vast mahogany forests of the Bay of Honduras, and from its extreme shyness is rarely taken. The splendour of the metallic colours which adorn the plumage is only equalled by the "gauds" of the glowing humming birds. Our drawing was taken from a fine specimen in the British Museum.

B. B. Luxor, or El Aksor, on the eastern side of the hill, is the port of the



RUINS OF THE PALACE OF LUXOR.

Thebaid, on the left bank. Its ruined temple-like palace is a mere skeleton; the greater part of the columns of the interior are still standing, but the outside walls have been thrown down and the materials carried away. Before the entrance stands the survivor of the two beautiful obelisks, which for 300 years withstood the ruthless hand of the destroyer, Time; and the more dangerous grasp of the spoiler, Man. Its fellow, now the chief ornament of the metropolis of France, is about as appropriate to the Place de la Concorde as that name to the spot on which it stands. The Romans looked on the

porations. We should like such communications to embrace the earliest and the latest form of emblazonment, and that they should contain short accounts of any legends or anecdotes having reference to the devices used.

A. S. The London charges for noting a Bill "west" are 1s. 6d. from the Royal Exchange to Newgate; 2s. 6d. Newgate to Charing Cross; and 3s. 6d. any distance beyond. The charge for protesting a bill is 12s. 6d.

H. H. ——— Like another Childe Harold,

"Onward he flies, nor fixed as yet the goal
Where he shall rest him on his pilgrimage;
And o'er him many changing scenes must roll
Ere toll his thirst for travel can assuage,
Or he shall calm his breast, or learn experience sage."

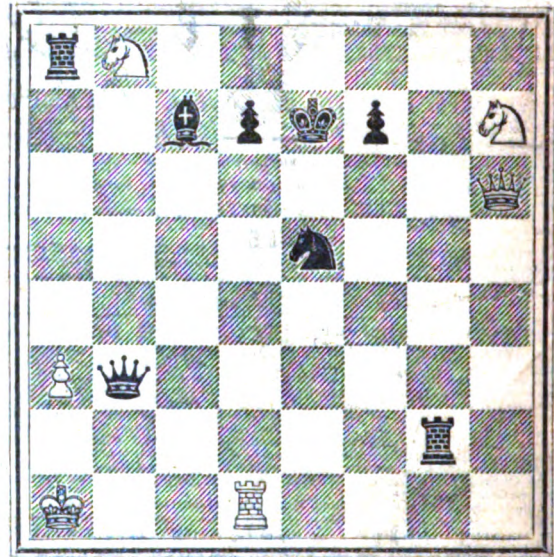
For probable intelligence apply six months hence to the Royal Geographical Society.

CHESS.

PROBLEM XLVII.

[By A. D'ORVILLE.]

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to win in four moves.

GAME XLVII.

Played between Mr. V. D. Lala and Mr. H.

WHITE (Mr. V. D. LALA).

1. K P two sq
2. K B P two sq
3. K Kt to B third
4. K B to Q B fourth
5. K castles
6. Q P two sq
7. Q B P one sq
8. Q to Q Kt third
9. Q Kt P one sq
10. Q B takes P
11. K R takes P
12. Q P one sq
13. Q P takes P
14. P takes Q Kt P
15. P takes QR
16. K B takes K B P +
17. K B takes K Kt
18. Q B takes Q P +
19. Q to K sixth +
20. Q to K seventh sq +
21. Q to Q B seventh, check-mate.

BLACK (Mr. H.).

1. K P two sq
2. K P takes P
3. K Kt P two sq
4. K B to K Kt second
5. K R P one sq
6. Q P one sq
7. Q B P one sq
8. Q to K second
9. K Kt P one sq
10. P takes K Kt
11. Q B to K Kt fifth
12. Q B takes K R
13. Q takes K P
14. Q takes P at Q R sq
15. K to B sq
16. R takes K B
17. K to K sq
18. K to Q sq
19. K to Q B sq

(* It were better to play Q P one square.)

Solution to Problem XLVI.

WHITE.

1. K to K Kt second
2. P to Q B eighth, becomes a Kt
3. Kt to K seventh
4. Kt to K Kt sixth, checkmate.

BLACK.

1. Q R P one sq
2. P to Q R eighth, becomes a Q
3. Q takes P.

A FLAT AND TWO SHARPS.—In Ipswich market on Wednesday last, a stale trick was played off upon a small farmer, who resides at Whepstead, in the following manner. A gentlemanly-looking person walks up to the farmer and asks him the price of a cow which he had for sale. The farmer tells him the price, and the gentlemanly person thereupon says he is not a cow buyer himself, but a horse buyer, and that he wishes for a horse standing near by, for which he has made the seller an offer, but the man would not take the money. The gentleman then requests the farmer to buy the animal for him, *it being his particular fancy*, adding that if he will purchase the horse for 12l. 10s., he will give him half a sovereign, and in proof of his good intentions he gives the farmer the half sovereign beforehand. The farmer makes the purchase for 12l. 10s., and seeks his employer, but he is not to be found; and to sum up all, the farmer learns, to his intense astonishment, that the horse is only worth about 1l. The two sharps are supposed to come from the neighbourhood of Barnwell.

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bury, is situated on the eastern confines of the county of Surrey, about three miles from Croydon, at the foot of a range of chalk hills, to which it gives the name of Addington Common. Upon these eminences numerous tumuli may be traced, out of which fragments of urns, &c. have occasionally been taken.

The park and mansion were originally purchased in 1807 by Archbishop Sutton with assigned funds by his Grace Dr. Howley, the present primate. The mansion was built by Alderman Trecothick about seventy years ago, and is now, with the addition of a new chapel, library, &c., one of the most convenient houses for a family that could well be contrived.

The archbishop passes about half the year at Addington, and he employs many of the villagers in the improvement of the park. From many parts in

Egyptian obelisks which adorned their imperial city as trophies from a fallen empire, converted by them into a flourishing province, which received their laws, and was to them, as India is to us, the brightest jewel in the imperial diadem. But what does the Luxor obelisk recall to the Parisians, save the miserable fate of the bravest heroes in their revolutionary armies, sacrificed in an invasion which had no shadow of provocation, and no reasonable prospect of success to justify it?

An Antiquary, Glasgow. Yes. We shall be glad to receive from his brother antiquaries of England, Scotland, and Ireland sketches of the armorial devices and seals of royal and other corporate burghs for occasional publication in this paper. Many of the former are of singular origin, and are generally represented upon the massive dies of silver copper, and brass used as seals by cor-

The Editorial Times

VOL. VII.—No. 161.]

SATURDAY, APRIL 11. 1846.

[PRICE SIXPENCE.]

PEACE.—THE MAHARAJAH OF LAHORE.

THE visit of the Maharajah to the Durbar tent of our Governor-General in India may be regarded as the crowning incident which ratified the re-establishment of peace in that mighty Eastern Empire, which the wisdom of our chiefs and the indomitable valour of our soldiers has secured to us for ever—a dominion of enterprise and glory associated with the brightest annals of our achievements—the most imperishable memories of the British name. But while the great fact of peace restored is proclaimed by the presence of the young Maharajah in the English camp—by his complete tender of submission before the gallant commander of our troops—to that glorious old representative of our beloved Sovereign, who is now one of the stars of her stately peerage—

tion with the immense magnitude of the results which his presence and submission were necessary to consummate, we find a subject of extreme grandeur and beauty—in itself poetical of contemplation—in its future pregnant with the fairest consequences and most Christian hopes. We regard it thus. In burning orient climes the mind fertilises itself—with the precocity of growth which marks the vegetation, the flowers, and the fruits. In the first blush of youth it gives forth a mine of intelligence and apprehension—a harvest of perception and thought! Above all, the force of outward impression is strong upon it; and some forcible adventure of a childhood will hold its seal and impress through the memory of a life. That young Maharajah partakes of the quick and fiery character of his age and clime; and just at that period of his life when the spirit is

invincibility, by his worship, his warriors, and all those knots and bands of fools and traitors who were organising around him that tremendous treachery of aggression upon British empire which has met with such an awful punishment and retribution from British might. At once his creed in the national invincibility of his fiery soldiers is unlearned! His trust in those who misinstructed him is gone. His vaunted army is broken, blasted, and destroyed! His greatest friend, roused into his greatest enemy, has struck it to the dust. The "happy day" of his astrologers has become a living lie, which shakes him in the Heathen faith that has not yet fastened all its superstition upon his soul. He is in the camp of his victor—only not a captive chained to the car of conquest, because his conqueror warred without ambition, and makes peace without desire of increased power. Content with



PROGRESS OF THE YOUNG MAHARAJAH FROM LAHORE TO LULLERNAH, TO SEEK PEACE WITH THE BRITISH AUTHORITIES.

by the significant position of our army receiving that important homage eleven miles in advance of its old position, on the road to Lahore; while the visit at once propitiates the friendship, calms the anger, and glorifies the generosity of Great Britain, it affords other features of personal interest and political consequence.

The Indian Prince who, for the moment, bends his half-grasped and unstrengthened sceptre in lowly submission before the achievers of British victory, is yet a boy, if not a mere child—at least, to use the words of the Governor-General's despatch, "of too tender an age to take part in such matters" as the negotiation of the important and peace-crowning treaty by which his future empire was to be bound.

Now in it the fact of the Maharajah's youthfulness, in connec-

most excited by any wondrous event—when any dread lesson of disaster, or any magnificent display of benevolence and generosity are placed before it, and wind it to a pitch of high and natural enthusiasm, he has been brought from the capital of his kingdom into a victor's camp; and the childish ratifier of a peace that is to consolidate his future happiness and power, he receives an impression to haunt him through his after life, and to suggest to him lessons of humility and wisdom when future intrigue or treachery among his kindred or subjects may tempt him to sully the greatness which England has spared him in victory, and will confirm to him in peace!

Born in a country of soldiers, and most likely endued with hereditary bravery, he has been educated to the belief in Sikh

unsought glory, he repudiates the satisfaction of gain. The young Maharajah then tenders a submission to our Queen, and from her princely general receives a country in return. It is to be hoped that he is yet untainted by the debaucheries of the Ranees' court—that the vice, extravagance, and intemperance—the infidelity and dissipation—that have predominated in his mother's court have not wiped from the boy's heart his father's memory! If not, a fond and proud thought must have started to his brain—brightened his heart and dimmed his eye, when, "after some remarks regarding the fame and character of the late Maharajah Runjeet Singh," he "hoped the young prince would follow the footsteps of his father," and that such relations might exist between the British power and the youthful sovereign as should

justify the Governor-General "from that moment in treating the young Maharajah as a prince restored to the friendship of the British Government." Then on taking leave he was presented with the usual gifts of ceremony, and, on retiring from the tent, he was honoured with a salute from the cannon, which, a while before, had driven destruction upon his troops.

It does strongly occur to us that this young prince, now a guest and visitor to our army, and proceeding with his victors to consolidate their friendship in Lahore, will never lose the impression which this momentous episode of his youthful existence will fix upon his apprehensive mind. When called to the reins of government he will not be lured away from the lesson imprinted on his heart. He will follow the footsteps of his father. He cannot forget the treacherous spirit of his chiefs, durbars, and army—nor the power which trod them to the dust; he will feel that the subordination of his own rajahs is only to be maintained by knowledge of the British power and fear of the British name; and he must retain an overpowering sense of that generosity which gave him liberty instead of captivity, and held out the power as well as the inducement to keep firm the grasp of friendship which he made under the memory and auspices of his father's name. He will be impressed too with the virtuous discipline of our troops—the absence of robbery, plunder, and outrage—the respect for the purest usages of civilisation—and the presence of a powerful and victorious army in his country's capital cities, not pillaging but protecting and filling the astonished citizens with security rather than anxiety—gratitude instead of fear.

Thus, so far as the presence of the Maharajah is connected with the results of our victories in India and the achievement of its peace, we may look for long after consequences of undisturbed alliance, tranquillity, and civilisation. The reigning sovereign will not forget the youthful prince; and it is not unreasonable, but most hopeful, to suppose that the short and terrible war which has terminated, only points to the beginning of a beautiful and lasting peace—a peace commencing with submission, continuing in friendship, and never ending in the lifetime or among the descendants of the YOUNG MAHARAJAH OF LAHORE.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY, APRIL 6.

Lord MONTAGUE presented two petitions from shareholders in the Midland and Great Western (Ireland) and the Cork and Waterford Railways, who objected to the further progress of the Bills for those lines, on the ground that a large proportion of the parties who had signed the deeds for a considerable amount had not paid their deposits, and were not in a condition to fulfil the obligations to which they had committed themselves. After a correction on the part of his Lordship of the prevalent misapprehension that shareholders could not petition against Bills to which they had once given their assent, the petitions were referred to the committee on the Bills.

MASACRES IN GALICIA.—Lord DEANMONT, after indulging in some severe strictures on the conduct of Austria towards the Polish insurgents, asked if it were true that the authorities of that power had instigated a service against the landed aristocracy in Galicia, and had rewarded the peasants for killing the nobles of the nobility by paying heavy money for their assassination. He (Lord Deanmont) wished also if the Government of this country had expressed its disapprobation of such conduct. The Earl of ARBUTHNOT replied that the matter was one with which the British Government had nothing whatever to do, even if the statements referred to, which were very conflicting, were substantially correct. He had, however, too much confidence in the justice and humanity of the Austrian Government to place any faith in those extravagant rumours. That the peasantry of Galicia, who had been protected from the tyranny of their own nobles by the Austrian authorities, should resort to them in any emergency was not surprising. From his knowledge of Prince Metternich, however, he felt satisfied that he had neither directly or indirectly instigated the outrages complained of. The accounts he had received, indeed, from the British Chargé d'Affaires differed *totally* from that which had appeared in the public prints. It seemed that the nobles of Galicia had provoked their fate, by attempting to force the dependents into taking part in the late rebellion. However it might be, the British Government had no pretext for interfering in the matter. After a few words from Lord KINSINGHAM, the discussion terminated.

EXCISE OUTRAGE.—Lord DEANMONT brought before the House the case of Mr. Joshua Tootman Smith, barrister, of the Inner Temple, whose house had been forcibly entered by two officers of excise under the pretext of searching for an illicit still. This outrage had been committed on the faith of an anonymous letter. He had brought an action against the parties, but by a decision of Lord Mansfield officers of the excise are not legally amenable for acts, however outrageous, which are committed in the performance of their duty. He (Lord Deanmont) considered that such an immunity ought not to be allowed to continue. The Earl of DALHOUSIE admitted that the leading facts had been correctly stated in the petition, and that the conduct of the officer had been blameable; but, nevertheless, attempted to inculpate his superior officer, who had done no more than his duty. His Lordship denied some of the allegations of the petition, and especially those which imputed violence to the officer, and a refusal on his part to show his authority. He read the correspondence which had taken place between Mr. Smith and the Commissioners of Excise, which he declared afforded evidence of the anxiety of the board to offer Mr. Smith every reasonable satisfaction. But because the officer would not make an apology, which would have incriminated other parties who were free from blame in the matter, Mr. Smith professed to have been able to obtain no satisfaction. The power complained of had been exercised for many years without having ever before infringed the liberty of the subject. Lord DEANMONT said that Government did not hear a title of the instances of personal oppression which had been countenanced by those laws. Lord CAMPBELL considered that the Commissioners of Excise had given a complete answer to the case, and that it was unnecessary to proceed further.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

RAILWAYS.—In reply to a question from Lord SANDON, Sir R. PERL said it was the intention of the Government to introduce into the other House of Parliament a short Bill for the purpose of giving to railway shareholders a *locus penitentie*, by enabling them to give notice to the shareholders in any particular case, to have the progress of their Bill in Parliament stopped, upon the presentation of petitions, stating their belief that the scheme could not be advantageously carried out.

IRISH CORRECTION.—On the motion for reading the order of the day for the first reading of the Protection of Life (Ireland) Bill, a discussion arose. Mr. W. S. O'BRIEN and Mr. J. O'CONNELL intimated it was a matter of conscience with them to oppose the Bill, believing it would aggravate the evils it professed to cure, and they could not understand why it should be pressed forward until a fair trial had been given to the powers already possessed by the Government. If Sir R. PERL would postpone the first reading they would support his other measures; they would sit still after night for the purpose of supporting his Co. in Bill; they would give him their votes on that and his other measures, but they could not do so without the passing of this Correction Bill. Mr. P. SCARLE said he had a motion for the motion for the Bill, but he would postpone to enable the Government to proceed with the Co. in Bill, which he had brought in. Mr. O'BRIEN, should proceed *pari passu* with remedial measures for the wretched state of Ireland. Colonel LAWSON moved an amendment that the order of the day be proceeded with; but finding the sense of the House decidedly against his proposition, he withdrew it, and the adjourned debate was resumed by Mr. R. S. CAKEW, who referred to the present state of the Established Church in Ireland as a grievance, and said that if they did justice to the people of that country they would have no occasion whatever for a Co. in Bill. The O'Connell Dock opposed the Bill, agreeing in that that had fallen from the Hon. Member for Cork, whose speech was as able as it was dispassionate. He complained that, although in the grand jury room at the Boscawen Assizes, he had opposed any application for a Co. in Bill, and although Sir T. F. Fremantle had subsequently told him he was right in so doing, yet his name had been used in both Houses of Parliament as if he were favourable to such a measure. Mr. M. MITCHELL supported the Bill, but thought the duty of the Government to adapt it to the feelings of the Irish people. At some observations from Mr. D. BROWNE, Lord MONTAGUE, in supporting the Bill, said it would be easy to exhibit an amount of purport and brutal crime in England as in Ireland; but it was the system which caused the intervention of Parliament. Considering that nearly three thousand threatening notices had been served upon individuals, who must necessarily be in constant expectation of being assassinated, he could not decline to legislate, reserving to himself the right of considering the details of the measure in committee. Mr. P. SCARLE was opposed to the Bill, which should not be sanctioned by Parliament unless accompanied by measures calculated to relieve the misery of the masses of the population of Ireland. Lord G. B. BURNES supported the Bill, as calculated to suppress free trade in murder, assassination, intimidation, and other crimes which now prevail to such a fearful extent in Ireland. Mr. J. O'BRIEN then moved the adjournment of the debate until next day.

The House divided, and the motion for adjournment was defeated by a majority of 12 to 71. Sir W. SOMERVILLE then moved the adjournment of the debate to that day to be resumed. Sir R. PERL proposed the adjournment of the debate, not in the least to be taken as a concession, but that he might try to state the case which he could propose the debate should be adjourned. Sir W. SOMERVILLE, on this intimation, withdrew his motion, and the debate was adjourned in accordance with the proposition of the Right Honourable Baronet.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY, APRIL 7.

After the presentation of petitions, Lord CAMPBELL introduced two Bills similar to those which passed their Lordships' House last session—the first being, as the Noble and Learned Lord said, for abolishing that remnant of superstition—deodands imposed in coroners' inquests; and the second, for affording compensation to the families of persons who lose their lives by railway or other accidents, where the degree of negligence was such as to justify a verdict of manslaughter—which were read.

RAILWAY LEGISLATION.—The Earl of DALHOUSIE then proceeded to present a report from the Railway Office of the Board of Trade, for the years 1844 and 1845; and took that opportunity of bringing under the notice of their Lordships the determination at which the Government had arrived with respect to railway legislation, considering it most desirable that that determination should be promulgated with the least possible delay. The Noble Earl then proceeded to detail the course which had been pursued by Parliament on the subject of railway legislation during the present session—referred to the number of Bills which had been introduced—to the numerous petitions and memorials which had been presented to the Legislature and to the Board of Trade, complaining of the great evils which were resulting to all branches of trade, as well as to the promoters of railway measures, from the state of things which was now found to prevail, all agreeing in the proposition that the price of every description of materials required in the construction of railways, as well as of all other projects involving a demand for the same description of articles, would be greatly enhanced, while the value of labour would be increased, but which advance in the price of wages, it was feared, would not be likely to tend to the permanent improvement of the condition of the labourer. The Noble Earl, after exposing the system of operating upon the market, even by flying pigeons from the very doors of the House, conveying intelligence as to proceedings before railway committees, said it was the intention of the Government, as early as possible after Easter, to introduce a Bill, the object of which would be to enable any of the railway companies now before Parliament to wind up their affairs, with the view of putting an end to the undertaking for which the funds were originally subscribed. It was proposed, by machinery to be provided, that means should be given to the actual holders of railway stock to call a meeting of the proprietors for the purpose of determining whether or not the affairs of the company should be wound up. If such a determination should be made by a majority of the number of shares, then that an official assignee or trustees should be appointed for the administration of the funds, and, after satisfying the demand of every creditor, divide the surplus rateably among those entitled to share it; but should there be a deficit instead of a surplus, that circumstance should not operate as an exemption to the parties liable from the payment of any expenses that had been previously incurred. It was intended, in the first instance, to propose the addition of resolutions by both Houses of Parliament, to the effect that, if a petition was presented signed by a majority of shareholders on any given railway project, praying either House to suspend the progress of their Bill until the Government measure was passed, the progress of such measure should be stayed accordingly. Lord MONTAGUE rejoined at the course taken by the Majesty's Government on this subject, and entreated their Lordships, on the ground of public morals, to retrace their steps, and while they gave *bona fide* encouragement to the investment of capital to be usefully employed, they would not a law what he would call little-go speculations to exist. After a few observations from Lord KINSINGHAM and Lord WHARFSCURVE, in approval of the proposition of the Government, the Marquis of Lonsdowne asked what was meant to be done with those Bills which were now waiting for a third reading? The Earl of DALHOUSIE said it was intended to propose, on the assembling of their Lordships after the recess, that all further progress of railway Bills should be stayed until the 29th of the present month.

On the motion of the Duke of Wellington, the House then adjourned to Tuesday, the 21st inst.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

A new writ was moved for in the House of Commons for Malton, Yorkshire. Mr. Childers having accepted the stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds.

Sir R. PERL gave notice that he should move the adjournment of the House for the Easter recess until Friday week. On the latter evening he proposed to resume the debate upon the Irish Bill; and on the Monday following (in the event of the Irish question having been disposed of on Friday) Government would proceed with the Corn Importation Bill.

Mr. WISE, on moving for a Select Committee to inquire into the present state of Legal Education in Ireland, and the means for its improvement, called attention to the defective arrangements now existing, as well in Ireland as in this country. At the conclusion of the Hon. Member's speech, the House was counted out.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY, APRIL 8.

The business transacted was principally of a routine character. An allusion, however, to the proceedings of Government in respect to the Irish Coercion and Corn Importation Acts, occasioned another of those inflammatory and recriminatory conversations which have lately been of such frequent occurrence in Parliament: Sir Robert Peel reproaching the Irish members with needlessly embarrassing the progress of public business; and the latter justifying their conduct by a reference to the harsh and unpopular enactment at present under discussion for curtailing the liberties of the peasantry of Ireland. The House, at its rising, adjourned until the 17th inst.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

AMERICA.

THIRTEEN DAYS LATER.

We have received (says the "Daily News" of Thursday) *via Havre*, New York papers to the 18th of March. Their contents are important, though, from the absence of a regular file of papers from the previous latest dates (the 5th ultimo), we are prevented from supplying continuous extracts from the proceedings in the senate and in congress.

The Oregon question continued still to be debated with undiminished interest; but it would seem that its settlement was still very remote, though the hesitation in coming to a decision indicates, of itself, a pacific tendency. The motives of the President appear not to be understood, and both his self and congress seem undecided how to act. If the statements contained in the papers are to be received as correct, we are led to conclude that a new organisation of parties must take place before any effectual measures can be adopted, whether for peace or war.

The late speech in the senate was that of Mr. Calhoun, on the 12th of March, who stated that there was no more idea entertained now of war than that the title of the United States to the whole territory of Oregon was clear and unquestionable. He objected to the unequivocal nature, but was opposed also to the equivocal resolution of the senate. Of the two questions, "compromise" or "war," he advocated the former.

The papers by this arrival are full of accounts of the disasters and destruction of property caused by the breaking up of the ice on the rivers, and the sudden rise of the waters. Numerous shipwrecks had also occurred.

The money market was much depressed.

The news from Texas is that the bill for delivering the public property to the United States had passed the senate without opposition.

From Canada we have accounts to the 9th of March. The intelligence is only of local interest.

SPAIN.—ANOTHER CRISIS IN THE CABINET.—We have tidings, which are tolerably well confirmed, of another "modification" of the Madrid Ministry. Like Banquo's issue, they seem to "lengthen out to the crack of doom," and, instead of acts of ministerial wisdom, all we have from these hastily formed cabinets is personal bickering and quarrels that would disgrace boys at a charity school. By a letter dated Madrid, April 2, we learn that a very animated discussion had occurred between General Narvaez and his colleagues of Justice and the Marine on the subject of the new law of the Bolos. It may be remembered, that one of the first acts of the short-lived Miraflores ministry was the suppression of "time-bargains." When General Narvaez resumed the reins of government it was declared that this law would be forthwith abrogated, whereas "El Heraldillo," in a great fit of indignation, asserted the doing of such a vile insult. However, as some persons worthy of credit in Spain declared that "El Heraldillo" was wrong, and it was known that when the question of repealing this law was suggested in the cabinet, the ministry differed in it very seriously, General Narvaez, supported by Burgos, and it is said, Orlando, was opposed to the suppression of "time-bargains," while Egana and Pezuela advocated the maintenance of the law as it now exists; and Narvaez, easily excited, and then using unmeasured language, spoke in such terms that Egana and Pezuela, wounded by his coarseness and irritation, were desirous of resigning at the moment. It was added that Narvaez had sent for the Marquis of Villahna and the Baron de Meer. A letter subsequently received by our Paris correspondent informs us, that by an express which reached Paris on Tuesday afternoon, the squabbles of the Spanish cabinet had been temporarily put up. Only one minister had resigned, General Pezuela, who was replaced in the Marine and at the Council Board by General Mazarredo, and that this was the only change which would take place for the present.

IRELAND.

HOMICIDES IN IRELAND.—A parliamentary paper, painfully interesting, and showing, as alleged, the necessity of a coercion bill for Ireland, has been printed, containing extracts made by Colonel M. G. G. from the police reports, stating the particulars of the principal homicides in Ire and in the years 1845 and 1846, and forwarded to the Home Office. The document extends to twelve pages, and contains the particulars of about thirty cases, from the 17th January, 1845, to the 13th March last. The first case given is that of John Ryan, in the county of Tipperary, in the following extract:—"A farmer was about to go for land, the property of Mr. Philip, of Mount Rivas. There had in this case been no compulsory expropriation of the land, but the occupier, it is said, voluntarily resigned one-half of the farm, alleging his inability to hold the entire, and continued to retain the other half. The deceased represented to be of respectable character, of some substance, and a native of the place, made no secret of his intention to propose for the unoccupied land, and had no apprehension of consequences. On his way, however, to the proprietor, he was assailed by two men in rangers to himself, one of whom pulled him from his horse, and fractured his head with a stone. He survived only a few days. Two persons were taken into custody on strong suspicion that the injured man, evidently fearing the consequences to his family, would make no disclosures tending to their identification." The case of Mr. Ryan, a magistrate of the Cork district, is the last recorded; and Mr. Wray, in his communication to Dublin Castle of the gross outrage committed, represented his conduct and that of the two constables with him as beyond all praise, both for steadiness and integrity. Mr. Ryan, on the 13th of March, was staying at Mr. Wray's house, and the following sentence in Mr. Wray's letter is very significant:—"Mr. Ryan is now in my house, and will not return to his own until more protection is afforded him. He is fortunately a single man." Mr. Ryan and the constables, who had made four

men prisoners, were attacked by about 200, and retreated into a house. "Having," Mr. Ryan states, "made our entry, we placed a man at each door and one at a window, with bayonets fixed. We remained quiet, and in a few moments we thought we saw the end of the house on fire, which proved to be true; and lighted rods of turf being placed at each corner in the thatch of the house, we momentarily expected either to be burned to death or suffocated, and at the same time knowing that if we left the house we should be shot as we came out. Most fortunately the man of the house opened the door and called to the neighbours, and commenced putting out his furniture. After some time they, evidently very reluctantly, came to our assistance, being in dread and terror of their lives, and succeeded in tearing down the burning thatch, which evidently proved our safety." After some further particulars, Mr. Ryan concludes his account by stating that, from the darkness of the night and their perilous situation, they could not identify any of the parties.

THE AMERICANS PAINTED BY THEMSELVES.

Travellers may describe and social economists write books on foreign nations; but there is nothing which more accurately pictures their manners than the daily records of current events and of passing opinion. Whoever wishes to steer between the conflicting opinions of writers in the United States should read the American newspapers.

Let us take a few extracts from the journals which arrived by the last American mails.

The opinion which is supposed to be entertained of the United States on this side of the Atlantic is thus expressed in a letter to the "New York Herald," from its Philadelphia correspondent. "I should not be at all surprised, if the European governments regarded us at this moment, as without the pale of the great community of nations, and as a fair subject for conquest and colonisation, precisely as any other savage people. That they do us an unwarranted injustice, no one can deny; and it behoves us, therefore, to be prepared for a crusade against our existence as a nation. The importance of national events has completely swallowed up others of a local or state character." This estimate of public opinion in Europe towards America is modest but untrue. Despite a few such circumstances as are narrated below (from the "New York Herald"), Brother Jonathan was never in higher esteem, or better appreciated, than he is at present. He must, however, be forgiven for supposing we think there is something savage in him, when he allows of such scenes as this:—

"A fearful and bloody encounter occurred yesterday morning, a little after daylight, at Richmond, on the opposite side of the river, between John Hamilton Pleasant, Esq., late editor of the "Richmond Whig," and Thomas Ritchie, Esq., one of the editors of the "Enquirer," and which resulted in Mr. Pleasant receiving five bullets from a revolver in various parts of his body. He now lies in a very critical position at the residence of his mother in this city, and is not expected to survive by his surgeons. The arrangement for the meeting was made by the mutual friends of both parties, each party being armed with weapons *ad libitum*, excluding shot, guns, rifles, and muskets. Mr. Ritchie appeared first on the ground, armed with two long pistols and one six-barrelled revolver, and a short broadsword, used by our artillery company, and of which he is lieutenant. Mr. Pleasant appeared immediately thereafter, armed in like manner, with a sword cane in place of the sword. Pleasant immediately advanced upon Ritchie, and fired his two pistols without effect, Ritchie returning the fire in the most expeditious manner, and with unerring and fearful effect, lodging every ball except one, in his hand, groin, breast, scrotum, and arm. Pleasant, immediately after receiving his wounds, closed with the sword cane, and Ritchie was in the act of using his Roman sword, and would have ultimately de-patched him, when from excessive loss of blood he fell, and was received by his friends on the spot and conveyed to his carriage.

"Mr. Ritchie escaped with a slight wound in his lip and forehead, from the use of the cane."

A leader in the paper from which this account is taken announces the death of Mr. Pleasant. The editor dauntlessly calls this merciless, inhuman combat a "sad, sad affair," but he warms up towards the peroration of his article into some little property of sentiment. "Where is the public safety, if not in the public peace? Where is the security of the social order, if the sentiments slay each other at the draw-bridge? It is high time there was an understanding and a co-operation among the editors of the public press, to the suppression of these bloody assaults."

The next occurrence is in itself sufficiently brutal a character to make Europeans shudder. The very extraordinary tone in which it is narrated exhibits, more than the circumstance itself, the state of public feeling in reference to shooting negroes, which prevails in certain parts of the United States. The murdered being is made to appear almost wholly in fault.

"Negro Story.—On the 14th inst., at the plantation of Messrs. Hewitt, Heran, and Co., about ten miles below New Orleans, on the Mexican Gulf Railroad, a negro attached to the stable was shot under the following circumstances, as we learn:—The boy alluded to, it appears, was possessed of the most unruly temper, and when under the influence of passion, was most violent and ungovernable. On that morning, when directed to perform some duty by the overseer, who had been but a few days on the plantation, he refused, and the driver was directed to punish him for disobeying, when he seized an axe and threatened to kill any one who should approach him. Up in this the overseer advanced towards the fellow, who then raised the axe, and was about to put his threat into execution, when the overseer shot him to save himself!"

Poor overseer! Now turn to lighter matters. The winter season is one of gaiety—balls, parties, and festivities are extensively enjoyed and very pleasingly paraphrased. "Fire Company, No. 3," gave their annual ball at Clinton House, on the 12th of March. "A more elaborate and tastefully decorated room," says the court newsmen of Ithaca, "than theirs I never beheld. Taste was the Fairy placed in charge of the ornaments, so lavishly and profusely bestowed upon wall and ceiling. She sat upon every festoon of the wondrous green, with a face as radiant with contentment and pleasure, as the light that shined from the celestial portals, when 'One moment at Heaven's gate' a Perilous disconsolate. Taste, with her tiny hands, had arranged every wreath and festoon, and the driver of the car had placed upon the floor the most beautiful and fragrant flowers, interspersed flowers. The little Fay had been exceedingly industrious for a week preceding the eventful evening, for she assisted at the adjustment of every bow, ringlet, and feather, and every dress and ornament was worn by her appointment and selection."

"Grace was the queen of the floor, and most loyal subjects did the host sway over. All acknowledged her sovereignty, and all strove to observe her laws. A lent a helping hand, and adorned the walls with numerous products of her pencil. Among them I observed a Cleopatra, arrayed in bridal robes, with a wreath of roses on her head, and in her hand, in an attitude of admiration, rather than of horror, she holds the venomous reptile, which, to me, is a new conception of the character. I note this for the benefit of connoisseurs. Another which attracted my attention was a full-length cabinet portrait of Addison, taking one of the meditative walks in an English grove, which have been noticed as one of the customs of the great man."

Then follows a catalogue *raisonné* of the company, in this style:—"The Misses A., ladies in waiting upon her Majesty Queen Grace, honoured the assembly with their presence, and enlivened the evening with their conversation, and gladdened the hearts of many gentlemen with a brief engagement for a quadrille." At a Baltimore ball:—"The charming bride of T. M.—s moved light as air, with that great embodiment of nonsense, but graceful Mr. G., while Mrs. G., who is a perfect fury, a little less, was doing the like with W. B.—a sort of bear, as described by Miss Bremer, in the 'Nymphs';" and the elegant correspondent to the "New York Herald," from "ag hard up, speaks of the *élite* of that place, who with the 'uppers' of Bridge and East Hampton, were assembled at Mrs. O's. He is in raptures with 'Miss C.—E.—who, by her beauty, her artless simplicity, and pleasing manners, always wins her many admirers; also, the young, graceful, and highly accomplished Miss M.—and never did they appear to better advantage, say, as a spring morning, blooming like Hebe in health; and many others of the beautiful for whom our village is so noted. Not far from Miss D., sits the female wit of Canandaigua, a woman of more talent and accomplishments than any other in the room." The entrance by her side is one fit to awaken the latent wit of any of our sex. You know him—J. W. U. S."

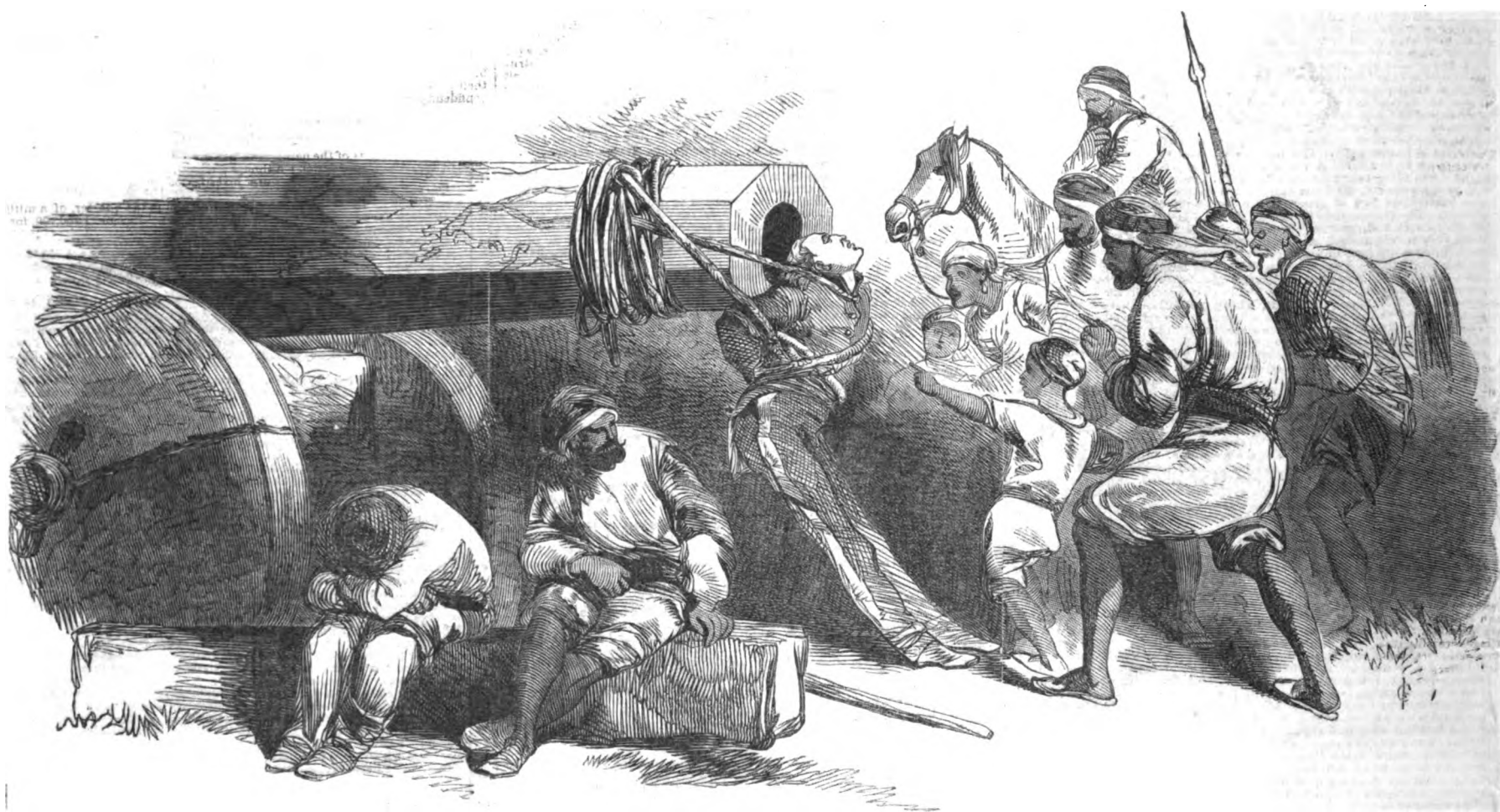
It is said that new papers of the class to which the "New York Herald" belongs, have enormous circulations. Can it be wondered at, when correspondents are employed in every town in the States to record the grace and beauty of their belles? The Miss A's, C's, E's, M's, together with the Mrs. G's, the illustrious T. W. U. S., a-d-i-t-h-e female wit of Canandaigua, are of course, after such rapturous panegyrics on their charms and perfections, secured as subscribers for life.

Jonathan's never closed eye to business leers under his glowing rhapsodies, which serve to attract visitors and settlers to the places from which they are dated. There are occasionally described in a style a little more glowing than that by which the name of George Rogers has been made immortal. Savannah is described as a sweet little city—"built upon a high and beautiful bluff, commanding a delightful prospect for many miles around." It is 11 miles from the city to the sea, and the beautiful Savannah river, after washing 400 miles of the rich interior, winds its roving way in graceful bends to the Atlantic, dotted here and there, all the way, with ships of all sizes and of all nations, reminding one of the rich Thames in its journey from London to the ocean. The puff direct is sometimes more profitably applied. Wilmington, Delaware, is recommended to "enter upon extensive, who have a few thousands in hand, and wish to speculate." "If there be any such in New York," remarks the Wilmington correspondent, "send them on. Building lots may yet be had in most parts of the city, at a reasonable price. Notwithstanding man have lately been sold, hundreds may yet be had in beautiful and healthy positions."

Not the least startling exhibitions of American manners are those which occur in the local senates. The following is a very mild report of what appears to have been a very fierce scene in the Albany Legislative Chamber:—"During the most extraordinary debate yesterday (Feb. 22.) in the house, Mr. Stevenson proceeded to call Mr. Bailey a political trickster, &c., &c., and Mr. Stevenson proceeded to say, very indignantly, that he had he should never do a thing to bring a blush of shame upon his country's cheek. Mr. Bailey replied by a terribly caustic allusion to the celebrated Glenworth fraud (which Stevenson exposed in 1840), and by a scathing comparison of Stevenson's conduct with that of Benedict Arnold. The rebuke was administered with all Mr. Bailey's characteristic sarcasm, for which he has become so distinguished, that no member of the house will attack him single-handed in debate."

From extracts honestly quoted from the United States papers, true inferences may be drawn of the state of public morals and manners.

IMPORTANT TO ALLIOTTERS.—We learn with much indignation and surprise, that a company, which for the present must be named, has offered a considerable sum of money to a gentleman, to allow him to be made use of as a defendant in an action, upon an alleged libel, to be brought against him, to recover the deposit pretended to be due from him to the company, the plaintiffs, in consideration of that libel, offering to arrange the defence, thus making the company the plaintiffs and defendant, guaranteeing the defendant harmless at all costs of proceedings. To the manager of this gentleman, be it said, indignantly declared the dishonourable offer. This unbecoming and masked proceeding was an attempt to establish a case, to govern future actions against libellers, which the present law will not support.—*Leicester Journal*.



CAPTIVITY OF LIEUT. SMITH IN THE CAMP OF TEE SINGH.

SKETCHES FROM INDIA.

Four determined and desperate battles have been fought upon the British territory in the East, and each time a gallant victory has been won; the aggressors and spoilers have been compelled to yield to the prowess of the brave troops under the flag of England. But the point gained is not merely a conquest over a powerful and ferocious enemy, there were other matters of the most important nature hanging upon the event, the result of which will every day be more and more developed.

Whatever may be said of the civil and commercial policy of India, all who are acquainted with the history of that immense empire must admit that from its early conquest down to the present period, the rule and government has been decidedly military. Nor could it well have been otherwise, composed as Hindostan is of nations and tribes accustomed to look upon the science of arms as paramount to the pursuits of tranquil life. In all the independent as well as in the tributary states, the soldiers have been accustomed to hold and maintain a supremacy over the people, in numerous instances to the violent exercise of wrong and robbery, not unfrequently accompa-

nied by murder, and applications for redress have served to mark out the victims to the heavier vengeance of the vindictive and cruel perpetrators. These occurrences have become familiar amongst fellow countrymen, the soldiers arrogating to themselves a tyrannical privilege to coerce the peasantry, and to despoil them of their property. The whole of the northern and north-western parts of India amply detail the truths of this assertion; and they are also strongly developed from the frontiers of Persia to Cape Cormorin; in fact, the seats of the British government may be said to be surrounded by inflammable materials that might be easily fanned into a flame, and



DEATH OF MAJOR-GENERAL SIR R. DICK.



SUBMISSION OF THE SIKH GOVERNMENT.

The Governor-General refusing the Nussurs and complimentary Offerings of Rajah Gholab Singh, Dewan Deena Nath, and Fakcer Noorooddeen.

constantly requiring rigid watchfulness, for the timely exercise of the strong arm to suppress treason and to prevent revolt. Armed as the native chiefs are, it must naturally be concluded that the force to keep them in subjection and order must be superior to their own; not, perhaps, so much in numerical strength as in that organisation and discipline which renders troops invincible in the field; and

herein consists the vast advantage of European troops over the native, though the Sepoys in the Company's service, by constant training under English officers, and a high sense of honour natural to the Hindoos, are as much elevated above the usual run of coloured troops as the white regiments are above the Sepoys. Everything in India contributes to the chief sway of military rule;

and as from experience the rajahs and leaders mainly rely upon physical strength to hold their own, so it may easily be conceived that they are not only compelled through necessity, but also ready by habit, to bend to an influence fully able to control their future destiny. Hence also arises a strong jealousy amongst the ruling
(Continued on page 234.)



RESTORATION OF THE YOUNG MAHARAJAH TO THE FRIENDSHIP OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.
Scene in the Governor's Durbar Tent at Lalleana, February 18th.

PUBLICATION OF THE PORTRAIT
OF
PRINCE ALBERT.
COMPANION
TO THE
PORTRAIT OF QUEEN VICTORIA.

We have great pleasure in announcing that Mr. STEPHEN SLY has been honoured by the

COMMAND OF HER MAJESTY

To engrave for this Paper *Winterhalter's* PORTRAIT OF
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE ALBERT
In the Robes of the Garter.

To insure a perfect imitation of *Winterhalter's* portraiture of the Prince, as well as to do honour to the Queen's Command, we have, gone to the expense of having an elaborately finished water-colour copy of the picture made, to aid our artists and printer in giving the exact individuality and effect of the original. By the condescension of her Majesty, we have been allowed to make this copy at

BUCKINGHAM PALACE,

and, as it is now finished, and the arrangements for publication are otherwise in a forward state, we shall be able

ON SATURDAY, MAY 9,

to put the Public in possession of the

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HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

THE Nobility, Subscribers, and the Public are respectfully informed that an **EXTRA NIGHT** will take place on **THURSDAY, April 16,** when will be presented Mozart's chef d'œuvre.

DON GIOVANNI.

Donna Anna, Madame Grisi; Donna Elvira, Mlle. Sanchelli; and Zerlina, Madame Annali Castellani. Don Giovanni, Signor Farnasari; Don Ottavio, Signor Mario; Il Commendatore, Signor Boccini; Masetto, Signor F. Lablache; and Leporello, Signor Lablache.

With various entertainments in the Ballet, in which Mlle. L. Grahn, Madame P. Stephan, Mlle. Tagliani, M. Gosselin, M. Di Mattia, and M. Perrot will appear.

GENERAL TOM THUMB'S FAREWELL LEAVES at the **EGYPTIAN HALL, — EASTER WEEK.** All Tickets that have been found will be received, notwithstanding their date. The General appears in all the costumes and performances in which he had the distinguished honour of appearing, during his tour before Her Majesty, and before all the principal Courts of Europe. Tickets from Half-past Twelve to Two, Half-past Three to Five, and Half-past Seven to Nine o'clock. Admission, 1s.; Children, half-price. After Nine o'clock he appears at the Lyceum Theatre.

NATIONAL TABLEAU OF PUBLIC INTEREST. The **ROYAL FAMILY AT HOME**, consisting of the Queen and Prince Albert, and their lovely children, the young Prince and Princess, Madame Tussaud's models, portraits, &c., by F. Tussaud; the costumes by Mrs. J. Tussaud. No expense has been spared to render this worthy of patronage. "This is one of the best exhibitions in the metropolis." — *Times*. **Wansler, Baker Street, Portman Square.** Open from 11 till dusk, and from 7 till 10.

CITY OF CONSTANTINOPLE. — Just opened, at the **PANORAMA ROYAL, LEICESTER SQUARE,** a view of the magnificent City of Constantinople, taken from the Seraskier's Tower, embracing the most enchanting scenery in the world; comprising Galata, Pera, Scutari, the Seraglio, the Bosphorus, the Sea of Marmora, with Mount Olympus, and the Valley of Sweet Waters. The View of Athens, which is universally acknowledged by the press to be a complete triumph in the panoramic art, and Rouen, are also now open.

EASTER HOLYDAYS. — Novelties of extreme interest and information at the **ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.**

Scenes in the **OREGON TERRITORY** form a part of an entirely new series of **DIS-SOLVING VIEWS.** Portraits of the most distinguished men in the **SIKIH GOVERNMENT** and **ARMY OF LARORE**, magnified by the **OPACQUE MICROSCOPE**; also portraits of **SIR H. HARDINGE** and **SIR ROBERT AND LADY BAILE**. — The **PHYSIOSCOPE** and **CHROMATROPE**, with new and beautiful variations. The most interesting of the novelties at work are **MACKINTOSH'S ROTARY ENGINE**, **COLLIER'S PATENT LOCOMOTIVE ENGINE** for ascending and descending inclined planes, **LABELLIER'S ARCHIMEDIAN RAILWAY**, an **ENVELOPE CUTTING MACHINE**, **WOODS' NEW PATENT STEAM ENGINE GOVERNOR**, and the **ATMOSPHERIC RAILWAY**. — Experiment with the **DIVING-BELL** and **DIVER**. — **LECTURES ON CHEMISTRY AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY**, with brilliant experiments. Admission, 1s.; Schools, Half-price. A brief description of the Oregon Territory, from Notes by a Nine Years' Resident, presented to the Visitors.

STEPNEY FAIR.

MR. WOMBWELL. Proprietor of the only travelling Menageries (of any magnitude) in the kingdom, begs most respectfully to inform his friends and the public of London, that his **LARGEST MENAGERIE** will attend the above Fair, during the Easter holidays; and that it contains a greater number and variety of zoological specimens than has ever been exhibited in any collection in London, consisting of the most Group of trained Carnivorous Animals ever assembled; the Two Lions which lately performed at Adley's Royal Amphitheatre; that rare but wonderful animal, the **hibiscus**, or **Indian of Scythia**; and the only **Lion Tigris** in the world. With every one of actual utility for a zoologist. Admission One Shilling, which will also admit to the Anatomical Gallery.

Open from 10 till 6.

EXHIBITION OF TABLEAUX, OIL PAINTED AND IN RELIEF. 209, REGENT STREET. **THE Public** is respectfully informed that the above Exhibition is now open, and comprises models of Fruit, Birds, Fish, &c. These Tableaux have already attracted much attention on the Continent, as well from the intrinsic beauty of the subjects and groupings, as from their occupying the most difficult question in art, viz. the representing distant perspective on a flat surface, with a foreground modelled in relief, and existing at the same time of composition. Admission One Shilling, which will also admit to the Anatomical Gallery.

MUSEUM OF PATHOLOGICAL ANATOMY, containing upwards of One Thousand Models, cast from and coloured after nature, comprising every part of the human frame, in every state of disease. Admission, One Shilling, which will also admit to the Gallery of Tableaux. Open from Ten till Six. 209, Regent Street.

ROYAL VICTORIA COMPOUND for the HAIR. — All who are desirous of possessing an elegant head of hair should use **DIVER'S VICTORIA COMPOUND.** It removes the dirt, cleans the skin, strengthens the minute roots of the hair, and gives it a soft and glossy appearance. It is made and sold by **DIVER, 6, Penton Street, Pentonville.** In bottles, 1s., 2s., and 3s. It is restored after severe, &c., by Diver's peculiar method of cultivation, without shaving the head.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Alma should write to Sir Henry Ellis for a ticket of admission to the reading room of the British Museum, where he will find all the works he mentions, and will be directed to many others upon the same subject on application to the very obliging acting librarian, who attends to the wants of readers in that institution. In the meantime Alma may consult the "Journal of Education" published some time since by Charles Knight.

P. P., who appears to be a most zealous totalist, desires us to insert the following "Soliloquy;" we do so to show how zeal, even in a really good cause, is apt to overstep the bounds of prudence and justice. If P. P. were a physiologist he would know that a moderate amount of stimulating drink is not only harmless but positively requisite to many constitutions in all cold, variable, damp climates, like that of England. The Highlander on the Scotch hills on a raw morning may drink, not only with impunity but with benefit to his health, a quantum of alcohol, which if swallowed by the same man on the East India would destroy his life. The question of temperance is, in truth, as much one of locality and temperament as of morals. That which in one case may be food will in another be poison; excessive indulgence being in all cases both deleterious and asphyxiating. Here is the communication: —

The Moderate Drinker's (read Drunkard's) Soliloquy. With glass in hand he thus soliloquizes: — "This is the drink, the abuse he should have said of which is filling my beloved country with mourning, and lamentation, and woe; which is the principal cause of poverty, and crime, and wretchedness, and madness; which is destroying the physical, and moral, and intellectual faculties; defacing the image of nobility which God has stamped on man; and reducing to a shred the limit of his existence. And yet I love it so well, that I will take the enemy myself; I will give it to my children, to the wife of my bosom, and to the friend of my heart."

G. L. S., Lynn. The younger son of an Esquire is plain Mr.

Jamaica is not liable to the Income Tax unless he has 1500. a-year.

A Subscriber. We believe the Life Assurance Company he mentions has ceased to exist. The shareholders have precisely the same liabilities as in all other joint stock concerns. Keep to the Funds for the present.

St. Newspapers posted on the day of publication pass free to and from France.

Mephistophiles, Wakefield. If a copper wire, sufficiently long, could be completely insulated and kept free from injury, there appears to be no reason why an electric telegraph should not be laid down all across Europe. For information upon the nature of electricity he should consult any of the recent elementary treatises. Any Mechanics' or Literary Institution contains such works.

Inquirer. We know of nothing particular in the case referred to. Vacant benefices are constantly referred to in the London papers.

G. H. L. should exercise his own alliterative powers by enlisting the remainder of the alphabet to complete the lines:

An Austrian Army, Artfully Arrayed,
Bully, By Battery, Besieged Belgrade;
Cossack Commanders Cannoonading Come,
Dealing Destruction's Devastating Doom.

R. C. D. The "doctor" alluded to is another of the numerous scions of quackery. Beware of all such.

W. and W. C. may equally despair of obtaining the post of laureate.

W. W. M. D., should offer the illuminated MSS. to the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge.

Subscriber, Swansea. Nothing varies more than the value of such small house property, and to give an average applicable to all England is impossible. The opinions of an experienced surveyor and a respectable solicitor should govern the amount to be advanced upon mortgage.

W. G. Write to the secretary of the Great Western Railway.

J. W. should call at our office with the drawings, and leave them for inspection and consideration if requisite.

Received: — A Working Mechanic; J. W., Brighton; A. Z.; F. Nettlefield.

W. Kempton, Ware, should send full particulars.

U. Z. The New Zealand Company still occupies its offices in Broad Street Buildings, London, where our correspondent may obtain the desired information.

Merry Go Round. "The society enjoyed by the 'squatter'" is that of a few snakes, bears, racoons, and other such gentry. He may perhaps meet a fellow-creature once in three months. The timber is good, but too far from good markets to be very valuable.

C. F., Odsey and Herodotus. The lines are clever but inadmissible.

A Prattler. Some of the letters which find their way to an editor's sanctum are very amusing, but everything so received is regarded as strictly confidential. Any foreign bookseller would send a list of Swedish works if applied to by letter. Send for instance to Dufour and Co., Soho Square; Black and Armstrong, Wellington Street North, Strand; or Nutt, Fleet Street.

E. J. L. is thanked for his note about noting; as our bills are never noted, he must excuse our slight error as to the exact cost of the pleasant process. He evidently speaks from experience, which we cannot boast of, and therefore his letter shall find place.

"Lombard Street. The insertion of an error in a paper so well known and so greatly read as the 'Pictorial Times,' cannot fail to be productive of misunderstanding and confusion; and I therefore trust you will take an early opportunity of correcting the answer to one of your correspondents in your number for April 4, being as follows: — 'A. S. The London charges for noting a bill "West" are 1s. 6d. from the Royal Exchange to Newgate; 2s. 6d. from Newgate to Charing Cross; and 3s. 6d. to any distance beyond. The charge for protesting a bill is 12s. 6d.' Not, Sir, presuming the said 'A. S.' wishes only for information as to the notarial charges on bills payable on the line you indicate, viz. south-west of London, permit me to bring before your notice the following extracts from 'the list of charges adopted by the profession.' Beyond Northumberland House to be charged 3s. 6d.; beyond St. James' Street, 5s.; in and beyond Grosvenor Place, 6s. 6d.; the last charge to extend half a mile beyond the boundary, and for every additional half mile an extra charge of 1s. Were a bill made payable at Hounslow, it would be but poor pay to give a man 2s. 6d. for protesting it, and allow him nothing for the other business he has with the bill in his office of notary. Yet so your correspondent reads: 'The charge for protesting a bill is 12s. 6d.' You are wrong again if you mean the general charge. It depends upon certain circumstances, such as the amount of the bill, where payable, the number of demands, &c. &c.; were the bill for 5000l., the stamp duty alone would be 10s. I have served an apprenticeship of seven years, and presume I know something of the matter."

G. F. D. should apply to a patent agent who (upon being well paid) will secure to him the right to employ his "important invention connected with railways."

A Tipperary Man. Many countries have lately claimed the name of "Young." We hear of "Young Italy," who objects to Austria; "Young Ireland," who writes in "The Nation"; and "Young England," who sports a white waistcoat and thinks dandy D'Israeli more profound as a statesman than Pitt or Peel, more eloquent than Burke, more witty than "Punch," and more romantically sentimental than Bulwer.

J. D. The portrait of her Majesty will be reprinted to accompany that of Prince Albert.

Hodge Podge's MSS. came safely to hand, but our limits forbid the publication of any lengthy communications.

Cleopatra of Bloxham. Let us impress upon you the same advice. Apply to a respectable medical man. The "doctor" referred to is self-dubbed, and a specious, prosperous quack.

R. J. Morrison's remarks upon the mammon-seeking spirit of the present day are very just. Sir James Graham has not made friends by the declaration.

J. A. L. The name of the hero of Sobroon is pronounced Goff.

B. G. Price will obtain a correct reply to his military question by addressing a few lines to the editor of the "Unit & Service Gazette." As regards his subscription to the "Pictorial Times," let him send a Post Office order for 11. 6s. 7d., and the paper will be punctually forwarded by post.

A Young Draughtsman, An Officer on Duty, and other friends who send sketches are thanked for their attention. All such offerings are acceptable.

Z. B. F. and all our subscribers will have due notice of our intentions.

J. S. The Panorama of London from the Thames is still on sale, and can be obtained at our office, or through any bookseller.

W. R. S. is requested to accept our best thanks for his sketch, which shall be given in our next. The original shall be returned.

The Pictorial Times

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 11. 1846.

THE COURT.

HER MAJESTY is well, and with the **PRINCE CONSORT** has been taking daily recreation and exercise in the pleasure-grounds of Buckingham Palace. The young Royal Family have also been enjoying the health and attractions of the same beautiful locality; we say beautiful, for latterly an amount of taste has been brought to bear towards the perfection of those palatial gardens with which the outward aspect of the palace itself is but too little in harmony.

Some unimportant variations have taken place in **HER MAJESTY's** household, such as the relieving of lords in waiting, ladies in waiting, and maids of honour.

HER MAJESTY has, of her own accord, directed patents of peerage to be conferred upon Sir Henry Hardinge and Sir Hugh Gough, upon an impulse of gratitude and generosity every way worthy of **HER MAJESTY's** disposition. Those distinguished commanders have already been gazetted, one to a viscountcy, the other to a barony.

HER MAJESTY has also, with equal piety and propriety, requested the Archbishop of Canterbury to prepare, and her clergy generally to promulgate, a due form of thanksgiving to Almighty God for the providential achievement of those brilliant victories in India, which have reflected so much lustre upon the valour of her subjects and her own imperial sway.

HER MAJESTY, PRINCE ALBERT, and the Royal Family are now at Windsor Castle, having left Buckingham Palace in the course of Wednesday. The Duchess of Kent, too, has gone to Frogmore House, Windsor.

PARLIAMENT AND PEEL.

We have received a little episode of political intelligence, which may amuse, and perhaps instruct, our readers. It has been communicated by two correspondents, both somewhat mysteriously confidential, and either opposed to the other in his political predilections. In a word, one is a Protectionist and the other a Repealer! They move, however, among the best sources of information; and their respective characters form a sufficient guarantee that they would not transmit to us information that had not its foundation in truth. Should what they shadow forth to us be carried by completion into fact, there will be an end for the present of a Peel Ministry, and an indefinite postponement of the question of Free Trade!

Our intelligence amounts to this: — It is known that very many among the Conservative and Protectionist Members in the Lower House of Parliament are averse to a Coercion Bill for Ireland; a still larger number of Whig adherents to Peel's Anti-Corn-Law Bill will most decidedly oppose the coercion measure. The Irish Repealers are opposed to it to a man — they seek in every way to resist it bitterly — they will make any sacrifice to throw it out. On the other hand, they are to a man perfectly indifferent about the corn question; those who support free trade as a part of their liberalism, doing so only for the semblance of consistency with their general politics, while the few exceptions to this careless category are staunch Protectionists, and wish to vote against Peel! Among the most powerful of the latter is Mr. Smith O'Brien, the second in command of the Tail! Now, if those Conservatives among the Protectionists who are averse to the Coercion Bill; and if others who think it of some, but of secondary, importance, will join the dissenting Whigs and the determined Repealers to throw it out in the Commons, Mr. Smith O'Brien will bring himself and five others to vote against Peel on the Corn Bill, and the members of the Tail generally will preserve a beautiful neutrality when the next reading of that Bill is put to the vote. This, it is estimated, would make a difference of nearly FIFTY VOTES ON THE DIVISION, and so reduce the Minister's majority in the Commons, as to afford the Lords a valid and sufficient plea for routing the Free-traders and destroying the Government of Peel! It is impossible to calculate with certainty on such a consummation; but that it has been canvassed, and even negotiated, we fully believe! If so, the Cabinet is on the horns of a dilemma; and it is just possible that the Prime Minister may spoil the sport of the Parliamentary Conspiracy that threatens him by compromising COERCION to CARRY CORN! *Nous verrons!* An alliance between Peel and the Tail would be a further novelty in the thickening history of parliamentary tergiversation. How long will Political Necessity predominate, and Principle be driven to the wall?

POLITICAL CONFUSION.

THE country is in a mess, and there is now considerable doubt what minister will be its extricator. The Easter recess has arrived, and legislation, which had its wheels already sufficiently clogged, is now at a full stop with no particular certainty on the part of the driver in what direction he will be able to set it in motion again. We are in a mess with currency; a mess with coercion; and a mess with corn; we are in a mess with railways, and a mess with poor laws. Apropos of currency, Peel will not be the minister to recant from his own mischief; his mind is too barren of magnificent qualities for that; and yet the railway panic, the railway disorder, and his own shrinking from railway responsibilities (Tamworth always excepted), have only too terribly proved the insufficiency of his gold standard to cope with the necessities of the people in such a crisis as at present virtually exists. The only hope he has is, that during the few days of Easter half the railway petitioners will abandon their bills; though how penalties are to be remitted, locked up capital redistributed, and commercial security provided for, neither he nor all the wisdom of his cabinet can devise. He is equally uncertain upon his pet questions of policy. He is (we speak advisedly) by no means confident that the Lords have not organised a defeat of his Corn Bill; nor even that parties in the Commons have not paved their way. His Coercion Bill, sent down to him in the very nick of time to harass and encumber the progress of his free trade scheme, he has been forced to take up, and will probably be forced to abandon; for at present one measure sticks in the other's throat. Corn thwarts coercion, coercion chokes corn, and both bills are brought to confusion's heart's content. Which will he resume first — how will he expedite both, when the session gets over the dissipation of its Easter holidays and is seriously revived again? How will Sir James Graham get over his Poor Law Removal Bill? Is he prepared to abrogate the constitution in that? Will he suspend *habeas corpus*, and remove poor families, because they are poor, from settlement to settlement, by force of the police? What are the doctors to look forward to? How is the Medical Bill? There are a thousand matters domestic that must have legislation. The Cabinet has got over its wars. It will not be sustained after Easter by perpetual recurrences of rewards, thanks, and praises for brilliant victories, and unparalleled wonders of British exploit. The people at home — the people in England — the people in Ireland must be cared for. We may not fritter away the life of Parliament as if it were invested with no power, and convened to no end. And yet Ministers are webbed and tangled in difficulties, and see nothing before them but parliamentary confusion and national disgust.

POLITICS AND ART.

We wish these two subjects were never jobbed and jumbled together. That they are so is abominably disgusting. That the encouragement of what tends to civilisation in its highest aspect—the building of galleries, palaces, churches, changes, and courts of legislation and of law should be perpetually vesting in partisanship and never in taste; that the laying out of parks should be official—the improvement of cities Whig or Tory—is an obstruction and a nuisance in the progress of the public mind. But the fact exists, and all we can do is to put the reproach upon it until it is remedied. Hosts of its evidences, we are sorry to say, rise up together in the teeth of our patience. To-day a building act receives the royal assent, which has not only been passed in ignorance, but seems an especial legislation against the comforts and conveniences of the people. To-morrow we find the beautiful new Houses of Parliament are to be turned into receptacles of rheumatism by Doctor Reid. One week Sir Frederick Trench is virtuously swearing at those national fountains (save the mark!) which the "Times" has appropriately designated "squirts and slop-basins;" and the next the Earl of Lincoln is caught cutting down the old trees and the Constitution in the Park. We build an Exchange without a single emblem of riches, and a national gallery with pepper-casters and mustard-pots upon its roof. Everywhere political changes and influences are destroying the natural advances of an intelligent age, and genuine art is kept backward by genuine rascality. Is there no means of establishing pure and uncorrupt taste committees?

While we are lavishing enormous resources and expenditure upon art-production, can we devise no project for making their beauty, uniformity, and excellence harmonise with the good taste and liberality which is ready and anxious to promote them on all hands?

GRANT OF PEERAGES TO SIR H. HARDINGE AND SIR H. GOUGH.

(From the "London Gazette" of Tuesday, April 7.)

WHITEHALL, APRIL 7.

The Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, granting the dignity of a Viscount of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland unto Lieutenant-General the Right Honourable Sir Henry Hardinge, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, and Governor-General of India, and to the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, by the name, style, and title of Viscount Hardinge, of King's Newton, in the county of Derby.

The Queen has also been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, granting the dignity of a Baron of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland unto General Sir Hugh Gough, Bart., Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, and General and Commander-in-Chief of her Majesty's Forces in the East Indies, and to the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, by the name, style, and title of Baron Gough, of Chinkeangloo, in China, and of Maharajpore and the Sutlej, in the East Indies.

DOWNING STREET, APRIL 7.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to nominate and appoint Colonel Sir Henry George Smith, Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, serving with the rank of Major-General in India, to be a Knight Grand Cross of the said Order.

DOWNING STREET, APRIL 7.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint the following officers to be Companions of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath:—Col. Thomas Reid, 62d Foot; Col. the Hon. Thomas Ashburnham, 62d Foot; Lieut.-Col. Thomas Ryan, 50th Foot; Lieut.-Col. Peter John Taylor, 36th Foot; Lieut.-Col. Thomas Barr, 29th Foot; Lieut.-Col. Thomas Buxton, 9th Foot; Lieut.-Col. John Brown, 31st Foot; Lieut.-Col. Charles Barwell, 9th Foot; Lieut.-Col. Robert Blucher Wood, 80th Foot; Lieut.-Col. James Spence, 31st Foot; and Capt. James Hope, commanding her Majesty's steam frigate *Frobrand*.

Her Majesty has also been pleased to appoint the under-mentioned officers in the service of the East India Company, viz.:—Major-General Walter Raleigh Gilbert to be a Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath; and Lieut.-Col. David Harriott, 8th Bengal Light Cavalry; Lieut.-Col. James Parsons, 14th Bengal Native Infantry; Lieut.-Col. John Samuel Henry Weston, 31st Bengal Native Infantry; Lieut.-Col. William Burton, 7th Bengal Light Cavalry; Brevet Lieut.-Col. William Garden, Quartermaster-General Bengal Army; Brevet Lieut.-Col. Patrick Grant, Deputy Adjutant-General Bengal Army; Lieut.-Col. James Stuart, 70th Bengal Native Infantry; Lieut.-Col. Richard Benson, 1st Bengal Native Infantry; Lieut.-Col. George Brooke, Bengal Artillery; Lieut.-Col. George Hicks, 47th Bengal Native Infantry; Brevet Lieut.-Col. William Mactier, 4th Bengal Light Cavalry; Brevet Lieut.-Col. William Giddes, Bengal Artillery; Lieut.-Col. George Gladwin Dennis, Bengal Artillery; Lieut.-Col. Edward Huthwaite, Bengal Artillery, to be Companions of the said Most Honourable Order.

A FORM OF PRAYER AND THANKSGIVING TO ALMIGHTY GOD.

For the repeated and signal victories obtained by the troops of her Majesty and by the aid of the Honourable East India Company in the vicinity of the Sutlej, whereby the unjust and unprovoked aggression of the Sikhs was gloriously repelled, and their armies totally discomfited: to be used at Morning and Evening Service, after the General Thanksgiving, in all churches and chapels in England and Wales, and in the town of Berwick-upon-Tweed, upon Sunday, the 12th of this instant April, or the Sunday after the ministers of such churches and chapels shall respectively receive the same.

O Lord God of Hosts, in whose hand is power and might irresistible, we, Thine unworthy servants, most humbly acknowledge Thy goodness in the victories lately conferred to the armies of our Sovereign, over a host of barbarous invaders, who sought to spread desolation, fruit and populous provinces, enjoying the blessings of peace under the protection of the British Crown. We bless Thee, O Merciful Lord, for having brought to a speedy and prosperous issue a war, to which no occasion had been given by injustice on our part, or apprehension of injury to our hands. To Thee, O Lord, we ascribe the glory: it was Thy wisdom which guided the counsels, Thy power which strengthened the hands, of those whom it pleased Thee to use as Thy instruments in the discomfiture of the lawless aggressor, and the frustration of his ambitious designs. From Thee alone cometh the victory, and the spirit of moderation and mercy in the day of success. Continue, we beseech Thee, to go forth with our armies, wherever they are called into battle in a righteous cause; and dispose the hearts of their leaders to exact nothing more from the vanquished than is necessary for the maintenance of peace, and security against violence and rapine.

Above all, give Thy grace to those who reside in the councils of our Sovereign, and administer the concerns of her widely extended empire; that they may apply all their endeavours to the purposes designed by Thy good Providence in committing such power to their hands, the temporal and spiritual benefit of the nations entrusted to their care.

And whilst Thou preserve our distant possessions from the horrors of war, give us peace and plenty at home, that the earth may yield her increase, and that we Thy servants, receiving Thy blessings with thankfulness and gladness of heart, may dwell together in unity, and faithfully serve Thee, to Thy honour and glory, through Jesus Christ our Lord, to whom, with Thee and the Holy Ghost, being all dominion and power, both in heaven and earth, now and for ever. Amen.

THE QUEEN.—We learn that her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert will, at the commencement of the autumn, again repair to Scotland, to pass some weeks in the Highlands. It is said that while in that portion of her dominions, the Queen and the Prince Consort intend to visit several of the resident aristocracy. We believe the Queen will principally reside at Blair Atholl, the beautiful seat of the Duke of Atholl.

THE QUEEN DOWAGER.—We are informed that it is the intention of the Queen Dowager, attended by a limited retinue, to go on a visit to their Serene Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Meiningen and her Majesty's other illustrious relatives in Germany, in the course of the approaching summer, and that her Majesty will prolong her *sojourn* abroad for about three months at furthest. It is said that the Prince of Saxe-Meiningen purposes to remain in this country until the period of Queen Adelaide's departure, when the Prince will return to his paternal domains in company with his illustrious aunt.

REPRESENTATION OF MALTON.—It is understood that Lord Milton will succeed Mr. Colclough. The borough is under the influence of his father, Lord Fitzwilliam.

THREATENED WAR BY THE KAFFIRS.—It seems that the disputes with the Kaffirs, which caused so much uneasiness to the authorities and alarm to the inhabitants, have been "settled" by the lieutenant-governor, and that all apprehension of a Kaffir war may be dismissed, until the Kaffirs choose in uncontrolled scorn and defiance of British authority to pick the next occasion of quarrel. It is of no use to rush up or conceal the fact. The lives of our peaceful and industrious frontier colonists are in danger, and may fall a sacrifice at any hour to the wanton aggression of the savages on our border.—*Cape Frontier Times*.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

AN UNEXPECTED TREASURE.—Yesterday morning Mr. John Hamilton, residing in Park Street, Regent's Park, purchased a packet of books at a stall in Holborn, amongst them was a work entitled, *Observations upon the United Provinces of the Netherlands*, by Sir William Temple, Bart., of Shene, in the county of Surrey ambassador to the Hague, and at Aix-la-Chapelle in the year 1698. Upon closely inspecting the volume, he discovered fourteen guineas of the reign of George I., as well as a letter, which, however, did not refer to the money, nor the reason for placing it "in its secret hiding-place," sewed in one of the covers.

TOWER HAMLETS ELECTION.—A public meeting of the electors of this borough took place on Wednesday evening, at the Eastern Institution, Commercial Road, for the purpose of promoting at the next election the return of Lawrence Heyworth, Esq., of Liverpool, and George Thompson, Esq., of London, as members for the borough. Philip Crellyn, Esq., in the chair.

STEAM-TUG RUN DOWN.—On Saturday night the Waterwitch steam-tug, of Leith, was run down and sunk in the Frith by a sailing vessel (schooner). The master, two men, and a boy were drowned.

THE WHALE FISHING.—Vessels are almost daily passing the Caltheath coast on their way to Davis's Straits. No fewer than 11 are being fitted out from Peterhead this season. The successful issue of last year's fishing is inducing a greater number to enter on the speculation than in any previous year. A good many have arrived at Orkney and Zetland to receive their full complement of men, and several have sailed. Although a more than usually large number of hands will this year be required from these islands, wages are much the same as during the last three or four seasons.

WEATHER, ETC., IN SCOTLAND.—The weather, notwithstanding occasional frosts, has been highly favourable for the seed time. Most of the oats are already sown, and barley-sowing has commenced. A more than usual breadth of beans has been made this year from dread of a repetition of potato disease, and consequently there will be fewer potatoes planted this season than last. Good potatoes, however, are abundant and prices moderate, circumstances considered; sound healthy seed is freely offered at 16s. and 18s. per boll. The late severe frosts have completely changed the aspect of young grass, but a few days of warm sun will soon put matters to rights again.

BRIDPORT ELECTION PETITION.—The following election petition notice has just been given, in the usual form, with regard to the trial of the petition against the Bridport election:—Pursuant to Act 7 & 8 Vict. c. 103., to amend the law for the trial of controverted elections of members to serve in Parliament, notice is hereby given, that a select committee to try and determine the matter of the petition complaining of an undue election and return for the borough of Bridport, will be chosen by the general committee of elections, on Thursday, 23d April, &c.

THE LATE SEVERE, THOUGH BRIEF, FROST has done considerable mischief in the more exposed and elevated portions of our district. The fruit trees and bushes, which were giving great promise of an early and abundant crop, have had their blossoms completely nipped, and are thus entirely destroyed for the season.—*Berwick Warrier*.

WELSH FISHERIES.—The troling snacks have commenced operations for the season. During the week a good supply of fish has been on sale at moderate prices. The scarcity and extravagant prices of butcher's meat place it out of the reach of the poor classes. Now that the fishing season has commenced, the inhabitants of the town will not be wholly dependent on the butcher for their weekly supply; at the same time, we would recommend the troling company to preserve a greater uniformity of price than was the case last season.—*Cardiff Journal*.

RAILWAY LABOURERS' STRIKE.—The greater number of the labourers employed on the Lancaster and Carlisle Railway at and in the neighbourhood of Penrith, who lately struck work in consequence of the contractors demanding 104 hours' work per day, exclusive of meal times, instead of 10 hours' daily labour, have resumed their work, agreeing to the demand of the contractors, without an advance of wages.

THE NEW STREET SWEEPER.—Some idea of the efficiency of this machine (which is now become a regular promenade of certain districts of the metropolis) may be formed, from the fact, that whilst a man can, on an average, sweep not more than 1600 square yards daily, the machine, worked by one horse, sweeps from 16,000 to 24,000 square yards per diem. The economy of labour is so great that one machine will do the work of 36 men. Mr. Whitworth, the inventor, agreed to sweep the streets of Manchester twice as often as under the old system, and at a saving to the town of 5000, per annum.

WESTMINSTER LITERARY INSTITUTION.—Prince Albert has subscribed 25*l.* to the City of Westminster Mechanics' Institution, as one of thirty donors, to liquidate the balance of its building debt; and, as the friends of all like institutions, we are very happy to learn that the honourable list now includes the names of the Marquis of Westminster, the Earl of Radnor, Lord Robert Grosvenor, the Lord Mayor, Charles Hindley, Esq., M.P. (the originator of this plan of subscription), and twelve other gentlemen.

LADY CHARLES WELLESLEY was safely delivered of a son at Apsley House on Sunday.

ECLIPSE.—There will be an annular eclipse of the sun on Saturday, the 25th instant, partially visible at Greenwich. It will commence at 5*h.* 32*m.* afternoon; middle, 6*h.* 14*m.* afternoon; and end 6*h.* 4*m.* afternoon.

ATTEMPT AT SELF-DESTRUCTION AT CHATHAM.—On Monday morning a young man of respectable appearance was placed before the county magistrates at Rochester, on the charge of having feloniously attempted to kill himself with powder and ball. The young man gave his name Martin John Dutt, from London, and is 19 years of age. The magistrates ordered him to be detained until a communication had been made to his friends.

THE BRICKLAYERS' STRIKE.—DURHAM, Tuesday.—The men still continue out, and have reiterated the expression of their determination not to yield. The number who have struck in this town alone exceeds 2000.

SHIPWRECK IN WHITE BAY.—We were informed at an early hour that the American bark *Winipac*, bound for Havana, on beating out the harbour, missed star, and went on shore in White Bay, where she was likely to become a total wreck. The Queen steamer was despatched to her assistance. Since writing the above, we have received a letter from our Cove correspondent, acquainting us that this vessel has become a total wreck.—*Cork Examiner*.

FRENCH ENTERPRISE.—The "Journal des Débats" states that the committee on the Transatlantic packet boats has concluded its report, which will be presented to the Chamber of Deputies in the course of the ensuing week. The committee demands that the minister may be authorised to treat with one or several commercial companies for supplying the four principal lines, viz. New York, the West Indies, Rio Janeiro, and the Havannah, with steam or sailing boats. The passage between Havre and the West Indies is to be performed within 20 days, and between Havre and the Havannah, and Havre and Rio Janeiro, in 27 days.

ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.—From a parliamentary paper just issued it appears, that in the year 1844 the number of Acts of Parliament applied to the public under the promulgation order was 505,849 in Great Britain, and to public departments, 45,313. The highest number in any year since 1835 applied to the public was in 1842, when 549,125 were so supplied, and to public departments in 1837 when they were 111,721.

INCREASE AND DIMINUTION OF SALARIES (PUBLIC OFFICES).—According to a return just issued by order of the House of Commons, it appears that in the year 1844 there was an increase in the various public offices or departments of 267 persons employed. Of these, 2035 were engaged in the Post Office department of the United Kingdom, and 102 in the Customs. In various offices or departments, however, in the same year, there was a diminution in the number of individuals engaged of 463; of these 336 were in the Excise, and 49 at Chelsea Hospital.

POLLING PLACES (IRELAND).—The Bill just introduced into the House of Commons by Mr. McCarthy, under the above title, proposes to enact, that when the names of electors, commencing with the same letter of the alphabet amount to 500 or more, the returning officer is to provide so many polling booths, that not more than 500 voters shall be obliged to poll at one booth. A penalty is to be imposed on any returning officer who may not comply with the provisions of the Act.

IMPORTATION OF ARMS.—A vessel called the *Navarino*, which arrived at Chester's quay, adjacent to the Custom House, on Monday, from Guernsey and Jersey, had on board, in addition to her general cargo, seventy-two chests of arms, consigned and directed to her Majesty's Board of Ordnance.

THE CONSTABLES OF THE CITY POLICE met on Saturday last to present a handsome silver snuff-box to Inspector Martin, as a testimonial of the respect they bore him. This must be grateful to the feelings of the recipient, as he was ever a strict disciplinarian, but his object was rather to reform than to report errors.

LONDON DOCKS.—More alterations are about being carried into effect at this establishment, it having been decided to add another new warehouse of still larger dimensions than those completed last year. Workmen have already commenced excavating the ground for a building capable of holding 18,000 tons, exclusive of the wines, which will be contained in the vaults below; the cost is to be 90,000*l.* Mr. Nasham is the architect, and Messrs. W. Cubitt and Co., builders.

PRINCE ALBERT has been pleased to honour Mohun Lal with a present of a handsome gold medal, impressed with an exquisitely-finished likeness of his Royal Highness, by Mr. W. Wyon, in a most beautiful and elegant style, and bearing an inscription.

A Court of Directors was held on Wednesday at the East India House, when the chart of the court were voted unanimously to Sir Henry Wilcock, K.B.S., chairman, and James Wier Hogg, Esq., M.P., deputy chairman, for their great application and attention to the affairs of the East India Company during the past year.

RICHMOND ELECTION.—The death of the Hon. W. Ridley Colborne, M.P., by which a vacancy in the representation of this borough was caused, created a very general regret amongst the electors, especially among those agreeing in the political opinions and conduct of the hon. gentleman. The vacancy thus occasioned is proposed to be filled by Henry Rich, Esq., formerly member for the borough of Knaresborough.

THE AUSTRIAN CENSORSHIP has placed the whole stock of a Leipzig bookseller under sequestration, and forbidden the Viennese booksellers to purchase any part of the same. The cause of this extreme measure is a pamphlet issued from the shop of the above publisher, and circulated clandestinely in Hungary, containing, as is alleged, seditious language.—*Augsburg Gazette*.

DISTURBED STATE OF THE ISLAND OF BOURBON.—By the *Julie* brig, Captain Dulot, which has arrived at Havre from the Isle of Bourbon, intelligence has been received from that colony to December 25. It appears that, on the 23d, some disturbances had taken place in the island. The blacks having assembled in the St. André district, and committed some ravages on the rural properties, it was found necessary to call out the gendarmerie, and sixty negroes were taken to prison.

MUSIC.

COLOGNE.—GRAND VOCAL FESTIVAL.—(Extract from a private letter.)—A grand musical performance will take place in our ancient city in the month of June next, by the meeting of several Flemish societies of singers, when the society called "Mannegensangereen," of this city, and a great many other German societies, will all contribute to the festival. The celebrated composer and leader, Dr. Felix Mendelssohn Bartholdy, director-general of music to his Majesty the King of Prussia, aided by his Majesty's director of music, M. Francis Weber, will manage the musical arrangement of the festival. We are indebted to the liberality of the authorities of our city for the loan of the splendid Gürzenich Hall, where more than 4000 persons can find room; and a circumstance still more fortunate is the assent of our provincial government, whose members, as well as other persons of high rank, have declared a most flattering readiness to share the arrangements of the festival. The Mannegensangereen obtained its first laurels under the guidance of its leader, M. Francis Weir, at the great *concours de chant* at Ghent in 1844, and at Brussels in 1845, when the first prizes were awarded to its merits unanimously. At home this society has contributed on every occasion when the poor and unfortunate called for its assistance: its trips to Belgium, from the Rhine to the Scheldt, which might be called triumphal, produced the most friendly and hearty relations with the Flemings, who will now participate in the festival in great numbers, singing on the first day (the 14th of June) with the German societies, and on the second day each society which thinks itself able to the task performing alone; on the third and fourth days (the 16th and 17th of June) trips are intended upon the Rhine by steamers to that most beautiful point of the Rhine, the Seven Mountains, and by the railroad to Briel, where our king entertained for some days in the course of last autumn her Majesty Queen Victoria. The respective railroad companies, as well as the Cologne Steam Navigation Company, have liberally granted a free passage to the singers; and our citizens will find an opportunity to confirm the well founded renown of their sociable hospitality.

GENIE'S CONCERT.—The concert of this young and highly promising tenor singer took place on Tuesday at Caspary Hall, and was numerously attended. There was a good list of vocalists, including Miss Pohl, Mrs. Weiss, the Misses Williams, Mr. Harrison, John Parry, &c. &c. The solo instrumentalists, Master Thillwall, violin; Mr. Case, concertina. The performance gave general satisfaction.

Mr. Alexander Lee, the most popular melodist of the day, and the composer of the late Haynes Barry's most delightful ballads, is again busy in the world of theatres and music. As musical director, he is arranging the approaching engagements for Vauxhall; and it is not unlikely that we may find him shortly conducting popular operatic entertainments at the theatre at present in high favour with the public. We learn, too, that he has called himself, with Mr. F. W. N. Bayley (whose "New Tale of a Tub" is forthcoming in dramatic form), in the production of a series of domestic songs and ballads, which from time to time during the season will be introduced to the public by our popular singers at concerts and on the stage. The lovers of ballad music will be delighted to find so confirmed a favourite as Alexander Lee returning to activity in the realm of song.

NEW MUSIC.

Soft be thy Slumbers. By Lovell Phillips. Addison and Hodson.

A very beautiful serenade, requiring little compass and execution, but calling for the utmost delicacy and refinement of style. The pianoforte accompaniment is extremely elegant.

The Bayadere Polka. By T. Browne. *La Sylphide Polka.* Leader and Cook.

These polkas are admirably adapted for the dance, and also prove the composer's ability as a melodist and arranger. The *Bayadere Polka*, in particular, was well received at Alcroft's promenade concerts, where they were both performed.

BERFORD'S PANORAMA, LEICESTER SQUARE.—A more interesting exhibition than the one now on view cannot be well conceived, and indeed the very nature of the spectacles are of an admirably instructive character, affording to the beholder correct pictorial representations of many parts of the world, of which otherwise they would never be able to form an idea. For instance, how often we hear of Constantinople, and read of circumstances that have transpired in this famous city and suburbs, but the mere detail conveys very few ideas of the nature of the locality. The great room at Berford's has recently been filled with a most splendid panorama of the capital of Turkey and its environs, with all its gorgeous mosques and minarets, palaces and kiosks, towers and bazaars; on one side the Bosphorus and the shores of Europe, on the other side the sea of Marmora with the coast of Africa. The foregrounds are well calculated to deceive the eye, so perfectly is the imitation; but it is in the distance that the artist has excelled, where the snow-capped mountains throw up their brows to heaven, and glisten in the rays of the dazzling sun; where the white sails, like frosted silver, are spread abroad upon the water. The broad expanse on all sides is faithfully depicted, and filled up with exquisite painting, so beautifully diversified by the light of the sun, the view relieved and broken by the floating bridge that stretches across from shore to shore. On the whole a more pleasant two hours cannot be passed than in inspecting this really excellent painting. (Route d'Europe, more characteristic picture) and Athens, with all its associations of past times, are still on view and will well repay a visit.

WIGAN ELECTION COMMITTEE.—The committee appointed to hear the evidence in support of the petitions of Thomas Wall and Thomas Cooke, against the return of the Hon. Captain Linday, as representative of the borough of Wigan, met on Wednesday. Several witnesses, chiefly publicans of Wigan, were then called, and underwent respectively a severe examination and cross-examination by the opposing counsel, but nothing of any importance was elicited by which a direct case could be proved. The committee requested that the committee be adjourned to six o'clock, when the chairman announced that the committee were unanimously of opinion that the Hon. James Linday had been duly elected a burgess to serve in this present Parliament for the borough of Wigan. This announcement was received with a shout from the friends of the hon. captain.

THE EXPERIMENTAL SQUADRON.—Returns were on Wednesday issued by order of the House of Commons, relative to the experimental squadron, the weights, draught of water, &c., of each ship therein on the second and third cruises (similar to a previous return of the first cruise), and obtained on motion of Sir Charles Napier, January 24d. The greater portion of these returns are incomprehensible to landsmen, but the following are the results most calculated to be interesting to general readers:—The *St. Vincent*, on its return, was found to be defective in her main-top-gallant masts, &c., and the expense in making good these defects was 125*l.* The *Darling*, for defects at Devonport, in September, cost 18*l.* 6*d.*; and in December, 402*l.* The *Rattler*, 527*l.* for defects at Portsmouth, September 24; 44*l.* at Devonport, October 10; and 1600*l.* at Portsmouth, November 3, 1845. Thus the total expense of the repairs of these defects (during the second and third cruises) amounts to 10,961*l.* 9*s.* 11*d.*; in addition to which various defects in some of the vessels have not yet been remedied.

PIERS AND HARBOURS.—It appears, from a return issued by the House of Commons, that tolls are now authorised to be levied for the maintenance of piers and harbours at the following places, on the coast of Great Britain and Ireland:—Whitby, Scarborough, Dover, Ramsgate, and Bridlington. At Whitby, the receipts of tolls from 5th of January, 1839, to 5th of January last, amounted to 21,017*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.*; and at Scarborough, to 4020*l.* 6*s.* 7*d.* But in the latter case (according to the decision in August last at the York Assizes, in the case of *Mayor, &c.* of Scarborough v. *Johnston*) the revenue from this source is *lost* to the pier and harbour of Scarborough. At Dover, the receipts during the same period have been on an average of 9300*l.*, or 940*l.* per annum, and at Ramsgate, between 18,000*l.* and 19,000*l.* also per annum. At the Bridlington pier and harbours the receipts have been between 1700*l.* and 1800*l.* per year.

[From our latest Edition of last week.]

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY, APRIL 3.

Messengers from the Commons brought up certain bills.

MR. KENNEDY, in pursuance of the notice, called the attention of the House to the report of the select committee on the Great Western, the Teme, and the Tipperary Junction Railway Bills. He would state his opinion that a little mistake had arisen with respect to the propriety of passing as many Irish railway bills as possible, in order to give employment to the people. By having a multitude of bills which were not of a profitable nature it would be found that parties would not come forward with the money when the calls were made, and the lines consequently would not go on. So far, therefore, from its being desirable to have many railway bills for Ireland on the ground of giving employment, he considered it desirable rather that there should be few, and the few in each district. If there were already railways in a course of construction in any district, it would be desirable not to trouble them with any more. That, however, was no ground for throwing out good bills that were *bona fide* profitable schemes, and were brought forward by persons of standing and respectability. He concluded by moving that the Bills be referred back to the committee. He concluded the motion which had been just made by the Noble Lord.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

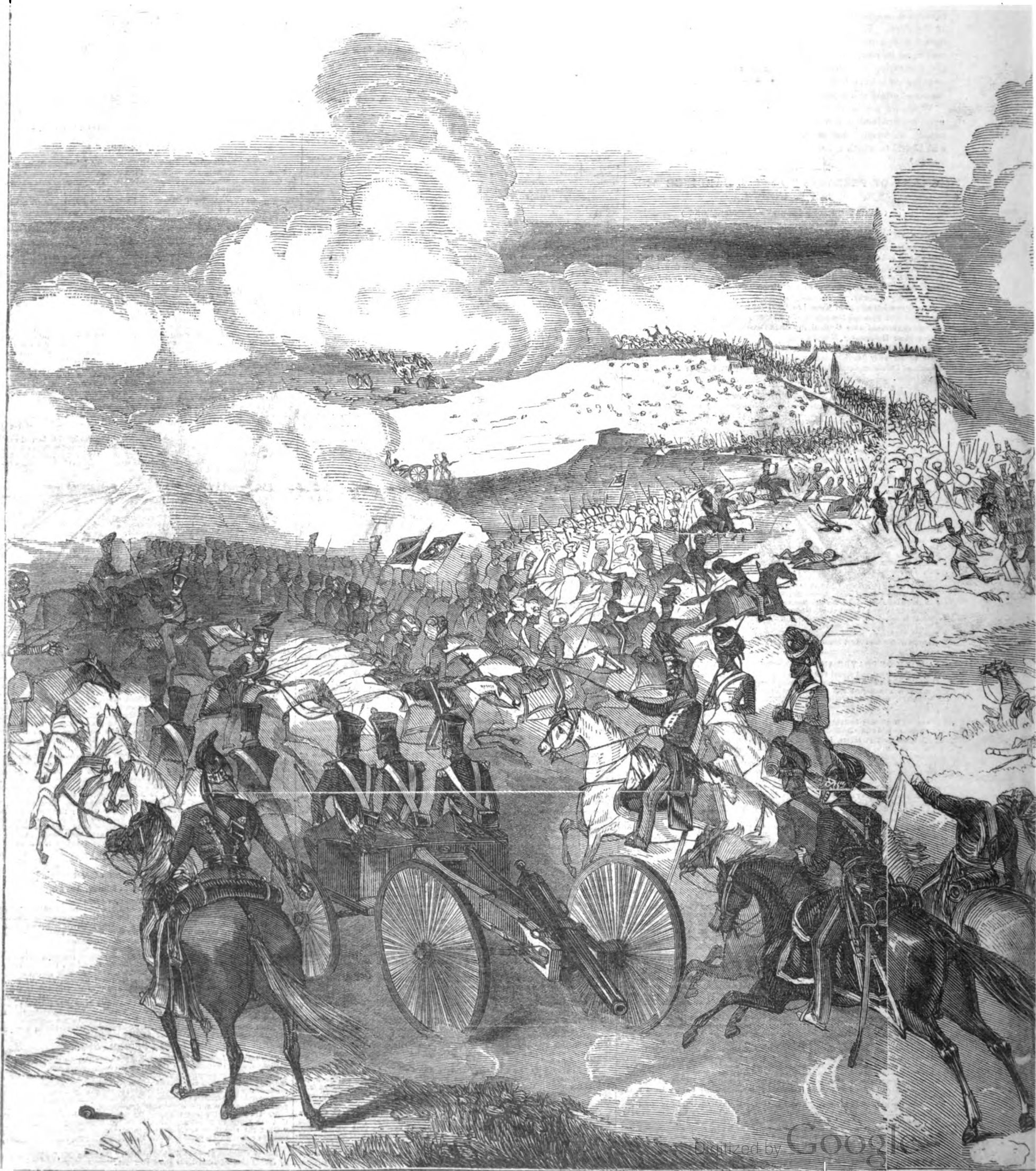
The SPEAKER informed the House that the securities for the prosecution of the petition against the return for Bridport were unexceptionable.

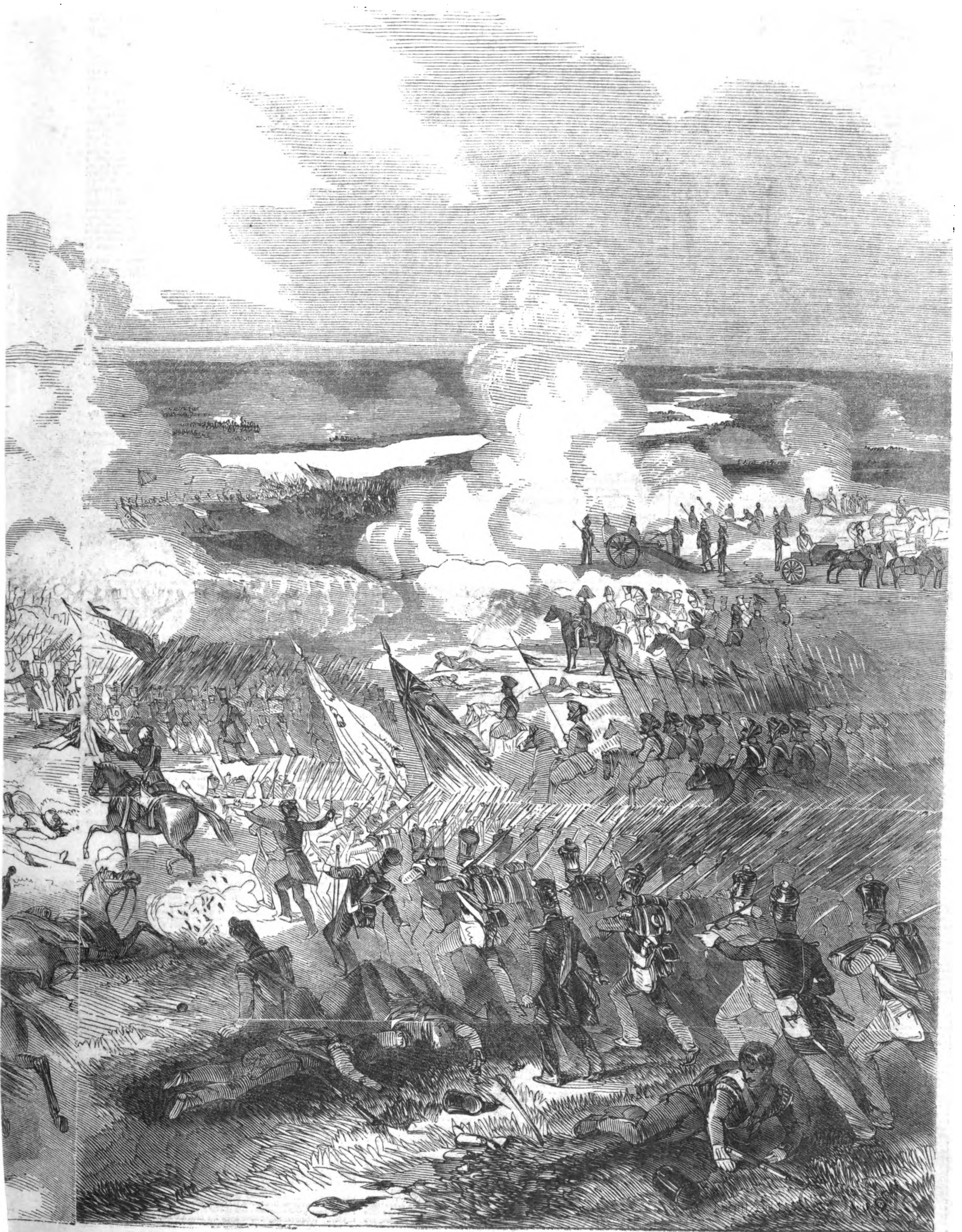
MR. HUME gave notice of his intention, on Monday next, to move that all proceedings on the North Kent Railway Bill should be stayed until the report was made of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into those lines of railway, the termini of which were proposed to be in the city.—Several railway Bills were read a second time, and ordered to be committed.

MR. HAWES, on the bringing up of the report from the committee on the petition for leave to introduce the Caledonian Extension Railway Bill, moved, "That the report be referred back to that committee, with an instruction to them to entertain the petition of William Maxwell Alexander and others, sworn witnesses upon it."

The H. was then proceeded with the Irish "Coercion Bill," which was opposed by Mr. O'Connell and Lord John Russell.

THE VICTORY OF SOBRAON.





Next evening the lugger was ready for her midnight start: the cabin prepared for the fair passenger; and at the appointed time Dangerfield and I, with a couple of trusty confederates, pulled the boat to the place fixed on previously by the stranger. The night was pitch dark; but, on running along the jetty, we saw a lighted boat, and a figure on the shore. The boat was a small one, and appeared to be a child, was hauled in, and placed unresistingly in the stern-sheets. Jan supported the figure in his arms—I took charge of the poor boy—the stranger shook the skipper's hand, wished us *bon voyage*, and we pulled off to the lugger. I wondered at the dead silence the lady all through our service. She never spoke; made no remonstrance; was lifted from the boat, silently carried down the companion-ladder, and stretched on a sofa in the cabin. Eight hours passed away, and the dawn of day was breaking, when a loud wailing cry, such as when shrieks were suddenly heard from below—“Jump, Han!” exclaimed the skipper;—“what, in the devil’s name, is the lady after?” I flew down the ladder, and, down me: there she was, raising mad! Her silence was easily accounted for; they had drugged her on shore; and for the last dozen hours she had been unscuseful. Fortunately we were giving a passage home to a young Irishwoman, who had married a Dutch sailor, and she took charge of the deserted lady, and, in the twinkling of an eye, or the time it takes to say “so,” she was once more in her handsome. The violence of her attacks were wearing her rapidly down; and when we made the land, and set the cargo out, she was sinking fast. Whatever might have been his instructions, Jan stretched across to

The original capital was £1,000,000, after which £1,000,000 more was procured in bonds; and at the commencement of 1837, £2,000,000 was found necessary for the completion of the arrangements. The Railroad has recently passed into the hands of the South-Eastern Company.

On leaving the London terminus objects of great interest at once meet the eye. On the left, to those who ride facing the engine, as houses, roofs, and steeples flit rapidly before the view, a glance is caught of that interminable forest of masts which extends on both sides of the Thames. Here is one vast source—may it be increasingly so!—of England's prosperity. Success—a solid and lasting success, say we—to her eminence! To foreigners, many of whom make a point of visiting Greenwich on Easter Monday, the scene is most imposing. Vessels of every kind swarm round him like sea birds. What was the tribute of

far as the foundation is concerned) of the age of Elizabeth, having been established by William Lambarde in 1578, a gentleman long celebrated for his "Perambulations in Kent." The edifice bears the name of the College of Queen Elizabeth, but the associations which belong to such a name are totally banished by the present buildings. The old almshouses which were destroyed a few years ago, were really cheerful residences. Every house door had a roomy porch, with seats for summer evenings, and climbing poles for the honeysuckle and the clematis. Every window had deep sills for flower-pots, geraniums,

of the streets that run from the water side, another of a different order is entered; it is that of domestic trade, of broad streets, and handsome shops, characterised by an air of quiet respectability. Still ascending from the river, and passing through the town just alluded to, the streets gradually terminate, detached houses surrounded by the gardens of the gentry succeed, and the visitor enters on the park and Blackheath. In traversing the streets of Greenwich, or in lounging in the park, many tars of Old England are seen, whose varied histories, if inquired into, would be found exceedingly interesting.



GREENWICH FAIR.—AMUSEMENTS AT THE UPPER PARK GATE.

Raumer, a man of no ordinary intelligence? "Here," he says, "one sees that London is the great capital of the world, not Paris. Paris is more prominently the town, Germany the country, but London alone is entitled to talk about being the world."

Leaving the marine prospect, and turning to the left of the line, the eye dwells with interest on the pretty suburban heights of Blackheath, the Surrey Hills, the domes of Greenwich Hospital, and the Observatory on the Park hill—with the time ball at the top, by the descent of which at one o'clock every day chronometers are set for distant voyages.

A glance to the right presents to the mind one of the singular districts which are found here and there in the vast capital of England. It is allotted to employments of great use to the community, but which are very rarely mentioned. Yet Bermondsey is worth a notice here, from those who wish to make themselves acquainted with the manufactures of our country. Large and oddly ventilated buildings, belonging to the tanners and parchment makers, crowd upon the sight; and the air is redolent of tan. The view is an interesting one; for what gentleman who mounts his horse or drives his brougham—what lady, whose marriage settlement is referred to, years after the happy day that made two one—ever gives to the skin-dresser a single thought? Yet neither could do without leather or parchment. There, too, are walks for making ropes, and large areas, in which low sheds and open boxes are arranged, in parallel rows, for the manufacture of glue and size. Even the humble art of cinder-sifting is practised here; while lofty chimneys sending forth smoke, and towering buildings with their cranes, show that employments are pursued of a higher grade. The whole site is greatly diversified, and pleasingly improved by various plots of garden-ground, with the produce of which the neighbouring markets are largely supplied.

Beyond Bermondsey, to the right, is seen the timber-work viaduct of the Bricklayers' Arms branch of the South-Eastern Railway. This noble structure, the work of Messrs. Grissel and Peto, is a wonder of its kind. With great lightness of appearance, and marvellous economy of materials, it possesses prodigious strength, at a title of the cost of an embankment or a brickwork arcade. The whole of its timbers have been subjected to Payne's anti-dry-rot process, by which it is not only protected from vegetable decomposition, but from contingencies of fire, to which it might be subjected from the falling on it of ignited coals from the engines as they traverse its surface.

In the distance, from west to south, delightful clusters of villages appear, inviting "fair folks" to many a delightful ramble. Camberwell, with its noble Gothic church spire; Nunhead Hill, with its cemetery and mortuary chapel; Forest Hill, crowned with beautiful villas; Bromley, deriving its name most probably from the broom growing so pleasantly around; Eltham, and its old royal palace, form conspicuous groups in the prospect.

GREENWICH.

The town was called *Greenwic* by the Saxons. It has no particular trade or

balms of gilead, and balsam. The space enclosed by the quadrangle was a perfect wilderness of shrubs and flowering plants, and in the centre stood a seat on which twenty old gossips could be accommodated. The chapel was picturesque and its bell was musical; the site was retired, being an enclosed square, entered by a gate; and in all the arrangements it seemed as if the founders of the establishment had sought to warm the cold bequests of charity by surrounding them with the beauties of nature. But in the present college the houses are mean, meagre, shabby, and confined; the grounds are desolate, and its retirement destroyed by throwing open the quadrangle to the roadside. It is possible to live in them; but the life of the once rustic almsman is changed for the dull existence of a mere pauper. Lambarde intended otherwise, and Christianity dictates a better course.

One of the seven ecclesiastical edifices presented to Queen Anne by the inhabitants of the suburban districts is the free church of St. Alphage, a spacious, boldly-modelled structure, standing in the centre of the town. The spire is much and deservedly admired as an elegant and effective piece of modern church architecture; its central division is built after a modified copy of the celebrated circular temple at Tivoli.

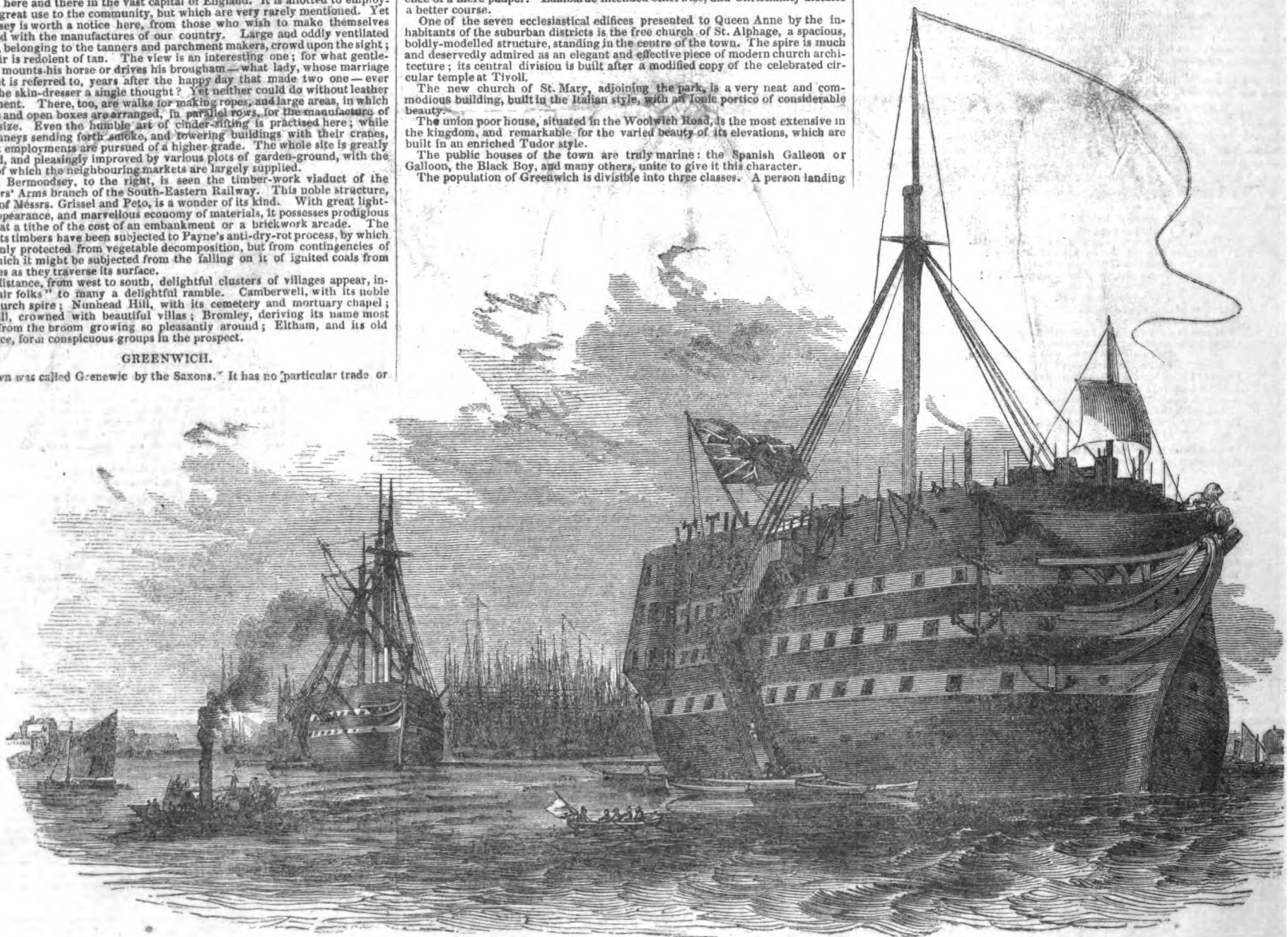
The new church of St. Mary, adjoining the park, is a very neat and commodious building, built in the Italian style, with an Ionic portico of considerable beauty.

The union poor house, situated in the Woolwich Road, is the most extensive in the kingdom, and remarkable for the varied beauty of its elevations, which are built in an enriched Tudor style.

The public houses of the town are truly marine: the Spanish Galleon or Galloon, the Black Boy, and many others, unite to give it this character.

The population of Greenwich is divisible into three classes. A person landing

Some we should learn had been engaged in England's greatest victories, as the Nile, Trafalgar, or Camperdown; others would be found who had distinguished themselves in desperate frigate actions, exhibiting in their narratives a British tar's usual *sang froid*. One of them would perhaps tell us that when the ships were grinding their sides together, he shoved a rammer or sponge into the eye of the Frenchman engaged on the decks of the enemy's ship, because he did not load his gun quick enough for Jack. Another will be observed who gained respect and wounds in a "cut-out," where, silently and in the dark, an enemy's vessel had been attacked by boats, though prepared against them, and lying under



M.M. SHIP DREADNOUGHT, OFF GREENWICH.

manufacture. Its business is chiefly derived from its public establishments, the families of fortune who reside in and near it, and the shipping and craft in the river, which is here about 350 yards across. In some places the streets are narrow and irregular, but in other parts there are commodious and handsome houses.

The first objects that meet the view on emerging from the terminus of the Greenwich Railway, immediately across the road, are the almshouses, a relic (as

from the river floods himself, with the single exception of the hill, which separates east from west Greenwich, in the midst of narrow streets and rude buildings, occupied by a people of uncouth dress, coarse manners, and frequently squalid appearance, poor, ill-favoured, and hard-faring watermen, fishermen, and the attendants of steamboats. And if he will pause and look on, until the buildings and their occupants are fully impressed on his mind, he will have a tolerably correct idea of Greenwich in bygone days. Leaving this district by any

formidable batteries—actions which have gained the applause of foes, and which even led Napoleon to say, that "to England was given the empire of the seas, while to France was reserved the dominion of the land." Here too a pensioner is met who is propped up by a pair of wooden legs, "jury-rigged," as he calls himself; and there another with the loss of a hand or an arm, monuments of a patriotic daring; while some who have passed through scenes of blood, shipwreck, and perils of every kind, have never received a wound.



WARWICK CASTLE IN THE OLDEN TIME.

THE NOBLE HOMES OF ENGLAND.

II. WARWICK CASTLE.

The joyous season of Easter has again filled with happy families the lordly homes of England; and the metropolis, deprived of sovereign, nobles, judges, and legislators, has become the haunt of admiring crowds of country visitors. The occasion prompts us to the exhibition of one of our aristocratic palaces, and as few of them are more dignified in character or interesting in associations than the residence of the Grevilles, we select for illustration

WARWICK CASTLE.

The present approach to the castle is through an embattled gateway, called the

porter's lodge, on the eastern side of the town of Warwick, and fronting the road leading to Leamington. Passing through the porter's lodge, the visitor enters a fine broad winding road, deeply cut through the solid rock; the ample branches of the variegated and thickly-planted coppices forming a canopy above, while the moss and ivy creeping in fertile wildness beneath form a picture of once romantic and pleasing. Proceeding about 100 yards, a sudden turn in the road brings him to the outer court (formerly a vineyard, and where it is said, so far back as the time of Henry IV., the rich clusters of grapes came to considerable perfection), where the stupendous line of fortifications, with the "cloud-capped towers," breaks suddenly upon the sight, with unique and bold magnificence, seeming (firmly joined as it is to its rocky foundation) to bid defiance to the all-subduing power of time. On a nearer approach the whole front of the outer works becomes more clearly defined; on the right appears the fine polygon tower dedicated to

Earl Guy, having twelve sides, walls two feet in thickness, a base of thirty feet diameter, and rising to the height of 138 feet. It is machicolated, and, from its exactness of design and beauty of execution, is considered a remarkably fine specimen of the architectural remains of the fourteenth century. On the left the venerable Caesar's tower, thought to be coeval with the Norman conquest, arrests the attention: it is of irregular construction, and, although it has braved the ravages of time and the depredations of man for upwards of 700 years, still continues firm as the rock on which it is founded. This tower rises to the height of 147 feet from its base, and is also machicolated. It is connected with Guy's Tower by means of a strong embattled wall, in the centre of which is the ponderous arched gateway, flanked by towers and succeeded by a second arched gateway, with towers and battlements rising far above the first; they were formerly defended by two portcullises, one of which still remains: before the whole is a

is formed, prospectuses will be issued; in the mean time all further information is to be obtained at the Offices of the Association, 32, Moorgate Street, City.

— J. JOHN BOND, Secretary.

The directions are simple, and lead to certain success. Small packets for post, prices 2s. 6d., post paid, to be had only at Graftey's Warehouse, 26, Warwick Street, Regent Street: where may also be obtained the only genuine Pompeian Dye, being the most efficacious article for the purpose. Prices 3s. 6d. and 5s. 6d.; and the unique and elegant *Polvora Pompeiana* for dyeing the hair, 2s. 6d. With the above

London: John Churchill; and of the Author, 12, New Burlington Street, Regent Street.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

IV. C. The Parthenon was erected at Athens B.C. 448, in the most flourishing and glorious period of that great republic, under the auspices of her greatest statesman, Pericles, and from the designs of the greatest sculptor and most celebrated architect of the ancient world, Phidias and Ictinus. It stood on the

summit of the Acropolis, was a Doric temple, 227 feet in length, on the upper step, by 101 feet in breadth. It was constructed entirely of Pentelic marble, and, including a stylobate of four steps, was 66 feet in height; it was called Hecatompedon, or the Building of a Hundred Feet; and from its united excellences of design, decoration, and material, may be recorded as the most perfect that was ever executed. The exterior of this temple was composed of

46 columns, 35 feet in height, and 6 feet 2 inches at the base, with capitals 6 feet 7 inches wide, which, running round the building, formed a species of ambulatory, of the width of 9 feet to the wall of the cella. Within the ambulatory or peristyle, at either end, there was an interior range of 6 columns, of 5½ feet in diameter, standing before the end of the cella, or interior chamber of the temple, and forming, together with its prolonged walls, a prothyron, or



SCULPTURE OF THE PEDIMENT OF THE PARTHENON, RESTORED BY MR. LUCAS.

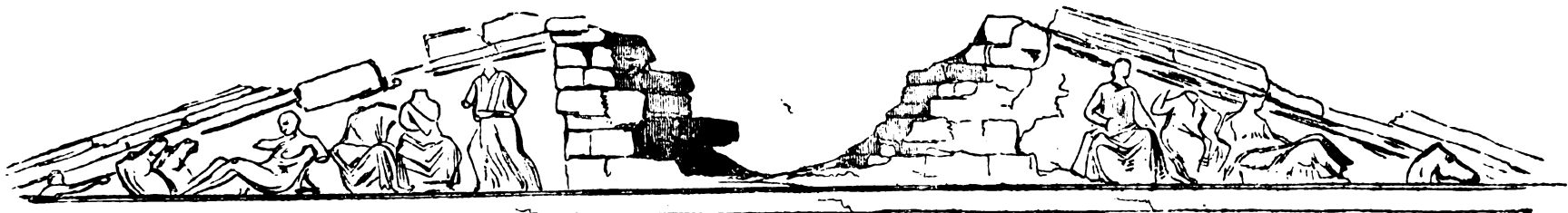
apartment before the cella door. There was also an ascent of two steps into this part of the building, which was called the Pronaos at the east, and the Posticus at the west end, and these apartments were level with the cella. The interior of the temple was divided into two unequal chambers: the western part was called the Opisthodomos, and was used as the public treasury; it occupied the length of 44 feet within the building, and its breadth was 63½ feet. The eastern part, called the Chamber of the Virgin Goddess, was in length 98½ feet, and its roof was supported by a double tier of columns, the lower of which

measured about 3½ feet at the base. It is not quite certain of what order the columns in either chamber consisted; but from the circumstance that a capital has been discovered in the eastern chamber of a very early Corinthian order, and of similar proportions, it has been reasonably conjectured that the lower tier belonged to that order.

A noble model of this glorious edifice has been constructed by Mr. R. C. Lucas, the sculptor, and it now adorns the Egin Gallery of the British Museum. In this marvellous production, the whole of the sculptures and decora-

tions of the temple are restored, and painted in their original colours. How well and how lucrably this has been accomplished will be seen on consideration of the subjoined specimen of his labours, which represents the restoration of the western pediment of the building.

The design of the sculpture is the advent of the creation of Wisdom; and the time chosen is the glorious break of day. Helios rising in the east with his panting steeds snorting fire and breasting the waves of the ocean; in the west, Selene, or the Moon, dies before him, descending far into the deep. The scene



REMAINS OF THE PEDIMENT OF THE PARTHENON.

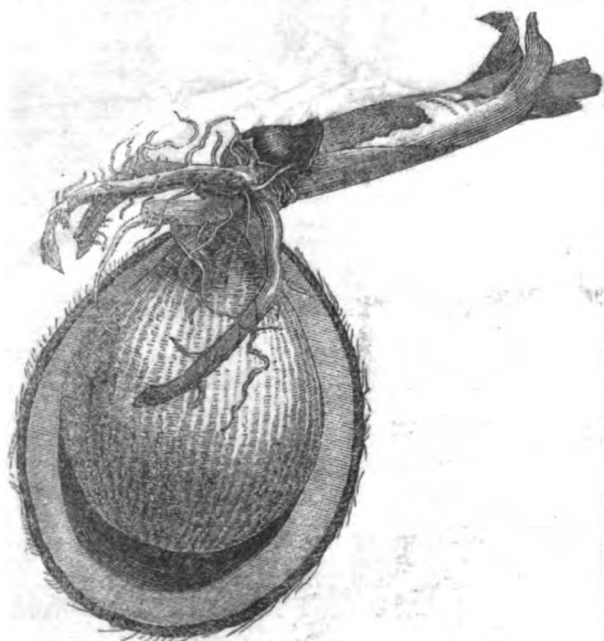
is the *Kronion logos*, or the Cronian crest of Olympus; and the subject is thus supposed. In the centre, seated on his throne of gold, placed on a rock, was Zeus, in the most exalted of all his attributes, as the creator of Wisdom, his countenance wearing a mingled aspect of majesty and affection. His throne was supported by the Victory and Sphinxes, doubtless in the same precious material; by his side stood the new-born goddess, with all her attributes. On the other side was Juno, in a dignified aspect. By her side was Neptune; and by the side of Minerva was Vulcan with his axe, the type of the birth, and composing with the Neptune on the opposite side; then other Olympian gods grouped round the centre, among which, and as an attendant on Vulcan, is placed Ilithyia, the goddess who presides over births; near to whom is Apollo and Latona, while on the opposite side, next to Neptune, are placed Hermes, Ceres, a d Proserpine. This conjectural composition has received much thought and consideration from Col. Leake and Mr. Hamilton; and as the type of every figure introduced in this composition is to be found on the coins or in the antique, Mr. Lucas ventures to hope something of the general effect of the great original is here reproduced. He is the more sanguine in this hope, as, besides the feet demonstrated to belong to the Minerva of this pediment, he

has been the means of discovering among the fragments in the Museum part of the arm and shoulder of the Jupiter, and also part of a foot, which it is reasonable to suppose belonged to the same figure.

In examining the several parts that form this magnificent composition, we perceive the same marvellous invention, the same complexity of detail, combined with the same breadth and simplicity. Thus, as an example—in the pediment before us, the undraped figure of the Theosus, or rather Hercules, contrasts with the majestic draped group of the Fates; and this group, simple indeed, and easy of comprehension, is yet formed of such complicated drapery, that

in tracing out the plan, the eye, but not the mind, loses itself in the maze of its folds.

It was thus by an inexhaustible power of invention that Phidias produced that great impression which all minds gifted with a perception of the beautiful acknowledge, in the contemplation of the Parthenon; and, for ourselves, let it be our study so to dwell on these noble works, and so seek to imbue ourselves with their spirit and power, in choice of noble themes, in composition and treatment, that we may combine with fitness, beauty; with symmetry variety; with intricacy, simplicity; and thus best accomplish the consummation of high



COCA NOT GERMINATING.

art, by making the aim we have in view alike attractive, distinct, beautiful, and instructive.

Dr. J. The milk of the cocoa nut becomes, previously to germination, a solid mass of albuminous matter, which serves as the food of the future plant. The process is a very beautiful one, and it illustrates in a very striking manner the infinite resources of the creative mind. The germination of the winged seeds of the ash and the sycamore, to which he calls attention, are too well known to need illustration; they may at this time be found in most of the shady lanes in the south of England, and the almost instinctive movements of the radicle in search of home are "wonderful, and past finding out."

R. M. — In "Mutual Assurance Societies," the assured retain to themselves the whole profits, thus securing the greatest possible return from their premiums. The management, moreover, being vested in directors chosen from their own body, and not from a body of proprietors, whose interests are, in



MONUMENT TO THE MEMORY OF SIR JOHN MORE, IN ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.

many respects, at variance with those of the policy holders, the utmost liberality, consistent with principle, may be expected in the administration of the affairs. Intelligent public opinion has declared strongly in favour of the *mutual* system. In a recent article on the comparative merits of the two classes of offices, Messrs. Chambers of Edinburgh, who have had large opportunities of judging of them, say, "We do not hesitate to declare our conviction that the *mutual* system is the only one which the public at large are concerned to support."

C. W. — In France, education is almost wholly in the hands of the priests; and in charitable institutions, as our cut of "L'École Paroissiale" shows, the clerical tutors are numerous. The consequences to the church are obvious.

R. M. The Asiatic churches kept their Easter upon the same days as the Jews observed their Passover, namely, the *fourteenth* day of their first month, chiefly answering to our March; and this they did upon what day of the week soever it fell. From thence they were styled *quarto-decimans*; keeping Easter upon the fourteenth day after the appearance of the moon. The other churches, especially those of the west, kept Easter upon the Lord's day following the Jewish passover. These latter pleaded apostolical tradition; the Asiatics the



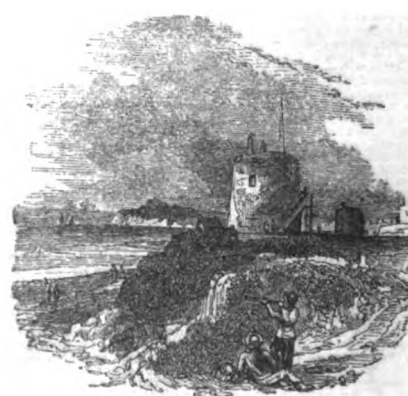
L'ÉCOLE PAROISSIALE.

practice of the apostles themselves. The differences between them were settled in the great Ecumenical Council of Nice, assembled by the Emperor Constantine, when it was ordained that Easter should be kept on one and the same day throughout the world.

Captain G. The finest military sepulchral monument with which we are ac-

quainted is the noble one in St. Paul's Cathedral dedicated to the memory of Sir John More, and sculptured by J. Bacon, Jun., 1815.

W. C. A martello tower is, in a modern military sense, a tower erected on the sea coast to carry a long swivel gun. Our cut shows its usual form.



MARTELLO TOWER, DUBLIN.

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The Editorial Times

Vol. VII.—No. 163.] SATURDAY, APRIL 25. 1846. [PRICE SIXPENCE.

THE KING OF THE FRENCH.

A HORRIBLE crime has once more fixed the eyes of Europe with full and affectionate interest upon the person of the King of the French. Louis Philippe—remarkable in every phase of his destiny, and under the bountiful protection of Providence the wearer of a charmed life—commands the warm sympathies and congratulations of all the nations around him—claiming above all from England a fervent and peculiar regard. The champion of a peace which we hope to see as enduring as we know it to be beneficial and sincere; with the memories of his early life fixed in the bosom of this country, and blended with beautiful recollections of friendship and support; himself a pattern of those domestic virtues which most flourish on a British soil; shrined in the heart of a family, pure, exalted, good, and brave; a good husband, a great king, and attached with an almost paternal fondness to our own beloved Sovereign; recently a partaker of our royal hospitalities, and even now preparing to make them a splendid and magnificent return—there is no monarch abroad who wins such strong and sincere attachments from the English people, at once honoured and respected by their friendship, and holding nationally and personally a lasting place in their esteem.

The malicious cruelty and cold-blooded assassination which the King has just escaped, were part of the disease and desperation of that morbid species of insanity which seems to pass what is human in its malignity, and to assume a demoniacal feature alike impossible to account for or describe. Nor indeed is it of the least avail to enter into metaphysical speculations respecting the mental construction of wretches who meditate such crimes as require an abortion of soul more fearful than any other deformity, and more depraved than any other atrocity suggested by brooding guilt. When we know that so stainless and innocent a being as our own Victoria has been more than once the object of the assassin's thought, and that in the very presence of an adoring people, and in the free and affectionate intercourse with them by which she has become more and more endeared, we can understand that a similar curse of crime may enter into other spirits, and that other dreadful convulsions of our social nature may in other places shock the heart of mankind. We only fear that morbid diseases are capable of encouragement, and that not to strike

moral or political cause, the last act which sought the life of Louis Philippe. It is a huge social enormity, shuddering the world with its frightful and revolting horror—a dark spirit bursting at its sudden summons from hell. That it should wear a human form, is the only amaze of society; that it has met with human mercy, is perhaps the reason why we behold the frightful visitant again!

The King of the French, when exposed to his last danger of assassination, was not in the turmoil of political life—he was enjoying the pleasures of his parks, in the full confidence of holiday recreation from the cares of state, secure in the love and happiness of the rustic people around him, and most happy him-

more terrible to behold. The perpetrator—an old forest-ranger of the name of Lecompte—is now in the *Conciergerie*; and we trust the peers by whom he will be tried will not yield too readily to the maudlin charity, which assumes the madness and absolves the guilt; so that while society is groaning over its monster, its constituted protectors are permitting its escape. Let them remember the world demands an example, and it is quite possible to create a fearful one of living terror without resorting to the alternative of death.

Let us now turn to the grateful task of participating in the general joy which pervades all classes of society upon the King's escape. Louis Philippe is one of the splendid monarchs of his



ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF KING LOUIS PHILIPPE AT FONTAINEBLEAU.

terror is, in fact, to beget crime. We dread, in a word, the want of example in the destiny of the blackest criminals; and although human nature shudders at the idea of putting any other construction than that of madness upon acts of guilt so awful and motiveless, yet we doubt if the conclusion should be jumped at as a necessity, and fear that in more than one instance Justice has been robbed and blunted by its plea. We doubt even if Mercy has not been outraged by its abuse; and but for that abuse we do not think that crime so stupendous would have the strength, courage, and vitality to repeat itself. For we must not put upon the vices of the revolution—a reign of irreligion—or any visible

self in the presence of that good and beautiful family which crown the destiny of Royalty with the holiest affections of the heart. His venerable Queen, who has passed with him through the changes of a life of virtue and vicissitude, with one unvarying excellence of conduct and example, as a sovereign, a mother, and a wife, and the young and innocent grandchild, who is the future hope of France, were with him when threatened by the dark assassin's blow, and participated in the danger that was meant to prostrate the King. That he was so surrounded, and that recklessness of other dear and honoured lives was included in the desperation of the crime, makes its hideous deformity more and

realm—the founder, we believe and hope, of a glorious and noble race of future kings—kings who will make France happy and keep her wise—wise above all things unto Peace! Louis Philippe has governed his own countrymen with firmness, moderation, and justice—he has encouraged and cemented their friendship with ours—he has had a Christian care for the world's tranquillity, and he has produced a noble and national belief that the greatness of France and the greatness of England are compatible, and can cordially co-exist. He has forged love-links between the two thrones, and exchanged dwelling-places of friendship between Windsor and the Tuilleries. The dark hint of the

grave which has again lowered upon his destiny from the assassin's soul, has been dispelled by the heavenly brightness of his people's joy, and the heartfelt sincerity that has congratulated his escape. His peers and his peasantry are *d'accord* in the common happiness, and we know that the fine nature of the good old King will be deeply moved—filled with the liveliest emotions of pleasure and delight—when he hears that England has spontaneously responded to the universal voice of France; and that, at the table of her chief citizen in the great metropolis of the world, the tribute of praise and glory which burst from the lips of the first councillor by Victoria's throne, was accepted with an enthusiasm as marked and ardent as that which fills the spirit of the grateful French with love and joy over their monarch's preservation. Sir Robert Peel's speech on Wednesday, at the Lord Mayor's feast, will form an appropriate conclusion to this article:—

Sir R. Peel then rose and said,—"I am permitted by the lord mayor to give a toast which is not upon the list of toasts which has been prepared; I am certainly departing from the established usage which prevails on these festive occasions, but nevertheless I feel the utmost confidence that it is a toast which will be received by you with the greatest satisfaction, and even enthusiasm. I beg to propose 'The health of the King of the French.' (Loud and prolonged cheering.) I believe that, under any circumstances, that toast would be acceptable to your feelings on account of the high personal character of the King, and on account of the friendly relations which have long subsisted between this country and France, the maintenance of which, uninterrupted, is of such importance to the welfare and to the peace of Europe. It would be peculiarly acceptable to the city of London, I think, on account of the manner in which the King of the French received its representatives, and expressed his cordial satisfaction in having from them a mark of their esteem and respect (hear). But, gentlemen, events have recently occurred which will make you more than ordinarily anxious to join in this toast (hear, hear). It is, I think, important that we should show that that cry of indignation which has been raised through France, at these base and cowardly and infamous attempts at assassination (hear), is re-echoed on the banks of the Thames (cheers). It has pleased Almighty God to frustrate these repeated efforts to assassinate that great Sovereign (hear, hear). But good, permanent good, has resulted from the attempt so frustrated. It has given the King the opportunity of manifesting a degree of personal courage and fortitude and heroism which, as he has not had the opportunity of commanding armies in the field, he could hardly have displayed, excepting under the extraordinary circumstances in which he has been placed (cheers); and to a gallant people like the people of France, eminent for their own bravery, and admiring bravery in others, I can conceive nothing which is more calculated to recommend their King to their affection and attachment than those signal instances of personal courage which have been displayed by him under the circumstances in which he has, as I have said, been placed (renewed cheers). Gentlemen, I am sure it will be agreeable to Englishmen to mark their indignation of these detestable crimes (loud cries of "hear, hear"), and to offer our sympathy to that illustrious lady, the Queen of the French (great cheering), who has shared adversity with him, who has shared his prosperity, who has shared his dangers (hear, hear), and who, by her high character and exemplary virtues, has thrown a lustre upon the exalted station which she has reached. It will be agreeable to you to mark your sympathy with that noble family, not merely noble by its birth, but which has that other patent of nobility—that all the sons are brave, and all the daughters are virtuous (enthusiastic cheering). Gentlemen, I am confident you will, by drinking this toast with enthusiasm, express your concurrence in my earnest prayer that it may long please Almighty God to protect the life of that Sovereign, for the benefit of his own country, and for the advantage of the world; that by the continuance of that life the bonds of peace may be cemented between this country and France; and while that peace endures, and that friendly understanding is maintained, we shall have the best guarantee for continued tranquillity throughout the world, for the advancement of civilisation, for the promotion of the social interests of all classes of people (cheers). Gentlemen, I ask you to drink—"Health and long life to the King of the French."

This speech appeared to come upon the company wholly by surprise, and to create the liveliest emotions of satisfaction; it was interrupted by frequent cheers, and the toast was drunk with loud and repeated marks of applause and enthusiasm.

THE ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE LOUIS PHILIPPE.

We briefly noticed this event in our late edition of last week, and we now give the following particulars, as well as an engraving of the event.

On Thursday morning the 16th, the King had projected a promenade to the environs of Fontainebleau; and the keepers had taken up their stations agreeably to their instructions, and exercised their usual surveillance on the several points of the forest which the august party were to cross. The char-a-bancs used by the royal family in these excursions can hold twelve persons. When the detonation took place, bullets whizzed over the King's head, and tore the curtain fringes. A piece of wadding fell on the Queen's chest. Shots and a chertonne entered the roof of the vehicle. The King immediately appealed the alarm of his family, and addressing the postilion, who had stopped the horses, said, "Nobody is touched; go on." When Lecomte, the assassin, was found, he was seized with a convulsive trembling. He was carefully dressed, and wore the ribbon of the Legion of Honour. He has, it is affirmed, had been for months meditating his crime. On Wednesday, at noon, he learnt in the very Carrouvel court, and under the King's windows, that his Majesty was proceeding to Fontainebleau. He repaired to the Parquet d'Avon, the wall of which he scaled. He knew that that road was habitually followed by the King when his Majesty visits the forest, and the preparations of the keepers had, besides, sufficed to point out the way the King would go. Lecomte immediately confessed his crime. Last night the keeper of the seals and the procureur-general left for Fontainebleau, in order to attend the first examination. Hitherto everything proves that Lecomte has no accomplices; only a few letters addressed to the King and some persons of his household have been found at his lodgings.

Pierre Lecomte is forty-eight years old; he served in Greece as orderly officer of General Church, after having passed successively through the grades of sub-lieutenant, lieutenant, and captain. He quitted the Greek service, saying that he was dissatisfied with the president of that republic, who, he added, did not like Frenchmen. Lecomte entered into the service of the *domaine privé* of the King in 1828, as simple garde. The petition in which he earnestly solicited this appointment was recommended (*apostille*) by the King, at that time Duke of Orleans, at the recommendation of the Viscount de Rumigny, who had known Lecomte in Greece. The King, with his usual feeling of delicacy, and in the hope of obtaining something more for the petitioner, carried his kindness so far as to add to his signature on the petition the expression of a doubt as to whether Lecomte would accept the place of simple garde. Thus patronised, Lecomte arrived successfully, but, replying, at the grade of garde general at Fontainebleau in 1839. He evinced much zeal, but, at the same time, was remarkable for his unsocial character, and a constant irritability even towards his inferiors. It appears that, being irritated at a retention of 20f. on his gratification, which was inflicted upon him, in 1844, for insubordination towards the inspector of the forest, his superior, he gave in his resignation in the most insulting manner. His resignation was accepted, but nevertheless the Administration of the Civil List kindly consented to pay his retiring pension, to which he had forfeited all claim by giving in his resignation. Lecomte had been to the Treasury of the Crown to receive the quarterly payment of this pension, for which he was indebted to the benevolence of the King, on the very morning of the day when he set out for Fontainebleau with the intention of committing the criminal attempt for which he is now in custody. He had been the object of surveillance by the police, but solely on account of some threatening letters which he had sent to the Baron de Salabre, conservator of the crown forests, who, however, had shown great kindness to him by recommending, notwithstanding his conduct, that he should receive the pension to which he had lost all right. Lecomte had the reputation of being an excellent marksman, which renders the escape of the King still more providential.

On the Chamber of Deputies meeting on Friday, the president addressed them with deep emotion respecting the attempt made to kill the King, and proposed their proceeding to his palace, next day, on his return from Fontainebleau, and congratulating him on his narrow escape. The proposal was agreed to. The bill demanding extraordinary credit for the navy was, on the same day, unanimously passed, with the amendment moved by MM. Thiers and Janvier, which the ministry and committee had assented to.

FIRE AT THE CASTLE OF DURHAM.—Considerable excitement and alarm were occasioned in Durham on Sunday evening last, by the discovery that some out-purges connected with the ancient castle or palace of Durham, one of the residences of the bishops of that diocese, were on fire, and these fears were increased by the fact that these premises were connected, on the one hand, with the cathedral's offices, in which were deposited the wills of the palatine, and on the other with the valuable and extensive library of the university. Although the buildings in which the fire originated are completely gutted, yet, fortunately, the flames were prevented from extending to the more valuable premises adjoining.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY, APRIL 20.

The House of Commons, on Monday, made "no house." This circumstance gave rise to many rumours, and much speculation as to the prospects of the session and of the ministerial measures.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY, APRIL 21.

Their Lordships resumed their sittings after the Easter recess at the usual hour, when various petitions were presented.

ACCIDENTS ON RAILWAYS.—The Bishop of DURHAM rose to ask the Noble President of the Board of Trade whether his attention had been drawn to a serious accident which had taken place on the Brading Junction Railway, and whether it was intended to institute an inquiry into the circumstances, with a view to prevent the recurrence of such disastrous results?—The Earl of DALHOUSIE begged to inform the Right Rev. Prelate that an officer of the Board of Trade had been sent down to investigate the subject, and as soon as he made his report it should be laid on the table.

LORD BROUGHAM, in presenting a petition against the Charitable Trusts Bill, said the petitioners appeared to be alarmed that the Bill would pass, an apprehension in which he could not participate, for although their Lordships got through their business, there seemed to be an utter incapacity to follow their example in another place.

The Earl of DALHOUSIE moved that the proceedings on all Railway Bills before their Lordships should be postponed until Monday, the 27th instant, the object being to afford time, or the introduction of a Bill for the purpose of facilitating the dissolution of railway companies. The motion having been agreed to, his Lordship laid upon the table the minutes of evidence taken before the "Gauge Committee," and their Lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

In the House of Commons, Sir R. PEEL gave notice that he should introduce a motion relative to railway business before Parliament.—(The document will be found in another column.)

Mr. CHRISTIE moved for copies of a correspondence which had taken place between Mr. Day and the Poor Law Commissioners relative to the dismissal of Mr. Day from the office of assistant poor law commissioner, an application which was immediately assented to by Sir J. Graham.

POST OFFICE ABUSES.—Mr. T. DUNCAN moved for a select committee to inquire into the allegations contained in Mr. Jonathan Duncan's petition relative to the maladministration of affairs in the General Post Office. The Hon. Member explained at some length the abuses existing under the present post office system, which he attributed to the collusion of the authorities at St. Martin's-le-Grand with Messrs. Kelly and Co. in the preparation of a "Kelly's Post Office Directory," and to the practice of a partial early delivery of letters in the metropolis.—Mr. WILLIAMS seconded the motion.—Mr. CARLWELL said there was no disposition whatever to screen any of the alleged delinquencies; on the contrary the promptest attention had been paid to every complaint made of any alleged grievance to the proper authorities. He opposed the motion of Mr. Duncan as uncalculated, for no sufficient grounds having been stated for such an inquiry.—Mr. MORPATT maintained the necessity for inquiry.—After some observations from Mr. PROTHMER, Mr. BROTHKERTON, and Mr. CHRISTIE, Mr. F. BARRING said that upon the mere petition of Mr. Duncan a committee of this description ought not to be appointed. He thought that, except in cases of great extremity, the House of Commons ought not to interfere between the post office authorities and their subordinates; and the less should they interfere if the statement of the Hon. Gentleman were true, that there was not a cordial feeling between the parties.—Mr. WALKLEY did not expect that the motion would be supported by any one member of the late Whig government. There was a sympathy between the officials of the inns and outs which rendered a motion of this description always inconvenient in their eyes.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that the post office arrangements had been greatly improved, and were in the constant course of improvement. The enlargement of the post office was now completed, and he believed that every complaint would be investigated, without any interference on the part of the House of Commons.—Mr. B. ESCOTT thought that it was not a case for the interference of the House, and would therefore oppose the motion.—Mr. DUNCAN replied; and on a division, his motion was defeated by a majority of 92 to 49.

IRISH RAILWAYS.—Mr. W. S. O'BRIEN then moved that, with a view to diminish the inconvenience and expense now incurred in carrying through Parliament Bills for the construction of railways in Ireland, it is expedient that in the case of Irish railway Bills all such inquiries as are now conducted in London by committees of both Houses of Parliament should, after the termination of the present session, take place in Ireland.—Mr. FRANK seconded the motion.—Sir R. PEEL thought the House was not prepared for the discussion of this question, which ought to be considered in connection with a similar proposition for the chief localities of England and Scotland; for if the saving of expense would be good for Ireland, it would necessarily be equally advantageous for England and Scotland. He hoped the Hon. Member would withdraw his motion until they should be in a condition to adopt some general measure.—After some observations from Mr. C. POWELL, Mr. WALKLEY, Lord C. HAMILTON, Colonel CONNOLLY, and other Hon. Members, the House divided, and the motion was negatived by a majority of 69 to 25.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—WEDNESDAY, APRIL 22.

The House did not sit to-day.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The House of Commons met on Wednesday, at noon, and sat several hours. The sitting was consumed in discussing the clauses of the Friendly Societies Bill.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY, APRIL 23.

The Earl of DALHOUSIE rose to introduce his Bill concerning the dissolution of railway companies, notice of which he had given before Easter, and also to propose a series of resolutions identical with those proposed by Sir R. Peel in the House of Commons, which appear in another column. The Noble Earl, in his speech, recapitulated the arguments used by Sir R. Peel, and concluded by proposing his resolutions, which were agreed to.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

RAILWAY RESOLUTIONS.—After the presenting of several petitions, Sir R. PEEL moved the resolutions of which he had given notice, with respect to railways. He thought a case had arisen for Parliament to interfere to prevent the capital of the country being employed in useless railway speculations. The total amount of capital required for railways would, he felt convinced, be much greater than the Legislature ought to sanction, and under these circumstances he thought Parliament ought to have the opinion of the parties themselves as to the expediency of carrying on the different lines with which they were connected. He believed that there was a sincere desire on the part of many persons connected with railways to relieve themselves from the responsibilities under which they had involuntarily placed themselves. He was not surprised at this, considering the present state of the law with respect to inchoate companies—a state which, in his opinion, ought not longer to exist. He thought, considering the state of many innocent and helpless subscribers to railway companies, the Legislature was called upon to interfere, and if, after Parliament had relieved them from the obligation they at present laboured under, parties continued to speculate in railways, they would no longer be objects of sympathy. The Government had felt it to be their duty to interfere to put an end to the improvident speculation that was taking place in the country with respect to railways; and for that purpose he trusted that the House would adopt the resolutions he had laid on the table, in order to further the operation of a Bill which would be introduced, giving power to all scrip-holders of inchoate railway companies to dissolve them if they thought it necessary. The Right Hon. Baronet concluded by moving the resolutions of which he had given notice (which appear in another column).

Mr. F. FRANK said, if these resolutions were carried, the effect of them would be materially to delay all Irish Railway Bills. He trusted that something would be done to expedite Irish Railway Bills.

Mr. BERNAL thought that these measures ought to be put a stop to long before they came to a third reading. He was perfectly sure that resolutions like those proposed would not remedy the evils intended to be removed. Immense expense would have to be incurred, and all the evils inflicted before the cure could be applied.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL supported the resolutions.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

TROUBLES IN AUSTRIAN GALICIA.—The "Frankfort Gazette des Postes" of the 17th states that all Eastern Galicia is in commotion. The gentry had excited the peasantry not to lay down their arms until government had accorded their rights, and Good Friday was fixed for a general rising. The authorities of the districts of Bochnia, Rzeszow, Tarnow, and Sandez had all been put on their guard. Two regiments of infantry had been marched to Tarnow, and the town put under martial law. The rebel Szelak had several thousand peasants under his orders, of whom 260 had horses. At present he was near Sank, and two regiments were marching against him. Upwards of 20,000 troops had entered Galicia. The German inhabitants were in great alarm. At Lemberg all was tranquil.

GENERAL NARVAE.—We read in the "Courrier Francais":—"As we have already said, General Narvaez is the object at Bayonne of a special surveillance. It is said that he has in vain demanded from the ministry the authorisation to proceed to Paris, and it is added that the Duchess of Valencia, who has joined him at Bayonne, will speedily return to Paris to repeat the solicitation for the permission which has been refused her husband."

THE PROPOSED PRUSSIAN CONSTITUTION.—The last letters from Berlin inform us that the question of a constitution for Prussia is still under discussion in the council of ministers; but the accounts given of the progress of the question are very contradictory. According to some of the writers, the project finds disfavour with the majority, while others declare that a constitution has been decided upon. A Frankfort journal publishes a letter from Berlin, stating that at the last conference fourteen ministers and the Prince of Prussia were present, and that the Prince and six of the ministers voted against the project, whilst eight ministers voted for it, giving a majority of one in favour of a constitutional system.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—On Monday, a young man named Charles Kent, the engineer of the new penny steam-boat the Cricket, went into the starboard paddle-box for the purpose of doing something to the wheel and fastening the boat, while the vessel was moved alongside the pier, when the action of the tide and the swell of a passing steamer set the wheel in motion, and the poor fellow, who could not extricate himself, revolved with it. His shrieks and cries for assistance brought several persons to the aid. The motion of the wheel was stopped, and after cutting away the top of the paddle-box he was dragged out of the wheel in an exhausted condition. His collar bone was broken, and he received other contusions of a serious nature. He was conveyed to the Charing Cross Hospital, where his wounds were dressed. In the evening he was going on favourably.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "PICTORIAL TIMES."

Montreal, 25th March, 1846.

Sir,—having observed in your paper of the 21st of last month some statements respecting the city of which I am a resident, such being incorrect, I beg to hand you, in the first place, a return of

POPULATION OF THE CITY OF MONTREAL IN 1844, PER CENSUS.

	West Ward.	East Ward.	St. Mary Ward.	St. Lawrence Ward.	Queen's Ward.	Centre Ward.	Total.
Males	1113	919	6882	5738	6981	844	20464
Females	1246	961	7592	6591	7021	840	23192
French Canadians	572	482	7074	5762	4238	509	19841
British Canadians	620	393	1965	2346	3072	437	8843
English	257	147	739	783	1061	174	3161
Scotch	246	88	429	833	904	192	2712
Irish	644	362	1940	2026	4197	426	9505
United States	71	24	122	117	328	39	701
Other places	9	24	37	96	33	20	212
Church of Rome	1200	1256	9228	8133	8583	840	29280
Church of England	414	410	1704	1722	2036	420	6706
Church of Scotland	296	149	921	1263	1465	255	4349
Other Denominations	469	105	480	1160	1769	272	4255
Proprietors	70	42	496	554	415	30	1607
Houses occupied	257	255	1870	1850	1812	208	6252

RECAPITULATION.

Population of	
West Ward	3,285
East Ward	1,912
St. Mary Ward	12,285
St. Lawrence Ward	12,235
Queen's Ward	13,571
Centre Ward	1,905
Total Population	44,093

And secondly, a return also of the

POPULATION OF LOWER CANADA, IN 1831 AND 1844.

	1831	1844		1831	1844
Saguenay	8,345	13,445	Richelieu	16,146	20,982
Montmorency	8,089	8,434	St. Hyacinth	13,366	21,734
Quebec	36,173	45,676	Shefford	5,087	9,996
Portneuf	13,656	15,322	Miasiquet	8,801	10,866
Champlain	6,991	10,403	Stanstead	10,306	11,846
St. Maurice	16,909	20,594	Sherbrooke	7,103	13,302
Berthier	20,225	26,705	Drummond	3,566	9,371
Leinster	22,122	25,307	Yamaska	9,496	11,645
Terrebonne	16,623	20,646	Nicolet	12,509	16,280
T. Mount's	20,905	26,835	Lotbinière	9,191	13,617
Ottawa	4,786	11,840	Megantic	2,283	6,730
Montreal	43,773	64,306	Dorchester	23,816	24,826
Vaudreuil	13,111	16,616	Bellechasse	13,529	14,549
Beauharnois	16,869	28,580	L'Islet	13,514	16,990
Huntingdon	29,516	36,204	Kamorasaka	14,557	17,465
Rouville	18,185	22,198	Rimouski	10,061	17,577
Chambly	15,483	17,171	Gaspé	5,093	7,454
Verchères	12,319	12,968	Bonaventure	8,109	8,220

Total population of Canada East 511,919 678,590
The increase during the interval between the periods above cited is about 32½ per cent.

Comparative Statement of Arrivals, Tonnage, and Passengers, at the Port of Quebec, in the Years 1844 and 1845.

	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Passengers.
In 1844	1214	488,971	21,764
In 1845	1476	559,712	25,369

Increase 262 70,741 3,605

By which you will perceive that the population was in 1844, per census taken, 44,093; it is now fully equal to 50,000.

I also regret to say, on the other hand, that few vessels exceeding 400 tons can get up as far as Montreal. When Lake St. Peter shall be deepened, it is to be hoped larger vessels may proceed up so far.

The fur trade is now a very unimportant item. Our exports consist of flour, wheat, and other grain, ashes, butter, and provisions. I enclose you a broker's circular, giving all the items of import and export, and which, as a valuable statistical document, I think worthy attention. I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Yours obedient servant,
A. CONSTANT READER.

A TABLE OF DISTANCES.

	MILES.
Montreal to Lachine	9 by stage.
Lachine to Cascades	24 by steamboat.
Cascades to Coteau du Lac	16 by stage.
Coteau du Lac to Cornwall	41 by steamboat.
Cornwall to Dickinson's Landing (Canal)	13 by steamboat.
Dickinson's Landing to Kingston	110 by steamboat.
Kingston to Cobourg	110 by steamboat.
Cobourg to Port Hope	7 by steamboat.
Port Hope to Toronto	60 by steamboat.
Toronto to Hamilton	45 by steamboat.
Toronto to Niagara	35 by steamboat.
Niagara to the Falls	14 by stage.
Montreal to Laprairie	9 by steamboat.
Laprairie to St. Johns	15 by railroad.
St. Johns to Burlington	75 by steamboat.
Burlington to Whitehall	75 by steamboat.
Whitehall to Albany	72 by stage.
Whitehall to Saratoga	30 by stage.
Saratoga to Troy	31 by railroad.
Troy to Albany	6 by stage or b.
Albany to New York	160 by steamboat.
Burlington to Boston	212 by stage.
Montreal to Quebec	180 by steamboat.
Lachine to Carillon	50 by steamboat.
Carillon to Grenville	12 by stage.
Grenville to Bytown	60 by steamboat.
Bytown to Kingston	120 by steamboat.
Boston to Halifax	500 by steamship.
Halifax to Pictou	100 by stage.
Pictou to Quebec	600
Montreal to Caledonia Springs	77 by stage and steamer.

And also

A METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

Statement of the Temperature at Montreal, from the 1st December, 1844, to 1st December, 1845, from a Register kept of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Mean.
1844 December	+40 0	-6 0	+18 30
1845 January	38 0	10 0	16 66
February	46 0	17 0	18 62
March	66 0	+9 0	21 30
April	79 0	15 0	42 90
May	87 0	27 0	54 20
June	90 0	51 0	67 75
July	96 0	54 0	71 80
August	100 0	50 0	73 80
September	75 0	38 0	57 30
October	71 0	26 0	57 80
November	60 0	0 0	36 10
For the twelve Months	+96 0	-17 0	+45 53

Mean Temperature of the Months of January for the last thirty years.

	1816	1817	1818	1819	1820	1821	1822	1823	1824	1825	1826	1827	1828	1829	1830
	+13 1	12 0	4 6	16 1	14 9	9 7	16 4	18 1	19 2	17 6	12 4	17 8	13 5	12 0	
	1831	1832	1833	1834	1835	1836	1837	1838	1839	1840	1841	1842	1843	1844	1845
	16 0	18 7	11 3	17 1	8 7	31 0	13 7	10 4	20 8	16 3	22 4	7 4	10 6		

I remain, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. CONSTANT READER.

THE ADMIRALTY have sent orders to the commander-in-chief at Portsmouth, to cause the five ships taken up to convey the 8th Regiment to India, to be surveyed, and strictly examined as to their fitness, in every respect, for the service required. The officers of the dockyard will execute this duty on their arrival.
—United Service Gazette.

ATTEMPT UPON THE LIFE OF THE KING OF THE FRENCH.

The "Moniteur" of Sunday contains the addresses presented by both Chambers to the King of the French on Saturday. We lay before our readers these interesting addresses at full length, with the noble and affecting replies of the King.

Baron Pasquier, in introducing the Chamber of Peers to his Majesty, addressed the King as follows:—

"Sire, I sit, not to make a speech to the King, but to present to him the Chamber of Peers, until the members shall have entered, and it will be necessary for me to wait a long time, for they are very numerous. The sentiments of which their presence here offers you the expression are those of all France."

His Majesty replied:—
"I appreciate the delicacy of the reserve which you impose upon yourself; I am no less sensibly affected by the conduct of the Chamber of Peers. It knows how much the expression of its sentiments, always so precious to me, becomes more so under this painful circumstance. I do not speak of myself. I only think of the danger which my family incurred, and it is very gratifying to me to receive this fresh proof of the affection of the Chamber of Peers towards me."
"Loud cries of 'Vive le Roi!' arose at the conclusion of his Majesty's speech."

M. Sauzet, the President of the Chamber of Deputies, next addressed his Majesty in the following terms:—

"Sire, The entire chamber comes to lay before you its emotions and its wishes. All opinions, all ranks press forward to hail your miraculous preservation, as they would close together to defend you and to serve as a rampart between crime and you. Our language, Sire, is the faithful echo of the country. At this moment a loud cry of indignation and devotion resounds from one end of the country to the other. France, that ancient land of loyalty, so hospitable to the unfortunate, so generous even towards her enemies, raises herself at the idea of these dastardly attempts, from which she believed herself to be forever free (cries of 'Vive le Roi!'); but her confidence is not discouraged; she knows that a wretch may pollute her soil, but cannot endanger her institutions, or dishonour her renown. She knows that assassins are to be found amongst the noblest of nations, as they might arm themselves against the best of Kings (renewed cries of 'Vive le Roi!')."

"But He who guards kings and protects nations will not allow His designs to be thus thwarted; it is to Him that belongs to maintain the great missions which He has given, and to protect the elected of nations with the inviolability of His power. He has visibly stretched forth His hand over your august person."

"Sire, we bless Providence, we congratulate the country, we congratulate that Queen whom we see always at your side, as a devoted companion who shares your dangers, and as an angel of virtue who wards them off (loud cries of 'Vive le Roi!'); those princes to whom you with confidence deliver over the future welfare of the country and our liberties; we congratulate the royal child, for the protection raised over you is a promise to him that it will be permitted you to finish your task, to form his youth, and to prepare him by the instruction of your trials, your courage, and the affection of your people, for the accomplishment of his high destinies."

The speech of M. Sauzet was followed by a loud and prolonged burst of applause.

His Majesty replied:—
"I am too much affected by all I hear, too deeply penetrated by the sentiments which you have just so warmly expressed of this numerous assembly which surrounds me, as well as the Queen, and my family, my sons and my grandsons, to express to you the feelings which fill my heart. I leave it to your own hearts to conceive what is passing in mine, and which I cannot explain to you as I would wish (cries of 'Vive le Roi!'). You feel, without its being necessary for me to say, what there is painful for me, not in the danger which I have incurred, but in the idea that my family were exposed to share those perils. I am happy in sharing your hope that Divine Providence will continue to watch over us, and that there will only remain of those deplorable attempts the remembrance of the indignation which they excite, and the testimonies of affection and devotedness which are poured out around me (renewed cries of 'Vive le Roi!'). France knows how much I am devoted to her. It is for her sake I wish to live, and all my days will be devoted to her happiness and her prosperity."

The speech of his Majesty was delivered under feelings of great emotion, and at its conclusion was hailed with loud marks of acclamation.

The "Constitutionnel" gives the following additional particulars:—

"We have already announced that the Duke de Nemours, the Prince de Joinville, and the Duke de Montpensier, were out hunting when the event occurred. This statement was correct, and we have received the following details:—At his last visit to Fontainebleau the King expressed his desire to join a hunt at his next coming. M. H. Gréville, who has such a complete hunting establishment, was invited by his Majesty and the Princes to come and dine with the royal family on the 15th, and hunt in the forest on the 16th. The King therefore proposed to view a boar hunt during his drive, and in fact the chase passed within fifty paces of the spot where he stationed his carriage. The boar made a double and passed a second time before his Majesty. The King alighted nimbly, saying to Count de Montalivet, laughing, 'Why don't you do as I do?' His Majesty was immediately surrounded by about 200 of the country people, in the midst of whom he remained some time. When the King gave the order for returning to the palace, Milet, who rode in front, did not take the alley which led most directly to the palace, but a side one, which comes out at the Parquet d'Avon. If the ordinary road had been taken, Lecomte would have faced the carriage, and have had a full view of it as it came towards him. Another providential circumstance was, that the assassin expected the King to be placed at the back seat, whereas his Majesty was in front. This was that compelled Lecomte to fire in a hurry, and perhaps saved the life of the King. The young Duke of Württemberg, bearing the reports of the gun, cried out, 'Hark! they are saluting grandpapa.' It was on their return from the chase that the princes first heard of the attempt that had been made. The King, during the dinner and throughout the evening, showed the greatest sang-froid, the most perfect tranquillity."

The regi-de Pierre Lecomte was removed from Fontainebleau on Saturday night, and lodged in the Conciergerie on Sunday. Nothing had transpired of the long interrogatory which he had undergone on Friday. He is said to persist in denying that he had accomplices, and when his crime was spoken of, he, with that morbid vanity which has marked the conduct of similar villains, exclaimed that he had committed no crime—his act was *unintentional*. The police had searched his residence, where they found some fragments of letters addressed to the King.

The Paris papers are all railing against the "Débats" for having dared to say that the act was a political one. With such idle controversy we are not called upon to trouble ourselves. As far as the facts have gone, they show that Lecomte resembled his predecessors in his morbid insanity, while his well-prepared means of escape showed that he knew well what he was about. The pride which made him deny that he was the author of a crime, and claim the honour of being the hero of an *attemp*, will probably ensure his fidelity to his accomplices.

Among those who took the most active part in securing the assassin was Colonel Berryer, the brother of the celebrated legitimist member. We wish we could present an equally worthy example from the republican rank. We find that M. Ledru Rollin (O'Connell's friend) having walked with the deputies to the Tuilleries, ostentatiously refused to join in the act of felicitation and walked off, though the mob were excited, we hope, with much better sentiments than M. Rollin gave them credit for.

The King was in such good humour that, on seeing Mr. Prival, a peer, among the deputies, he noticed his position in such facetious terms as to drive away the gloom which had settled upon all faces.

FOOD RIOTS IN IRELAND.

In a town of the county of Tipperary, called Fethard, about eight miles from Clonmel, containing a very destitute population, there was an outbreak for food, but it was suppressed by the vigilance and promptitude of the parish priest, who is Roman Catholic archdeacon of the diocese of Cashel, a man of great energy and intelligence. Thus, in four different towns of the same county—Clonmel, Tipperary, Carrick-on-Suir, and Fethard—there have been risings amongst the population; and it is well deserving of attention that this is the only county in which such proceedings have taken place. There is equal destitution in many other places, but measures of relief have been promised, and the people in those localities bear their sufferings in patience. In Clonmel, on the contrary, no step whatever was taken until after the riots, and even then it was an English gentleman, Captain Bernal Osborne, who set an example of benevolence and promptitude to the local clergy.

It appears by the "Tipperary Free Press," that perfect tranquillity now prevails in Clonmel. One thousand pounds has been contributed to provide relief through employment. That journal gives the following details:—"The relief committee are still collecting, and it is said the present collection will be troubled. Several hundred labourers are already employed. Contracts are advertised for works amounting to 25,000l. for improvements in Clonmel and the surrounding districts. A vote of thanks was passed to Captain Bernal Osborne, M.P., for his humane conduct in the late riots. The gallant captain is an English gentleman, and M.P., and was lately married to the daughter and heiress of the late Sir T. Osborne, of Annerville House, Clonmel. The vote of thanks was passed at a meeting of the Repealers of Clonmel on Wednesday evening."

ATTACK ON THE BOATS AT KILSHERRAN.—The boats coming up from Waterford were attacked at Kilsherran on Thursday, by a numerous band of men, women, and children, and the miscellaneous goods with which they were laden carried off in all directions. Information being received, the military and police were immediately on the spot. A considerable quantity of wheat, belonging to Messrs. Hughes, was recovered, and thirteen persons made prisoners. The stipendiary magistrate, Major Shaw, had a narrow escape; his horse having taken fright, jumped into the river with him, and swam a considerable distance.

FETHARD, THURSDAY.—There was a rising here to-day, and Mr. Harvey's store attacked, from which three sacks of flour were taken. The mob attacked Mr. Wilson's store, but were repulsed. They were finally dispersed through the pious exertions of the parish priest, the Archdeacon Laffan, and quiet restored.

LIMERICK, APRIL 18.—The market price of potatoes has advanced to 6½d. per stone, which is 3d. above the price of this time twelve months, and for an inferior article. The price of new butter advanced yesterday from 80s. to 90s. per cwt. Her Majesty's ship Alban yesterday discharged a cargo of Indian corn into the ordnance store ferry slip. Her Majesty's ship Myrmidon, Lieut. Jenkin, R.N., which arrived in the Shannon on Thursday, from Cork, proceeded up the river Fergus, to be in communication with the civil authorities, for the protection of property. On Thursday several sacks of oatmeal for the relief fund at Brures were sent from this city under a military escort, and this morning a quantity of oatmeal, ordered by Lord Stanley's agent, John Bolton, Esq., was forwarded under a similar military detachment to the confines of Tipperary. In consequence of robbing the provision carts in the town of Tipperary, the company 83d were moved to the court-house, and the Riot Act was read before the mob dispersed. The military there were augmented by a detachment from this garrison.

In consequence of the outrage at Clonmel, the commanding officer of the district most properly called out the force of military pensioners, amounting to 200, who are at all times near at hand, to assist the civil power.

The route of the 3d Dragon Guards, from Cork, for Dundalk, has been countermanded, and detachments were halted to assist the civil power at Fethard, Carrick-on-Suir, Clonmel, and Clogheen.

LETTER FROM CHINA.—AN ADVENTURE.

[The following are extracts from a letter by the chief engineer of one of the war steamers at present on the coast of China, to his friends in Edinburgh.]

Whampoa, 26th Jan. 1846.

The last instalment of the Chinese ransom money (two millions of dollars) was paid in Canton last week. The inhabitants being in a riotous state, we were ordered from Hong Kong up the river to lie abreast of Canton, and I believe to fire into the city in case of their attempting to burn the factories. We remained there eight days, every man on board under arms, as we expected every night an attack from the populace, who seem to have the most bitter enmity towards Europeans. The money was all paid, however, and the rioting having partially subsided, we were ordered away, at which I was just as well pleased, having got tired of my bed-fellows, no other than a pair of loaded pistols and a drawn cutlass. Engineers were ordered to lie under arms, as well as every one else on board. We have since taken up our station here, which is twenty miles farther down the river than Canton, and about sixty from Hong Kong.

The scenery in this place being most beautiful, and yesterday feeling inclined to enjoy it in a walk through the country, I took a boat and one of my apprentices with me, and thinking I might find some game I took my gun also. We sailed up a small creek, and leaving the boy to take charge of the boat, I, with the gun in my hand, walked into the country. I had not gone a quarter of a mile, when approaching a small village the people came towards me about thirty in number. They began hooting and crying at me, which is the usual way they have of treating us "barbarians" when they get a lone one unprotected; and as they kept pressing round me closely, I thought it useless to persevere in going forward. Therefore turning myself round to go back to the boat, one from behind made a sudden spring, waving his arms both my legs under the knees, and another seizing the barrel of my gun, they dragged me to the ground. The latter kept pulling at the gun trying to wrest it from me, all the while the people pointing to his breast. The gun being at the time in full cock, I had where completely in my power; my first thought was, "I will take it;" the second was, "If I do so, I will certainly pay the penalty." In the meantime another was striking at me with a stick, and I was compelled to relinquish my hold of the gun to defend my face with my arms, the fellow now in possession of the gun wielding it as if to strike me on the head with the butt end. I cannot tell you how I felt, every instant expecting a death-blow. It was very strange that at that moment the picture of the death of Captain Cook, in the volume of his voyages in my father's bookcase, came vividly before my eyes—their gestures and appearance were altogether quite as savage like. Before the blow came I managed to spring to my feet, and attempted to keep them back, unarmed as I was. They then desisted and went into the village, taking with them my gun, hat, powder-flask—in fact, all my property. I was completely dejected, my clothes were torn to pieces, the pockets and their contents torn away from my coat. Glad I was, I can assure you, when I saw their backs turned; and walking on towards the boat I saw them assembling again, as if to intercept me. Now, thought I, they are going to have a shot at me—this is another ordeal; but presently the gun went off in the middle of them, and I felt relieved so far, as it is very likely some of them were hurt. The savages are quite ignorant of the use of a gun, and one of them may have been looking into its barrel for all I know to the contrary. My troubles did not end here; for on reaching the spot where I had left the boat I found both it and the boy gone. I saw, however, two Chinese in a boat, and promised them money if they would take me across the creek. I went into their boat, and finding in one of my pockets two rupees, which the late robbers had missed, I gave them to them; they then wanted more, and having me a prisoner in their boat, made motions as if they were going to search me, upon which I made an attempt to throw one of them overboard. They desisted, and landed me on the other side. I know the villains only wanted a few more to help them—they don't consider the odds in their favour, two against one European. I then walked along the banks of the river for a long distance, until I discovered another boat, which I persuaded by promises to take me to my ship. It turned out that the boy I had left in the boat had been plundered by another party of everything but his shirt and trousers, and had fled to escape with his life. He had returned to the vessel, telling the officers that he thought I was murdered, and they immediately sent an armed boat's crew in search of me. I wanted the captain to give me another boat with armed men, and I would go and burn the village; but he said he could not take so much upon himself. At the time of the war such a thing might be done, and frequently was for less cause. He tells me he will report to the admiral, who will most probably take notice of it through the Chinese authorities. You may depend upon it the Chinese will pay dearly yet for the way they have been going on lately. Since this occurred, I heard of several Europeans having been maltreated quite as ill and worse than me in this neighbourhood. Only this morning an American boat's crew was attacked by these savages, but they broke their oars into cudgels and drove them off. Mr. S— told me that he and two missionaries were nearly killed in the same way; they were severely beaten with sticks, robbed, and their clothes torn to pieces.—*Scotsman*.

SIR R. PEEL'S RESOLUTIONS IN REFERENCE TO RAILWAYS.

The following are the resolutions proposed on Thursday, April 23, by Sir Robert Peel:—

1. That this House will not read a third time any Bill to empower any company (whether intended to be incorporated by such Bill, or already incorporated by Act of Parliament) to construct a railway, unless, three clear days before the third reading, there shall have been deposited at the Private Bill Office, there to be open to the inspection of all parties, a certificate signed and authenticated in a manner hereinafter mentioned, and comprising the particulars hereinafter expressed, and stating the following facts, viz.

1. That a copy of the Bill was submitted to the consideration of a meeting of the scripholders of the company, or (in case of a company already incorporated) of the shareholders or stockholders of the company, specially called for that purpose.

2. That such meeting was called by advertisements, inserted once in each of two consecutive weeks in the "London Gazette" (if the railway be an English or Scotch railway), in the "London" and "Dublin Gazettes" (if the railway be an Irish railway), and in each case in at least three London daily newspapers, and not less than three times in each such paper, in each of such two consecutive weeks.

3. In the case of the company being intended to be incorporated by the Bill, that such meeting was constituted of persons producing thereat, scrip of the company representing not less than one third part of the whole capital proposed to be raised by the company under the Bill (such scrip having been actually issued, or the deposits in respect thereof having been paid before the 31st of March in the present year).

4. In the case of the company being already incorporated:—That such meeting was held, except so far as is herein otherwise provided, according to the constitution of the company, and was constituted of shareholders or stockholders thereof competent to vote at the ordinary meetings of the company, and representing, either personally or as proxies, not less than one-third part of the whole capital or stock of the company.

5. That at such meeting the Bill was approved of by persons producing thereat scrip equal to at least three fifths of the total amount of scrip produced at the meeting; or, in the case of a company already incorporated, by three-fifths at least of the meeting, the votes being given and computed according to the constitution of the company.

6. That for the purposes of this order it shall be competent for the chairman of any meeting called in pursuance thereof, in the event of the above prescribed quorum of scrip shares or stock (as the case may be) not being represented at such meeting, to cause the votes of the persons constituting the said meeting, approving of the Bill, to be taken and recorded, and then to adjourn the same to some day, hour, and place to be taken and recorded, on the original day of meeting; and such day, hour, and place being in the meantime advertised twice in each of three London daily newspapers; and at such adjourned meeting it shall also be competent to the chairman thereof to cause to be taken and recorded the votes of such of the persons constituting the same as have not voted at the original meeting; and the total amount of votes given at the original and adjourned meeting shall be received as if given at one and the same meeting.

7. That such certificate shall also comprise, in a tabular form, the following particulars:—

1. The day, time, and place of the meeting, and of the adjourned meeting (if any).
2. The dates of the insertion of the advertisements for the meeting, and the names of the newspapers in which they are inserted.
3. The names and addresses of the persons producing scrip at the meeting.

Or, in the case of a company already incorporated:—
The names and addresses of the shareholders or stockholders present at the meeting.

4. The denoting numbers, and the amount of the scrip respectively produced by the persons so producing the same at the meeting.

5. In the case of a company already incorporated:—
The respective amounts of shares or stock held or represented by the shareholders or stockholders attending the meeting.

6. The fact of the approval or non-approval of the Bill (as the case may be) by the several persons producing scrip at the meeting, or by the several shareholders or stockholders attending the meeting.

7. The total amount of scrip produced at such meeting, and the amount thereof produced by the persons approving of the Bill, or, in the case of a company already incorporated, the total amount of shares or stock represented, either in person or by proxy, at the meeting, and the amount thereof so represented by persons approving of the Bill.

8. The total amount of the capital proposed to be raised by the company under the Bill; or, in the case of a company already incorporated, the total amount of the capital or stock of such company.

9. That such certificate shall be signed by the chairman of the meeting, and by one of the solicitors of the company, and the authenticity of such certificate shall be verified by the signature of the parliamentary agent depositing the same.

THE STATE APARTMENTS AT WINDSOR CASTLE.—A new arrangement has just taken place, agreeably to an order issued by Earl Delawar, the lord-chamberlain, with reference to the tickets signed by his lordship for viewing the state apartments at the castle. In order to prevent, as far as possible, the hawking about of those tickets in the streets of Windsor, and the impositions practised upon those visitors to the town who may be unprovided with the lord-chamberlain's orders, these tickets for the future will be available for only one week from the period at which they are dated. They are also for the future not to be transferable. It is expected that at a very early period, an arrangement will be made, so that the admissions to the state apartments will be taken by the public, at the office of Mr. Roberts, the recently appointed inspector of palaces, in the department of the lord-chamberlain. The number of tickets, each admitting several persons, issued by the four establishments in London, where they are only to be procured, since the 1st of January (the day on which the new arrangement came into operation) up to Saturday last, exceeds three thousand.

PAYMENT OF JURORS.

On Tuesday night a very numerous and highly-respectable meeting of the inhabitants of Wandsworth was held in the large room of the Ram Inn, for the purpose of petitioning Parliament for an alteration of the law relating to jurors, as advised by Lord Chief Justice Denman at the late Lent assizes at Kingston. At half-past eight o'clock, Robert W. Burchard, Esq., of East Hill, one of the churchwardens, took the chair. Mr. Samuel Cumbers moved the following resolution:—

"That this meeting is of opinion that very serious inconvenience and loss is sustained by those inhabitants of this parish who are called upon to serve as common and petit jurors at the assizes for the county held at Kingston, Croydon, and Guildford, inasmuch as, in the first place, a much larger number of persons than are necessary for the performance of the required duties are from time to time summoned, and compelled to attend at the assize towns as jurors, and are there detained for a period of eight or ten days, to the great neglect and damage of the private affairs of such jurors, and at a heavy, and in many cases injurious expense to themselves; and, in the next place, that the evil thus inflicted is greatly aggravated, and much injustice perpetrated upon the common jurors, in consequence of the practice adopted of requiring such a large number of their body to act in the Nisi Prius Court for so many days as is customary for the very inadequate payment of eightpence to each juror upon each cause. This meeting being fully assured that, if the common jurors were fairly remunerated for their loss of time and for their services in the Nisi Prius Court, not only would the duties of the jurors be more satisfactorily performed, but a small number of them only would be required to be summoned, as their attendance would then be given much more cheerfully for the performance of a disagreeable duty. At the same time, this meeting desires to express its decided opinion that the trials in the Crown Court should be performed by the petit jurors, without fee or reward, and as a duty necessary for the well-being of society at large." The resolution was carried with acclamation.

Petitions founded on the foregoing resolution were also seconded by Mr. Parsons.

Lord Denman was to be respectfully requested to present the petition to the House of Lords, and to support the prayer thereof; and Sir Frederick Thesiger, knight, her Majesty's attorney-general, was to be respectfully requested to present the petition to the House of Commons. And further, that he, together with Henry Kemble, Esq., and Edmund Antrobus, Esq., the members for the eastern division of this county, be respectfully requested to support the prayer thereof."

WESTMINSTER PETTY SESSIONS.

After the ordinary parochial business had been gone through on Wednesday, Mr. Brown applied to the bench, on the part of Mr. Thurlow, of Todhill Street, tobaccocon, under the following circumstances:—

The learned counsel stated that Mr. Thurlow had had a billiard-table at his house for nearly ten years, and no complaint had ever been made against him; but in consequence of the new act of parliament it became necessary for him to apply to the magistrates for a license, which he did and obtained; but it was fostered with this condition, that his shop must be wholly closed on Sunday. Now this was a great hardship, inasmuch as his billiard-room was never open on Sunday; and whilst he was thus compelled to give up the most profitable day in the week, other shops in his immediate neighbourhood were opened; and in the Strand cigar shops that had billiard-tables were not closed on the Sunday. He could never believe the legislature intended the law to act one way in St. Margaret's and wholly opposite in St. Martin's.

Mr. Hallett: The act states that we are to inquire into the character of persons applying for billiard licenses; and although that act says nothing about Sunday trading, how could we grant a license to a person who avowed that he broke the law by selling on Sundays? The closing of his shop on the Sabbath was not a restriction of the magistrates, but a condition he assented to.

Mr. Brown said that Mr. Thurlow was willing to close his shop during divine service, which was all that was required of licensed victuallers who had billiard-tables.

Mr. Hallett: But licensed victuallers have no occasion to apply for a license here. Mr. Hallett then said the court had doubts whether that was the proper place to make the appeal in, instead of the quarter sessions. At any rate they would not alter the license, as it was Mr. Thurlow's consent to close his shop on Sunday.

THE COERCION BILL.

FIGHTING AND CRIME IN IRELAND.

The evidence brought before the House of Lords by Earl St. German's, in support of the Coercion Bill, reveals an amount of barbarism which the public was hardly prepared to find existing in a country professing to be a member of the civilised community of Europe. The facts, however—and those, too, of the most revolting character, are admitted; revenge and murder, both in principle and practice, are the weapons of party spirit over at least one fourth of the island. But while these melancholy truths are admitted and deplored, and the restraining hand of the law is invoked to save society from destruction, the causes of the evils, the springs of the moral pestilence whence they flow, appear to be overlooked. Our legislators, considering only present things, propose merely to curb the arm of violence, whereas their obvious duty should be, to seek by all means the annihilation of its power. Short of such a policy, the "snake" may be "scotched," but the history of Ireland and the universal experience of nations, testify that it will not be "killed." We purpose, therefore, to offer the public a set of illustrations which will call attention to those lower classes of crime out of which the larger, more terrible, and national ones proceed.

To comprehend how it is that so much of barbarism still continues to characterise the Irish peasantry, the government should glance at the history of civilisation itself, and should take into account the evil example which has been too frequently set them by the educated classes of their countrymen. Chivalry, by introducing and sedulously enforcing rules of conduct founded upon the higher and more generous feelings of our nature, curbed the lion in his mood, and by somewhat humanising the monster barbarism, advanced mankind one step on the road to civilisation. And although, at length, the stringency of its forms became burdensome, and retarded the advance it had once been instrumental in assisting, still much of the nobleness and generosity of the English character may be traced to the influence of chivalry. Its spirit was never universally diffused over Ireland; and when, in process of time, the country became slightly improved, the chivalric code of honour in use among other European nations became strangely engrafted on the Celtic punctilios of pride and family, and far exceeded its original in fantastic folly.

Many disadvantages attended the Irish of last century. The disabilities which weighed on the Roman Catholic families forced them away from honourable competition to something approaching a return to the rude hospitality and barbaric passions of the Celtic chieftains. This added to the natural insouciance of an Irishman's character, and his habits of deep drinking, which date from the days of the cavaliers, led to those scenes so admirably described by Miss Edgeworth in her "Castle Rackrent," and which caused the deep incurable of many an Irish estate, and to that system of duelling as accurately arranged as the Euphuists' code of quarrelling, ridiculed by Touchstone, when they "quarrelled in point by the book!" which made it necessary for a gentleman to have "blazed" at least once in his life in order to establish a character in society, and to submit to the regulations of the thirty-six commandments of the fire-eaters.

With such examples before them, it is not to be wondered at that the Irish peasant possesses so few of the attributes of civilisation; that he is improvident of the scanty means of life which he possesses, and that the spirit of clanship and the merciless habit of pursuing family feuds—feelings and practices diametrically opposed to all law and good order—should still continue in full force, producing a willing execution of brutal instincts, and constantly engaging him in those savage "faction fights," in which the first principles of murder are imbibed and practised. Mr. Inglis describes one of these pugnacious meetings. It occurred at a "pattern" which he had the curiosity to attend. He says—

The ascent to the spot where the "pattern" was to be held was picturesque in the extreme. Far up the winding way, for miles before us, and for miles behind, too, groups were seen moving up the mountain's side. About half-way up we overtook a party of lads and lasses, beguiling the toil of the ascent by the help of a piper, who marched before, and whose stirring strains every now and then prompted an advance in jig-time up the steep mountain path. Some few we met coming away—sober people, who had performed their "station" at the holy well, and had no desire to be partakers in the sort of amusement that generally follows.

Everybody in this part of the country is called Joyce; and the spot where the pattern is held is claimed by the Joyces to be in Joyce's country; but this is not admitted by the Cunnemara boys, and accordingly two factions—the Joyces and their opponents—usually hold patterns near the same ground, though not close together, but yet so near as to make it impossible that the meetings should break up without a scrimmage.

When I reached the summit of the pass, and came in sight of the ground, it was about four in the afternoon, and the pattern was at its height; and truly, in this wild mountain spot, the scene was most striking and picturesque. There were a score of tents or more, some open at the sides, and some closed; hundreds in groups were seated on the grass, or on the stones, which lie abundantly there. Some old persons were yet on their knees, beside the holy well, performing their devotions; and here and there apart, and half screened by the masses of rocks which lay about, girls of the better order, who had finished their pastime, were putting off their shoes and stockings to rest homeward, or were arranging their dress, or perhaps, though more rarely, exchanging a word or two with a Joyce or a Cunnemara boy. All were quiet when I reached the ground, and I was warmly welcomed, as a stranger, by many, who invited me into their tents. Of course, I accepted the invitation, and the scene was most picturesque.



THE VICTIM OF A FACTION FIGHT BORN HOME AMIDST OATHS OF VENGEANCE AGAINST HIS MURDERERS.

By and by, however, some boastful expression of a Joyce appeared to give offence to several at the far end of the tent, and something loud and contemptuous was spoken by two or three in a breath. The language which, in compliment to me, had been English, suddenly changed to Irish. Two or three glasses of potheen were quickly gulped by most of the boys, and the innkeeper who had accompanied me, and who sat by me, whispered that there would soon be some fighting.

I had not long to wait; out sallied the Joyces and a score of other "boys" from several tents at once, as if there had been some preconcerted signal; and the flourishing of shillelahs did not long precede the rest of them. Any one, to see an Irish fight for the first time, would conclude that a score or two must inevitably be put *hors de combat*.

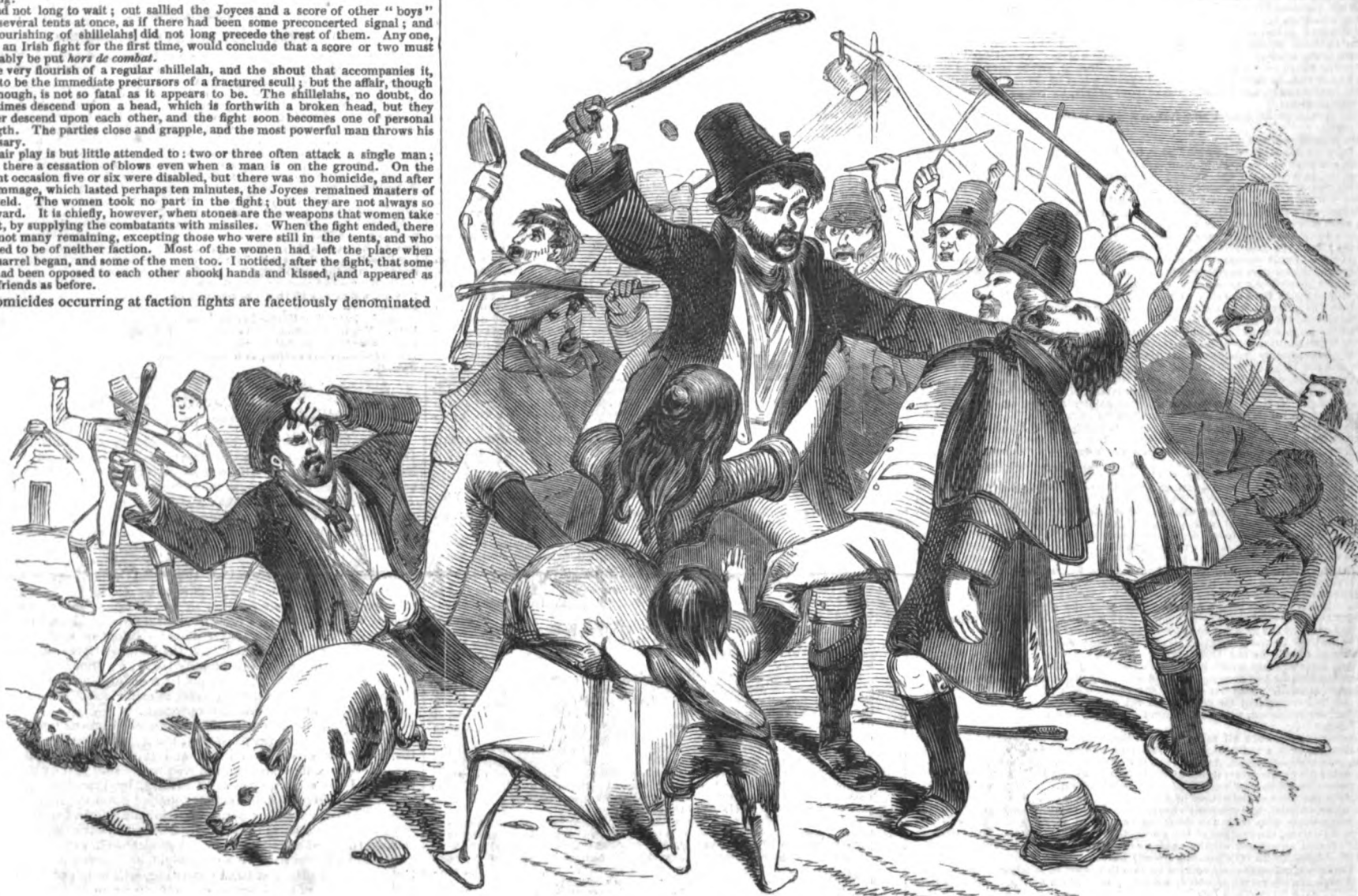
The very flourish of a regular shillelah, and the shout that accompanies it, seem to be the immediate precursors of a fractured skull; but the affair, though bad enough, is not so fatal as it appears to be. The shillelahs, no doubt, do sometimes descend upon a head, which is forthwith a broken head, but they oftener descend upon each other, and the fight soon becomes one of personal strength. The parties close and grapple, and the most powerful man throws his adversary.

"Fair play is but little attended to: two or three often attack a single man; nor is there a cessation of blows even when a man is on the ground. On the present occasion five or six were disabled, but there was no homicide, and after a scrimmage, which lasted perhaps ten minutes, the Joyces remained masters of the field. The women took no part in the fight; but they are not always so backward. It is chiefly, however, when stones are the weapons that women take a part, by supplying the combatants with missiles. When the fight ended, there were not many remaining, excepting those who were still in the tents, and who chanced to be of neither faction. Most of the women had left the place when the quarrel began, and some of the men too. I noticed, after the fight, that some who had been opposed to each other shook hands and kissed, and appeared as good friends as before.

Homicides occurring at faction fights are facetiously denominated

obtained into the character of the Irish peasantry, and into the condition of the country, and the state of things among the lower classes of society, as by listening to these prosecutions for *fair murders*. There were many of these prosecutions at the Ennis assizes (which Mr. Inglis attended), and although I had already heard much of the factions into which the peasantry are divided, I had no

The factions have chiefs, who possess authority. Regular agreements are made to have a battle; the time agreed upon is generally when a fair takes place; and at these fights there is a regular marshalling and "wheeling;" and as for its being a crime to break a



FACTION FIGHT IN THE COUNTY OF DERRY.

fair murders, being generally committed at fairs, and constitute, says Mr. Inglis, "the most numerous class of cases at most Irish assizes."

I do not (he continues) know any means by which so much insight is to be

conception of the extent of this evil, nor of the bitterness with which this spirit of faction is attended. However these factions may have originated, there is now no distinction among their adherents, excepting that which arises from the possession of a different name. The O'Sullivan are as distinct a people from the O'Neills as the Dutch from the Belgians.

"boy's" head, such an idea never enters the brain of any one of them.

When, as is too frequently the case, these fights are attended with loss of life, the original feud becomes more violent than ever. The partisans of the slain man convey his body home in procession, as shown in our engraving, vowing vengeance on the whole "faction" to which the murderer belongs. The widow, who in most cases has been a spectator of the fight, follows, weeping while her friends around her mingle oaths and threats with the funeral wail.

Revenge fills every heart, and it is sought for in every possible way. It is glutted, perhaps, by the assassination of the murderer, or by a renewal of the fight, and not unfrequently by an appeal, supported by suborned witnesses, to the terrified judgments of the law.

We feel it to be essential to the prosperity of Ireland, that these factions should be put down, and that "fighting" in every shape should be discouraged by the education of the young in the peaceful, forbearing precepts of Christianity. The animal passions of ignorant and oppressed men can only be subjugated by placing them under the government of enlightened reason; and till that is done it were as vain to attempt a chaining of the winds as to establish a coerced obedience to law in Ireland.



THE WIDOW OF A MURDERER MAN BEGGING ALMS ON THE CORNER FOR THE BURIAL



FOOD FOR THE PEOPLE THE PLANTAIN.

The failure of the potato crop having called the attention of Government to the desirableness of introducing as speedily as possible such new varieties of vegetable food as the experiences of foreign countries have pointed out as the best substitutes for the products of the cerealia, several of the learned societies have volunteered their aid in collecting information and samples, and generally in furtherance of the steps necessary for their introduction and management. Foremost in carrying out these benevolent views, the Society of Arts and the Horticultural Society deserve honourable mention. The former has advertised a large premium for the best substitute for potatoes; and the latter, under the able advice of their learned secretary, Dr. Lindley, who, it will be recollected, was one of the commissioners sent to Ireland to investigate the potato plague, has directed itself to an examination of the claims of the yam and the plantain as articles of food, and also to a search after any new species of vegetable substance calculated to serve the public necessities. Several plants are, we believe, under consideration. The yam has many advocates; but the only one to which the society at present lends its decided "good opinion" is the fruit of the plantain (*Musa Sapientum*), of which our engravings present some fine examples of English growth.

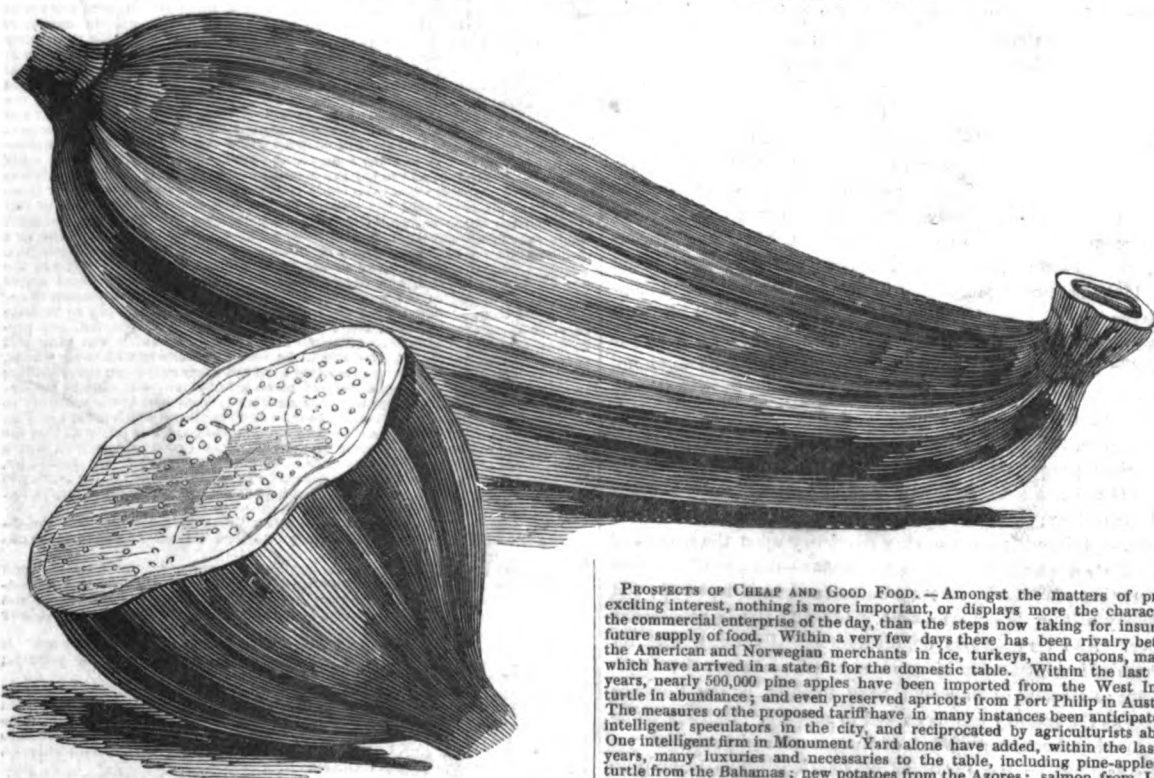
The tree which produces the plantain fruit is, in popular language, a palm, but in strictness it belongs to the *Musaceae*. In equinoctial Asia and America, in tropical Africa, in the islands of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, wherever the mean heat of the year exceeds 75 deg. Fahrenheit, the plantain is one of the most interesting objects of cultivation for the subsistence of man. Three dozen fruits will maintain a person, instead of bread, for a week, and appears better suited to him in warm countries than that kind of food. Indeed, the plantain is often the whole support of an Indian family. The fruit is produced from among the immense leaves in bunches, weighing 30, 60, and 80 lbs., of various colours, and of great diversity of form. It is usually long and narrow, of a pale yellow or dark red colour, with a yellow farinaceous flesh. In general, the character of the fruit to an European palate is that of mild insipidity; some sorts are even so coarse as not to be edible without preparation. The greater number, however, are used in their raw state, and some varieties acquire by cultivation a very exquisite flavour, even surpassing the finest pear. In the better sorts the flesh has the colour of the finest yellow butter, is of a delicate taste, and melts in the mouth like marmalade. The modes of eating the fruit are various. The best sorts are served up raw at table, and have been compared for flavour to an excellent reinette apple, after its sweetness has been condensed by keeping through the winter. Sometimes they are baked in their skins, and then they taste like the best stewed pears of Europe. They are also the principal ingredients in a variety of dishes, particularly in one called Mantégue, which is made of slices of them fried in butter and powdered over with fine sugar.

The plantain boasts several hundreds of fruitful varieties; the produce of them is enormous; M. Humboldt has calculated that thirty-three pounds of wheat and ninety-nine pounds of potatoes require the same space as that in which four thousand pounds of plantains will grow. The surplus produce it is proposed to transfer, through



FRUIT OF THE PLANTAIN (*MUSA SAPIENTUM*).
(From a Specimen drawn by permission of Sir William Jackson Hooker, in the Royal Gardens, Kew.)

of wholesome and agreeable vegetable, at the cheapest rate, and with unfailing regularity for the increasing inhabitants of a country." This great object, he says, "is principally accomplished by the natural progress of a people in knowledge and industry. It is advanced by good commercial laws; it is retarded by bad. But if the general laws of a country have the effect of rendering industry free and property secure, it will go forward, without the assistance of Government, and in spite of that assistance, too often misdirected—an embarrassment instead of a help.



SECTION AND SIDE VIEW OF RIPE PODS OF THE PLANTAIN.

the arrangements of a liberal tariff, to these famished countries. The fruit will not of course be possessed of its "freshly gathered flavour," but it will still be a most acceptable boon to the poor man's table. We wish the experiment abundant success.

In leaving the subject we cannot avoid quoting the remark of Mr. Porter, of the Board of Trade, that "one of the first objects and indications of civilisation is the provision of an abundance and variety

PROSPECTS OF CHEAP AND GOOD FOOD.—Amongst the matters of present exciting interest, nothing is more important, or displays more the character of the commercial enterprise of the day, than the steps now taking for insuring a future supply of food. Within a very few days there has been rivalry between the American and Norwegian merchants in ice, turkeys, and capons, many of which have arrived in a state fit for the domestic table. Within the last three years, nearly 500,000 pine apples have been imported from the West Indies; turtle in abundance; and even preserved apricots from Port Philip in Australia. The measures of the proposed tariff have in many instances been anticipated by intelligent speculators in the city, and reciprocated by agriculturists abroad. One intelligent firm in Monument Yard alone have added, within the last two years, many luxuries and necessities to the table, including pine-apples and turtle from the Bahamas; new potatoes from the Azores; salmon from Labrador, imported by the Hudson's Bay Company; pork and bacon from Lisbon; preserved meats from Australia; hops, smoked beef, and tongues from the United States, &c. The most extraordinary results, however, perhaps from anticipated free trade, have been in the importation of American cheese. The potatoes introduced as novelties from the Azores last spring have now become almost absolute necessities, as they are the chief source on which a future healthy crop can be looked forward to. The Horticultural Society has not been behind in anticipating the future wants of the community, by introducing several new sorts of food. Two new articles in farinaceous food have been added recently in the importation of yams and bananas. In connection with these statements, it is a matter of notoriety that the want of Irish beef and pork for ships' provisions is such, and has been so for months, that the ships could not leave port without a foreign supply.

WEST INDIAN YAMS.—A small importation of three tons of this nutritious root has lately been received from St. Kitt's, to ascertain its availability for purposes of food in this country, a great many of which have found their way to the shops at the West End, where they are being sold as luxuries for the table. When cooked, either by roasting or boiling, the root is much more nutritious than the potato, nor is it possessed of an unpalatable flavour, the peculiarity being between that of rice and the potato. Dressed in milk or mashed, they are absolutely a delicacy; and from the abundance in which they are cultivated in the West Indies and other parts, they promise to become the most economical and nutritious substitute for the potato.

GROWTH OF CORN IN RUSSIA.—There are many contingencies against the growth of heavy crops of corn in Russia, and amongst them the severity of the drought, which, upon the stifflands, at times quite impedes the plough and prevents sowing the crop until the spring, and when the season is so short that the rapid growth operates against the yield. Of this, in conjunction with the sudden change the grain itself undergoes from a green and milky state to that of a hard and ripened one, I could hardly have formed the remotest idea, had I not witnessed the fact, in my journey from Saint Petersburg to Moscow, by examining many of the corn-fields. The straw was then perfectly green and the grain in a milky state, and so satisfied did I feel that I should quit that part of Russia before harvest, that I wrote to England regretting the circumstance; however, to my utter astonishment, on returning the same road nine days afterwards (14th August, 1843), thousands of acres were cut, and some carried and thrashed for seeding the land for the next crop, which should be put in before the latter end of that month.—*Rough Notes of a Farmer during an Agricultural Tour.*



TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The price of the paper, with the accompanying Portrait of Prince Albert, will be One Shilling.

W. C. should address his inquiries to Dr. Whewell, Cambridge.

Miss Wilson, Stockton. An engraving shall be given. The suggestions of our lady readers are always acceptable.

J. O., Oldham, Parsonstown. The scientific visitor to Ireland must not omit a visit to Lord Rosse's telescope. No special introduction is necessary.

A. Z. Does our correspondent think he can square the circle? If so, he is a very wonderful man, and we shall be most happy to immortalise him by the exhibition of his portrait in our pages. After the quadrature is complete, we would suggest the discovery of the elixir vitae and the philosopher's stone!

O. O., Hoxton. Gray's "Supplement to the Pharmacopœia" will teach him how to make a variety of varnishes.

G. H. Keer's verses are clever.

J. C., Cheltenham. The largest number of guns carried by our ships of the line is 120.

Philo-Pictorial, Thorney, asks the following questions; we annex replies:—

1. Is the "Panorama of London from the Thames," that we had with the "Pictorial Times," still on sale, and what is the price, postage free?—Yes; the price is, bound, 2s. 6d.

2. Are the "Waterloo Picture," "The Tournament," and the "Portrait of her Majesty," still on sale, and what price, postage free?—Yes; the price of each is 1s.

C. J. S., Seaborough Rectory, transmits the whole of the specimen of alliteration alluded to in a recent number. It will amuse the curious in such things:—

An Austrian army, awfully array'd,
Boldly, by battery, besiege'd Helgrate;
Cossack commanders cannonading come,
Dealing destruction's devastating doom.
Every endeavour engineers essay—
For fame, for fortune fighting—furious fray!
Generals against generals grapple—gracious God!
How humorous Heaven heroic hardihood?
Injurious—indiscriminate in ill,
Kinmen kill kindred, kindred kinmen kill.
Labour low, levels longest, loftiest lines—
Men march 'mid mounds, 'mid moles, 'mid mud'rous mines.
Now noisy, noxious numbers notice nought
Of onward obstacles opposing aught;
Poor patriots! partly purchas'd, partly press'd,
Quite quaking quickly, "quarter, quarter!" quest.
Reason returns, religious right rounds,
Swarrow stops such sanguinary sounds.
Truce to thee, Turkey! triumph to thy train!
Unjust, unwise, unmerciful Ukraine!
Vanish vain vict'ry, vanish vict'ry vain!
Why wish we warfare? wherefore welcome were
Xerxes, Ximenes, Xanthes, Xaniers?
Yield, yield ye youths; ye yeomen yield your yell;
Zeno's Zoraster's zeal
Attracting all, arms against acts appeal.

X. W. The money will be paid in gold or bank notes, or by cheque, at the option of the person entitled.

R. C. We shall be glad to see the offered specimens.

S. S. Yes.

Received—T. W., H. T., Polar Dog.

W. Thomas. It shall be attended to.

J. B. I should consult an attorney, and write to the Herald's College, London.

Z. Beware of him.

A Subscriber. The Submarine Telegraph is shortly to be tested by experiment, after which the mode of its construction will be made public.

E. M. The parliamentary papers are sold at very moderate prices by order of the House of Commons. They may be obtained at the appointed offices in Abingdon Street, Westminster, and Turnstile, Holborn.

H. R. R. The glasses are not hermetically sealed.

J. E., Ashton-under-Lyne. "Rennie's Supplement to the Pharmacopœia."

Lector. The best practical work on navigation and nautical astronomy for learners is by Mr. Riddle, master of the Upper School, Greenwich Hospital.

"For continuation of Answers to Correspondents, see p. 272."

The Pictorial Times

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 25. 1846.

THE COURT.

HER MAJESTY, who continues in good health, has for a time removed from Windsor, and passed the early part of the week at Buckingham Palace.

HER MAJESTY, PRINCE ALBERT, and a numerous suite visited Her Majesty's Theatre on Tuesday evening, and had the gratification of witnessing a delightful performance of *La Sonnambula*, in which Madame Castellan may now be said to have achieved a fresh reputation. The opera season, which seldom ripens until after Easter, has now the renewed confirmation of HER MAJESTY'S presence, which is always a source of congratulation to the habitués, and sets the seal royal to the fiat of fashion, which the aristocracy and the public have pronounced in its favour.

PRINCE ALBERT and the royal children are in the enjoyment of excellent health.

POLITICS OF THE WEEK.

THE past has been an uneasy week for politicians. There is no feeling of security in the country, and rumours of every complexion flit through the political hemisphere, leaving clouds and shadows, but scarcely impressions behind. There is nothing, in fact, fixed and tangible. One day there is a strong voice of dissolution—so strong and so loud as to provoke retortive thunder from the "Times;" and an attempt to prove in a leader that dissolution will be of no avail! The plot of the Irish members has been by no means fully developed; but mysterious "no house," when the Coercion Bill ought to have been debated, has evoked speculation, and greatly assisted the uncertainty that prevails about corn. If the country really stands in a sort of starvation and stop-commerce necessity for free trade; and if the free trade Minister has the voice of the country with him, then people come to the conclusion that it is rather odd and very mortifying he does not get on. If the public are crying aloud—"Push on, keep moving," why should the ministerial waggoneer cog his wheels? One thing is sure, that neither for England nor Ireland do we make any efficient progress in legislation. England is commercially waiting to see how she may speculate—and agriculturally, how she may hope or fear; while Ireland refuses to imitate the Anglican patience, and is setting a starving peasantry upon the barns and mills. Here are two desperation conditions—the one of suspense and the other of necessity; both admitted and both deplored; and to remedy neither has Parliament made any steady progress in advance. And very serious doubts consequently exist, whether the Premier is confident in his own strength; whether the Commons are as resolute as he would have them be, or the Lords as yielding as the country has been led to suppose. Railway legislation too has become a matter of intense difficulty, and as yet appears scarcely on the threshold of solution. The locking up of an immense amount of capital is producing a visible effect of decided detriment; and the bankrupt lists of the "Gazette" are awfully and unusually long; moreover, the legal tortuosities of railway responsibilities are only beginning to be unravelled. Decisions are in progress of reversal; and rules nisi have been obtained to upset verdicts which have been prematurely regarded as precedents. There is really a dangerous confusion in affairs; and the state of Denmark has something in it which is extremely

riotous if not rotten. When or where the disorder will end our present sagacity is not sufficiently penetrating to discover.

But while Coercion is going uncoerced, and will not be forced on; while Corn knows not from what foreign bin it may be emancipated, or in what domestic granary it may remain; while trade languishes, and Ireland half revolts; while bankrupts appear in regiments, and railways are in a Cretan labyrinth of litigation and of loss, the minor matters that come floating up to the surface of the political stream are not more satisfactorily disposed of, or more summarily swept away. A poor law case appears—government is taken to task for permitting the dismissal of an assistant-commissioner upon grounds cowardly, infamous, and unjust; on account of an accident, and for no fault—and Sir James Graham joins issue with the coldness of an icicle and the calm of a saint, suggesting no remedy and affording no redress. Sir James is the type of a new tyranny and manners, as mild as the moonbeams mince over oppressions as irritating as chains. His three kings of Somerset House have not only the virtual effrontery of the tailors of Tooley Street, but the actual power of the "people of England." And they carry the war of the workhouse on against that same people with a vengeance—always taking care that there is a progression of slavery from the rags up to the royalty—that it mounts from the House of Sorrow to the House of Somerset in one unbroken chain, only varying the texture of the links—degrading the pauper into a bone-crusher in one place, and the assistant-commissioner into a flunkie in another—now prompting an infanticide—now dismissing an underling—and equally considerate about the destruction of life in one and prospects in the other. We do not know if Parliament takes note that the country watches these things—feels them bitterly, and will resent or abrogate them in the end. But we do know that Sir James Graham is a very Tilly Slowboy in worse confounding confusion, and the slowest boy possible, in another sense, in learning any lesson which public feeling may shadow forth. Poor-law cases or Post-office cases, no matter which—all warnings are alike to him—given, not to be taken; or only taken when the power of doing good with them has passed away.

This week there was a post office case to vie with the poor law. Mr. Duncombe brought forward a case of injustice, and a flagrant abuse of public patronage, asking for a committee of investigation, which Sir James Graham refused. In another instance Government shielded the conduct of the Mint with reference to criminal prosecutions for the passing of base coin upon an admitted abuse, which it had deemed it of paramount consequence for decency's sake to have investigated, and the odium of which it escaped by inferring that the "Times" reporter had given mistaken evidence, although that evidence he is prepared to corroborate upon oath. Such are the incidents which form the parliamentary history of the week, and that their results are sorrowful, contemptible, and disgusting, we take it for granted our readers are too sensible to doubt. But is it not really melancholy to reflect that, mean as they are, and impotent as they have proved, in fact, they have wasted a large portion of that most valuable time which ought to be wisely and thoughtfully devoted to the exigencies of the state and the happiness of the people?

LAW.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER, WESTMINSTER.—RESPONSIBILITY OF RAILWAY COMMITTEES.—WALLSTAB v. SUTTONWOOD.—This action, which involves a principle of considerable importance, was brought to recover from the defendant as one of the committee-men of "The Direct Birmingham, Oxford, Reading, and Brighton Railway Company," the full amount of the deposits on thirty shares, paid by the plaintiff as one of the allottees of that projected undertaking. It was tried before the lord chief baron, at Guildhall, during the after sittings of last Hilary term, when a verdict passed for the plaintiff for 78*l.* 15*s.*, by direction of the learned judge.

Mr. Martin now moved, pursuant to leave reserved, to set aside that verdict, and enter a nonsuit. The declaration contained two counts, one on a special contract, by which it was alleged that the defendant was bound to give the plaintiff thirty scrip certificates, on her paying 78*l.* 15*s.*, the amount of the deposits thereon, and on her signing the necessary deeds. The other count was for money had and received. At the trial the lord chief baron expressed his opinion that the first count of the declaration was proved, and directed a verdict for the plaintiff on that count, subject to the decision of this court. The objections urged on behalf of the defendant were, that the contract was not proved at the trial, the only evidence adduced in support of it being the plaintiff's letter of application for shares, which was dated 7th of October, 1844, and the answer of the secretary to the company, on the 15th of that month, stating that thirty shares had been allotted to her. The plaintiff's case rested upon a paragraph in the contract, which stated that "the letter of allotment would be exchanged for thirty shares (or scrip certificates) on the production of the banker's receipt for 78*l.* 15*s.*, and on executing the parliamentary contract and subscriber's agreement." The defendant contended that this was a mere superfluous intimation, and that the real contract was the acceptance of the offer made by the plaintiff to take so many shares as the provisional committee might think proper to allot to her, and to pay the deposits thereon and sign the deeds. It was now further contended that even if the contract declared on was proved by those letters, the plaintiff could not recover on the first count. The ground of this objection was important, as it depended altogether on the view which the court might take of the extent of liability incurred by a member of a committee, or a director of a railway provisionally registered. Upon behalf of the defendant it was contended that his liability should be limited to the bounds defined by the 7 and 8 Victoria, c. 110., and except there be very clear proof of some actual authority from him to the secretary, or to some of his co-committee-men to exceed those bounds. That the 7 and 8 Victoria was passed expressly to regulate coast stock companies, both provisionally and completely registered, and prescribes precisely the duties of directors in every case, and it was clear and reasonable that their liabilities should be only co-extensive with those duties. The plaintiff's case was altogether silent as to any usage extending that liability; not the least proof was even attempted to be given of any acts done by the defendant which could be construed into an authority from him to the secretary to bind him in his character of committee-man to do anything which the act of Parliament did not impose upon him the necessity to do. The fact was, that the plaintiff's whole case rested upon the circumstance that the defendant was a provisional committee-man of this railway, and in that capacity it was insisted on, upon behalf of the plaintiff, that he should be held responsible for the issuing of scrip certificates to the allottees who had paid the deposits and signed the necessary deeds, or to refund the full amount of the deposits.

Baron Alderson: I believe the Joint-stock Company's Act prohibits the directors of companies only "provisionally" registered from issuing scrip certificates till a certain period.

Mr. Martin: That is so; but although the act may appear unintelligible and confused at first sight, yet on considering it a little, it is quite clear that it is decidedly in favour of the views taken by the defendant. Indeed, I believe that not the slightest doubt would exist upon the subject, only for the case of Woolmer v. Toby, which was recently tried; for that case was not "tried" by me. It went off on a variety of points, which were not decided, at least the principal points involved were not decided by me.

The Lord Chief Baron observed that the case of Woolmer v. Toby was tried just as this case was—*pro forma*. The real decision on the question raised being reserved for the mature deliberation and judgment of this court. The points raised on both cases were still *sub judice*, and nothing could be said to have been decided in either of them to warrant their being used as authorities on decisions as to the principles involved.

Mr. Martin admitted that both cases had been tried in the manner described, but he should say, in the present case, that the decision at Guildhall was certainly not final.

Baron Alderson: It appears that the letters upon which the contract is founded, allude to a scheme which was then only "provisionally" registered; does it not follow that, as the plaintiff must be supposed to have cognisance of the law, the contract created thereby must be taken to have been such only as the statute 7 and 8 Vic. c. 110. warranted the directors in entering into?

Mr. Martin said that that was a fair and reasonable inference; for a man who was only a provisional committee-man could only be supposed to give authority to a secretary to do that which the law authorised him to do himself, and no more.

The Lord Chief Baron: You may take a rule to show cause.

PUBLICATION OF THE PORTRAIT

OF

PRINCE ALBERT.

COMPANION

TO THE

PORTRAIT OF QUEEN VICTORIA.

We have great pleasure in announcing that Mr. STEPHEN SLY has been honoured by the

COMMAND OF HER MAJESTY

To engrave for this Paper Winterhalter's PORTRAIT OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE ALBERT In the Robes of the Garter.

To insure a perfect imitation of Winterhalter's portraiture of the Prince, as well as to do honour to the Queen's Command, we have, gone to the expense of having an elaborately finished water-colour copy of the picture made, to aid our artists and printer in giving the exact individuality and effect of the original. By the condescension of her Majesty, we have been allowed to make this copy at

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HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

THE Nobility, Subscribers, and the Public are respectfully informed that the BENEFIT OF LUCIE GRAHN will take place on THURSDAY next, April 30, 1846, when will be performed (for the first time this season), Donizetti's Opera,

DON PASQUALE.

Norina, Malame Grief; Dr. Malatesta, Signor Fornasari; Ernesto, Signor Mario; and Don Pasquale, Signor Lablache.

In the course of the Evening will be presented the Last Act of Verdi's celebrated Opera, NIX.

Ninus (King of Assyria), Signor Fornasari; Idaspe, Signor Corelli; Orontophe, Signor Botelli; Fenena (daughter of Ninus), Mdlle. Corbali; and Abigail, (a Slave, supposed to be the daughter of Ninus), Mdlle. Sanchelli.

After which various entertainments in the Ballet Department, in which will appear Mdlle. Lucie Grahn, Madame Perle, Mdlle. Demelisse, Cassan, and Mdlle. Le. Pagliani, M. Gosselin, M. Bertrand, M. di Mattia, and M. Perrot.

Applications for Boxes, Stalls, and Tickets to be made at the Box Office, Opera Colonnade. Doors open at Seven; the Opera to commence at Half-past Seven o'clock.

COLOSSEUM.—NOTICE.—CONTINUATION OF

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Museum of Sculpture, Conservatories, and Gorgeous Gothic Aviary, &c., brilliantly illuminated; Swiss Cottage, Mount Blanc, and Mountain Torrent, represented by Moonlight.

Open from Seven till Half-past Ten.

The whole projected and designed by Mr. W. Bradwell.

NATIONAL TABLEAUX OF PUBLIC INTEREST.

THE ROYAL FAMILY AT HOME, consisting of the Queen and Prince Albert seated in the drawing room, by Madame Tussaud, the group of the models, portraiture, &c., by F. Tussaud, the costumes by Mrs. J. Tussaud. No expense has been spared to render this worthy of patronage.

This is one of the best exhibitions in the metropolis. —Times.

Galleria, Baker Street, Portman Square. Open from 11 till dusk, and from 7 till 10.

GENERAL TOM THUMB'S FAREWELL LEVEES at

THE EGYPTIAN HALL.—On account of the crowded state of the room last week, and the thousands of persons that were unable to gain admission, all Tickets that have been issued will be received, notwithstanding their date. The Little General appears every Day and Evening in all the costumes and performances in which he had the honour of appearing *travaux* times before her Majesty, and all the principal Courts of Europe. Hours from Half-past Twelve to Two, Half-past Three to Five, and Half-past Seven to Nine o'clock. Admission, 1*s.* Children, half price. After Nine o'clock he appears in his New Play at the Lyceum Theatre.

THE NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIAN EXHIBITION.

Under the Especial Patronage of her Majesty the QUEEN, PRINCE ALBERT, and QUEEN ADELIADE, is now open, at the large room Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly, daily, from Ten till dusk. Admission 1*s.* This novel and splendid collection is a complete illustration of the natives and scenery of Australia and New Zealand, together with 300 portraits, from life, of the principal Chiefs, with their families, by George French Angas, Esq., secretary of the Natural History, &c. A young New Zealand Chief attends in costume.

"The most interesting exhibition of the season."—Spectator.

SIR HENRY POTTINGER, BART., G.C.B.—The brilliant

terminion of the Chinese war has invested with extraordinary interest the distinguished negotiator, by whose prudence, sagacity, and skill, that auspicious event was happily consummated; and it is with peculiar pleasure that Messrs. Henry Graves and Co. announce to the British public, that an authentic Portraiture of this most eminent and most successful of modern diplomatists, painted by Francis Grant, Esq., A.R.A., has been entrusted to them for immediate publication. The original portrait, which has been presented by her Majesty's Government to his Excellency Keeling, the High Imperial Commissioner of the Celestial Empire, will be submitted to private exhibition, for a short time, and may now be viewed, daily, at the Gallery of Messrs. Graves and Co., No. 6. Pall Mall, London.

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NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Mr. Martin then submitted that the verdict could not stand on the second count either. The plaintiff recovered on the ground that the scheme had been abandoned, and that there was an absolute failure of the consideration in respect of which the deposit money was paid. The ruling of the lord chief baron, at nisi prius, proceeded upon the case of *Nockhold v. Crosby*; but, without discussing that case, the plaintiff could not recover, as the law had been since completely changed by the statute of Victoria. The fact is, the directors have no power to abandon any railway scheme or wind up its affairs.

Mr. Baron Alderson: Certainly not; otherwise the legislature would not now be framing a law to bring about that result.

The Lord Chief Baron: If you are right as to the first count, you must also be right as to the second. If, as you state, it would be illegal for the defendant to enter into any contract to issue scrip, the plaintiff cannot enforce a contract to do so, even if it was entered into and proved. Both the counts must therefore stand or fall together.

A rule to show cause upon both points was accordingly granted.

BAIL COURT.—RAILWAY LIABILITIES.—CLARKE v. ALDERMAN HUGHES. — Mr. Macaulay moved that the verdict had in this case should be set aside, and a new trial granted, on the ground of rejection of evidence, of misdirection of the judge, and that the verdict given was contrary to evidence. It was tried before the under-sheriff of Nottinghamshire, and a verdict was given for the plaintiff—damages, 18*l*. The plaintiff was acting as a surveyor, not on his own account, but when employed by persons in that profession. Defendant was a member of the provisional committee of a railway company called the "Sheffield, Nottingham, and London Direct Railway." Plaintiff was employed to do some work on that line, in November last, and it was for the value of such work that he had brought the action against Mr. Hughes. On behalf of the plaintiff, it was stated that this was the case, but that the plaintiff had been the engineer of the company, and the plaintiff with other persons had been employed by this engineer during the progress of the works. Mr. Breeze having, however, quarrelled with the company, he retired from their employment, leaving himself indebted to the plaintiff and other persons, for the amount of their services while in his employment. Mr. Cann, an agent of the company in Nottingham, it was stated, had subsequently requested of those parties to continue at their work, and said that on behalf of the company he would see them paid, not only for their future services, but also the money that was due to them by Mr. Breeze. They accordingly resumed their duties, and, as the result proved, endeavoured to make the defendant liable for the amount of their claim. There were two witnesses called in support of the plaintiff's case, who were also bringing actions against Alderman Hughes Hughes, under similar circumstances as the present plaintiff. It was stated at the trial that the plaintiff and some other parties similarly situated had gone to the office of the company in Moorgate Street in February last, when they saw the defendant acting as vice-chairman, who, on hearing their complaint, commiserated their situation, saying that it was a very painful one; that the company had not had their deposits paid up, and they were, therefore, about to wind up their affairs; that they (the claimants) ought to send in their accounts to the company, and they would see them paid. On the part of the defendant it was submitted that this was but the ordinary case in which surveyors were employed to carry out the engagement entered into between the engineer and a railway company, in which the engineer had undertaken to perform a certain work under certain conditions, in the same way that a builder who had contracted for the building and completion of certain houses, was bound to employ painters, glaziers, and other persons to enable him to perform his engagement with his employer, who, even though he should urge these workmen to hasten with their work, was, nevertheless, only liable to the contractor, with whom he had originally entered into an engagement. It was also urged on the part of the defendant that a Mr. Bawley, who had succeeded Mr. Breeze as engineer, had employed the plaintiff exactly in the same way as the latter gentleman had done, and Mr. Bawley, who was called to prove these facts, stated that on the 22d November he entered upon his duties, which were to complete those works that Mr. Breeze had originally undertaken. On this gentleman being asked by the defendant's counsel whether he had not engaged to do this work for a fixed sum of money, the under-sheriff objected to this question being put. The facts of this part of the case, as proved, were these. Mr. Bawley having contracted to do this work, he went to London for the purpose of procuring assistance to enable him to carry out his engagement. He there found the plaintiff and other persons unemployed, who had been previously occupied as surveyors under the line under the former engineer, Mr. Breeze. He accordingly hired them at the rate of 10*s*. a mile. The plaintiff had received no instructions from the company, but Mr. Bawley engaged him solely upon his own responsibility.

Mr. Justice Wightman.—This gentleman in his evidence uses the expression "I employed him to do the surveys for the company."

Mr. Macaulay said that these words, when placed upon paper and read, were calculated to bear a different meaning to that which it was really intended they should bear when they were uttered in evidence. This language was used merely for the purpose of describing the particular employment for which he had employed the plaintiff, to distinguish it from other railway lines in which Mr. Bawley was engaged. He had a strong affidavit from the secretary of the company, who was present at every meeting of the committee, showing that the plaintiff was engaged by Mr. Bawley, who was the only party with whom the company had contracted. As counsel for the defendant he wanted to show that Mr. Bawley had contracted to do this work for a fixed sum—say 500*l*., but his question was objected to by the under-sheriff. If he could have shown this, he submitted that it would have gone a long way in upsetting any inference which the jury might have previously disposed to entertain, as to the personal liability of the defendant from the alleged admission of Alderman Hughes in Moorgate Street. The under-sheriff's ruling was, therefore, to reject the notes he had made on his brief, the grounds upon which the under-sheriff had rejected this evidence, when

Mr. Justice Wightman objected to this course; the under-sheriff gave no statement as to the terms of his summing up. In ordinary cases where actions were brought in the superior courts, the judges who tried them stated the points that were generally taken. In the former case, however, this practice was omitted; there was, therefore, a great difficulty in this respect.

Mr. Macaulay said that he had not certainly a verified report of what the under-sheriff said upon the occasion, not considering that it would be necessary, under the circumstances. There was a letter put in evidence for the defence, which was written by the plaintiff to Mr. Bawley, to this effect:—"In compliance with your request, I send the account, and should be glad to hear that you are in a condition to pay it." The under-sheriff, in summing up, told the jury that this letter was immaterial, although it was produced for the purpose of corroborating Mr. Bawley's statement as to the plaintiff having been employed by himself, and solely upon his own responsibility.

Mr. Justice Wightman said it seemed to him that the only point for the learned counsel to rely upon was whether the under-sheriff had a right to reject the question which, as was stated, the counsel for the defendant had put to the witness Bawley. Application granted.

BANKRUPTCY COURT.—IN RE BROMLEY.—IMPORTANT COMMERCIAL QUESTION.—Tuesday was appointed for a dividend in the estate of the bankrupt, who was a solicitor in Gray's Inn, and failed for a very great amount. Mr. Cooke appeared on behalf of the Metropolitan Investment Society, to support a proof for about 1400*l*. of which there was no objection; the remainder was for money paid to Messrs. Hoare and Co., to redeem deeds belonging to the company, and deposited by the bankrupt for money advanced. Mr. Wilde appeared on behalf of the assignees, and objected to the proof, on the ground that the company had a legal or equitable claim on the estate, as they were not bound to pay the money, but did so for their own benefit and advantage. Mr. Cooke quoted the case "*Ex parte Young*," 2 Rose, in which case one of the partners of a firm had signed a bill of exchange which had been taken up, and it was afterwards sought to prove the debt against the estate; and Lord Eldon held, that although they were not, strictly speaking, sued, yet they were persons liable, and that the most liberal interpretation ought to be put on the words, "or legally liable," where the party was morally entitled to protection. In the case at hand, the deed had been deposited with the assignees, and the assignees of the company had the bankers threatened to sell the property; and the only resource of the company was to pay the money advanced. It was quite clear that Messrs. Hoare and Co. might have sued for their debt if they had thought proper, but they did not, and the company stood in the place of the original creditor. The learned commissioner said that depended on whether there was a legal liability to pay. Did the papers get into the hands of the bankrupt as solicitor to the company? Mr. Cooke answered in the affirmative. The learned commissioner: Then the deposit of the deeds was fraudulent, and the company was neither legally nor equitably bound to pay. That fact, I think, excludes the proof entirely from Lord Eldon's opinion and judgment—morally, the proof ought to be admitted; but the question is, can we admit that to be a liability which was a voluntary act?—Mr. Cooke: Lord Eldon goes on to say that in all cases of this kind all the circumstances must be considered, and that the moral justice of the case be looked to. In the present instance the estate has not been diminished, and they (the company) now ought to stand in the position the bankers were at the time of the bankruptcy. The learned commissioner said, in the case of *Young*, the partners were legally liable; but no liability arose here, as the company could not have been compelled to pay the money. Mr. Cooke said that the estate would have been sold if the money had not been paid.—The commissioner: Would not a court of equity have interposed to prevent a sale, or would not an action of trover lie in a case of illegal and unjustifiable deposit?—Mr. Cooke: I cannot say what a court of equity would have done, but persons ought not to be compelled to resort to courts of law. The commissioner: supposing no bankruptcy had taken place?—Mr. Cooke: Trover would have lain against Bromley, as our rights against him, in my opinion, follow his estate. The learned commissioner asked if any cases precisely similar could be adduced?—Mr. Cooke: It is a novel case. The commissioner said, as to the moral justice of the case there could not be a doubt; but he was not prepared to decide in favour of the proof. Mr. Wilde said, that whatever the disposition of the assignees might be to sympathise with the claimants, they were bound to raise the question. Here had been a criminal act committed—an embezzlement—and had an action of trover been brought, the bankers could not have made any reply. The claimants had made a sacrifice of their money for their own benefit. The learned commissioner said he could not at present take the proof, but would consider the point.

VICK CHANCELOUSE COVERS.—DR. BEAUVOIR v. SAME.—This was a demurrer to a bill filed by the next of kin of a deceased gentleman, and praying that the estate might be declared entitled to all the personal property in the possession of the testator at the time of his death. The bill also asked for an account and the appointment of a receiver. By his will, dated July 27, 1860, the Rev. Peter de Beauvoir gave and devised all his estates in fee simple—his freehold, leasehold, and copyhold estates, and also his estates in the funds of England, and all his other lands, tenements, and hereditaments, to Edward Benyon (since deceased) for life, with remainder in tail to several persons in succession, with the ultimate remainder to the defendant Richard Benyon (now R. Benyon de Beauvoir), and to his sons in tail male, but in default of such issue to the "right heirs of the testator for ever." The question now was, whether the personal property, amounting to 550,000*l*., in case the tenant in tail should die without issue, devolved to the next of kin, or, in other words, whether the heir took by descent, or as *devignatus personam*. Mr. J. Parker, Messrs. Lee, and R. Palmer supported the demurrer. Mr. Bethell, Mr. Hodgson, and Mr. Bagshaw appeared for the bill. The vice-chancellor thought, that as the testator employed the same set of words in reference to his estates in fee simple, leasehold, copyhold, and personal property, and as it appeared to him clear from the construction of the will, that one person was intended to succeed to the whole property, therefore the heir took as *persona designata*, and not by descent. The demurrer must be allowed.

THE BIRMINGHAM PEACE ASSOCIATION have just forwarded an address to the citizens of New York, signed by their chairman, Joseph Sturge, and earnestly remonstrating with them on the subject of the present dispute about Oregon, and urging the friends of peace in that city to use all their influence to prevent war.

BOLTON.—STOPPAGE OF A LINEN FACTORY.—We are sorry to hear that the linen mill of Mr. John Brooks, in this town, in which a great number of hands are employed, is about to cease working.—*Manchester Examiner*.

ATTORNEYS.—One hundred and forty-seven persons have given the regular notices of their intention to apply during the present term to be admitted to practise as attorneys of the Vice-Chancellors' Courts; and there are five notices for re-admission.

THE 11th OF JUNE is now named as the day on which, in all probability, the Brighton and Chichester line will be opened in its whole extent. The works are proceeding very rapidly, and the telescope bridge over the Arun at Littlehampton has been in operation for some time.

THE REV. DR. WOLFF has been appointed chaplain to Viscount Lorton.

Sir Isaac Lyon Goldsmid has given a piece of land at Preston as the site for a new church, which is to be erected in that parish.—*Brighton Herald*.

MAGDALEN COLLEGE ELECTION.—OXFORD, APRIL 21.—This day Mr. James Barneby, B.A., scholar of University College, was elected fellow of Magdalen College.

MR. GEORGE LONG has been appointed reader on civil law and jurisprudence by the benchers of the Middle Temple.

MR. BREWSTER, the Irish Solicitor-General, and Mr. Hatchell, Q.C., have been appointed benchers of King's Inn, Dublin, in the places of the late judges Moore and Johnson.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.—The annual official publication of the revenue and expenditure for the year ending the 5th instant gives the following results:—

	Estimates.	Results.
Revenue	50,390,000	52,069,324
Expenditure	49,690,000	49,628,724
Surplus	700,000	2,380,600

AT THE STAMFORD END of the Peterborough and Syston railway relays of night workmen are about to be put on. It is said that the line will be opened to Peterborough by the beginning of August. The inhabitants of Banbury are petitioning for the Buckinghamshire, the Warwickshire, and the Northampton, Banbury, and Cheltenham Railways.

TWO ENGLISHMEN and a NEAPOLITAN ENGINEER have obtained the grant of the railroad from Naples to Barietta, and the continuation from Bene to Utranto, on depositing 30,000 ducats as caution money. The works are to be begun immediately.

IMPORTATION OF FLOUR.—On Monday the American ship Columbus arrived in the St. Katherine's Docks from New York with 3000 barrels of Bourjon board, each barrel containing from 190 to 200 lbs. of flour.

JAMES READ, who is again in custody charged with robbing the premises of the old man Tranter, who was murdered at Berkswell, underwent an examination before the Rev. A. Clive on Monday last, at Solihull. Superintendent Stephens made a statement on oath sufficient to warrant the magistrate in remanding Read for a week, and the prisoner was again brought back to the New Street Station.

MR. GOURNIE has been elected from among a list of distinguished men to fill the chair of anatomy in the University of Edinburgh, vacant by the removal of Doctor Lizars to the University of Aberdeen.

IBRAHIM PACHA has left Toulouse, on his way to Paris, where he has been received with every mark of respect and honour. He left 3,000 francs for the poor of that city, and 300 francs to those on the road from Perpignan.

ITALIAN POTATOES.—A vessel called the Dewdrop, arrived at the port of Liverpool from Leghorn, and had on board ten tons of potatoes, the produce of Italy. The importations of potatoes from the Channel Islands continue at regular intervals; several arrivals of the article having taken place since the matter was last noticed.

PALMERSTON IN PARIS.—It is an extraordinary fact, that Lord Palmerston dined with the King of the French on Sunday, and nevertheless the "Nation" did not the next day warn its readers that France was sold, and *perfidie Alouin* had bought her.—*Punch*.

THE REMAINS OF THE LATE EARL OF ERROL will be removed on Monday, from Portman Square, to Wimbledon, Surrey, there to be interred. The Queen Dowager visited the noble earl's afflicted family on Wednesday.

THE "OCEANIE FRANCAISE," which was published at Tahiti, and the articles in which were frequently so very hostile to England, has ceased to appear. The ex-editor, M. Giroux, is on his way to France.

THE "LADIES' CLUB."—The plot of a popular farce, it would seem, about to be partially realised. A new club will, it is announced, be opened in May, which will possess, amongst other novelties, "a separate dining and refreshment room for the exclusive use of the ladies and families of the members and their friends."

H.R.H. PRINCESS MARY ANN, wife of Prince William of Prussia, died at Berlin on the 15th.

BARON A. DE HUMOLDT has just been nominated doctor in philosophy by the University of Erlangen (Bavaria). This is the nineteenth honour of the same kind which this savant, called by W. Schlegel, "the circumnavigator of the sciences," has received from various universities. The number of decorations which have been presented to him by sovereigns is even still greater.

SUSPECTED MURDER AT MANCHESTER.—INQUEST.—The inquest on view of the body of Daniel Drinkwater, which was adjourned on Tuesday's evening, was resumed on Tuesday last, when the jury, after a short deliberation, found that the deceased was taken out of the Rochdale Canal dead, with several marks of violence upon him, but how those marks were produced, or what was the cause of death, there was no evidence to show.

BENJAMIN HAWES, Esq., M.P., and J. H. Green, Esq., of Hadley, have been appointed commissioners for governing Pentonville prison, in the room of the late Lord Wharfedale, and the Duke of Richmond, who has resigned.

SIR WM. BOOTHBY, receiver-general of Customs, died on Tuesday morning. He was the husband of Mrs. Nisbett, the popular actress, who is now, for the second time, a widow.

KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.—Yesterday the theological department of this college, established for the purpose of training young men as candidates for holy orders, was opened for the first time, the bishops having consented to receive the students who have passed the regular curriculum, without requiring them to graduate at Oxford or Cambridge. The course is to embrace divinity in all its branches, and before a student can obtain the honorary certificate from the principal, necessary before he can present himself to the bishop, he will be required to go through six terms, extending over two years.

WHITEHALL, APRIL 18.—The Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, granting unto Francis Martin, Esq., Norroy King of Arms, the office of Clarenceux King of Arms, and Principal Herald of the south, east, and west parts of England, vacant by the decease of Joseph Hawker, Esq., late Clarenceux.

WHITEHALL, APRIL 18.—The Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, granting unto James Pulman, Esq., Richmond Herald, the office of Norroy King of Arms, and Principal Herald of the north parts of England, vacant by the promotion of Francis Martin, Esq., to the office of Clarenceux King of Arms.

SUICIDE AT LONDON BRIDGE.—On Monday night, about half-past ten o'clock, the passengers on London Bridge saw a man enter the middle recess on the eastern side, and mount the stone seat, from which he immediately plunged headlong into the river. The act was so very sudden that, although several persons were near him they could not prevent him. The tide carried him down the river, and before any boat could be manned he disappeared and was drowned.

ANOTHER SUICIDE IN THE SERPENTINE.—On Tuesday morning the body of a respectably dressed female was taken out of the Serpentine river, in Hyde Park, by the men belonging to the Royal Humane Society. This makes the fourth body taken out of the Serpentine with the last three weeks.

EXTRAORDINARY SUICIDE BY A BOY.—On Tuesday an inquest was held in Shoe-lane, on the body of William Thomas Figgis, aged nine years. The deceased asked his mother for a halfpenny to purchase an India-rubber ball of one of his playmates. He was refused, and after sitting awhile in a chair in a sullen manner, he suddenly rose and left the room. In less than five minutes afterwards a little boy found him hanging by a rope which was passed round his neck and fastened to the banister of the stairs leading to his mother's room.—Verdict, "Temporary insanity."

PARLIAMENTARY FURLONGS.—Several members of Parliament have availed themselves of the debate on the corn laws for the purpose of travelling. One honourable gentleman, who has a taste for military adventures, has gone over to India, having left directions with his servant that he is to be sent for as soon as there is the most distant prospect of a division on the third reading.—*Punch*.

THE REAL RAILWAY KING.—A gentleman in the Queen's Bench has paped his room with nothing but railway shares. The effect is very rich. It is calculated that not less than three millions of capital have been sent in this way to the wall. Every county in the United Kingdom is there represented. The whole railway world is compressed into the space of eight feet by six. The gentleman breakfasts in England, takes his tiffin in India, dines at Paris, and sups in Switzerland, just according as he moves his chair. We must not forget to mention that every share has been made to run in the direction of the fire-place. In this way the fire ingeniously represents the grand central terminus of all the lines in the world.—*Punch*.

COURT OF COMMISSIONERS OF SEWERS.—A court was held on Tuesday, at which it was determined, by a majority of one, that a corner of Charlotte Row, in the Poultry, where a house stood a little while ago, and where another house is being built, should be purchased (the extent six feet), in order to improve the neighbourhood of the Mansion House. The sum to be given for the six feet of corner, which will, of course, be rounded, is 500*l*.

A NEW JOHN GILPIN.—The "Lebanon Star" tells a good railroad anecdote. The other day, when the cars stopped on the way to Genoa, for a moment, a countryman mounted the car to see what he could learn. In the press of his investigations he took hold of a crank, and giving it a turn, with the speed of the wind from the unlucky night was—*Stop her! Stop the damned thing!* But, regardless of his cries, on it went, whizzing and snorting, and was only arrested in its progress, at the distance of seven miles, by running off the track. No harm was done, the only inconvenience being the necessary labour and detention of getting back the truant locomotive, and the awful fright to its John Gilpin rider.—*New York Tribune*.

Sir Joseph Wallis Hoare, Bart., was amongst the passengers who arrived on Thursday morning last by the Antwerp steamer, Princess Victoria, Captain Jackson, the sea passage occupied seven hours only, and the whole distance from the Quay of Antwerp to the St. Katherine's Wharf, Tower, was done in 19 hours, although the tide was unfavourable.

The bill of fare promised for her Majesty's Theatre next Thursday is most attractive. The most comic of comic operas, *Don Pasquale*, will be given on that night for the first time this season. For those, also, who are exorbitant enough to desire something still higher in the scale of art, there will be the last act of Verdi's *chef d'œuvre*, *Nino*.

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS.—The annual distribution of prizes took place on Monday evening, when the chair was taken by the Right Hon. Earl de Grey, the president. The silver medal was presented to M. Heister, for M. Bire, of Berlin, who had just retired, after forty years of the direction of the public works in Prussia, for his assistance in connection with the objects of the institute; the medal of the institute, to Mr. Thomas Worthington, for an essay on the manufacture of brick; and medals of merit, to Mr. Nicholls, for the second best essay on the same subject, and Mr. Wadmore, for a design for a royal chapel. The noble president also announced that her Majesty had promised an annual medal, at the disposal of the council, for the best essay or design on any subject proposed by them.

THE BIRDS IN ST. JAMES'S PARK.—This interesting collection which, through the liberality of the Ornithological Society, affords daily gratification to many hundreds, is, through the scientific treatment pursued, much on the increase the present season. Amongst other novel species which have already been reared, are Chinese cygnets from the black swans of Australia, eight Egyptian geese, and two Chinese ducks, whilst several other varieties are now sitting. The collection at present contains three species of swans, eight of geese, fifteen of ducks, one sheldrake, two gulls, and seventeen other individual species of water-birds.

The Hall of Conciliation witnessed but a thin attendance on Monday, but the business went on in the usual way. Mr. Caughey, barrister, was called to the chair; but made no speech. The rent for the week was 194*l*. 11*s*. 7*d*.

COAL MINE EXPLOSION.—BILSTON, MONDAY.—This morning a second explosion took place in the mine of Messrs. Benton and Pemberton, where the five men lost their lives last week. It appears that about six o'clock this morning three men went down the pit, and that one of them, a man named Dyke, took the safety lamp, and proceeded to round the workings of the pit; everything appeared safe. After some necessary preparations had been made for the purpose of forcing air into a part of the mine which had been worked through the solid coal into a gate-road at the back, a man named Roberts proceeded into the opening for the purpose of showing Dyke some work to be executed. The latter advised him not to go, but the former assuring him all was safe, the two proceeded up the mine, Roberts carrying a naked candle. They had not proceeded many yards before an explosion took place, by which both were very seriously injured, so much so that doubts are entertained as to whether Roberts will recover. The purpose of the men going into the mine was to prepare it for work, by forcing air into an excavation, in order that the combustible matter might be driven out. Hence this second catastrophe.

SUSPECTED MURDER OF MR. ASTLEY.

(From the "Brussels Gazette.")

Our English readers will be much shocked to learn that it is now strongly suspected that Mr. Astley, whose melancholy fate we communicated in a former number, did not meet with his death by accident, as was then supposed, but that he had been foully assassinated. Various rumours are in circulation on this subject, but we believe the following are all the facts that have transpired. It appears that the unfortunate gentleman had dined with a friend at his own house at Houton; after dinner they went together to a cabaret in the village, which he habitually frequented, and remained there till about eleven o'clock. On leaving the house, Mr. Astley remained behind on the bridge for a necessary purpose, and his companion walked on; but had not gone far when his name was called, not in a tone of urgency, or as if in any danger, but in his usual manner. He, however, paid no particular attention to this, and went into the house, but finding, after a lapse of ten minutes, that Mr. Astley did not return, he went back to the inn, and procuring a lantern, searched the banks of the river, which was not more than two feet deep at the sides, accompanied by the landlord's son, without discovering any trace. This, however, did not excite much alarm, as Mr. Astley's habits were very eccentric, and it was concluded that he had gone away on some sudden whim—a not very unusual circumstance. When the next morning arrived, without his making his appearance, his friend became alarmed for his safety, and sent men all over the country to search for him, and had boats out to drag the river. But it was not until after the lapse of two days that the body was found at a place about three leagues down the Ourthe. It had a large wound, seemingly inflicted by some heavy blunt instrument, which had broken in all the crown of the skull, and some slight contusions on the legs. The sleeve of his coat was torn, and the knees of a pair of heavy fishing-boots he wore much abraded, as if he had been dragged along a stony road. These appearances led to the suspicion that murder had been committed; and upon the examination before the tribunal at Marche, it came out that two men who had been drinking at a neighbouring cabaret had left just about the time when the affair must have occurred. These men were carpenters, and it was stated that there existed a quarrel of about two years' standing between them and the deceased, relative to a disputed account. They avowed that they were both too much intoxicated to recollect anything that had happened; and there not being sufficient evidence to criminate them, they were liberated; but still remain under the surveillance of the police. An old man, inhabiting a cottage near the bridge, said that he had heard cries for help, but on going out could not perceive anything unusual. No attempt at robbery seemed to have been made, as the watch, money, ring, &c., of the deceased were all found on the body; a large German pipe he carried, and his hat being the only articles missing. The officers of justice are still engaged in the investigation of this sad affair; but it remains up to this time involved in impenetrable mystery. Lord Hastings came from England to be present at the examination before the *Juge d'Instruction*, and has conveyed his unhappy brother's remains for interment in the family vault.

[From our latest Edition of last week.]

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY, APRIL 17.

WIGAN ELECTION.—SIR W. HEATHCOTE brought up the report of the committee appointed to inquire into this election, which declared that the Hon. James Lindsay had been duly elected to serve in the present Parliament as Member for the borough of Wigan.

SECOND READINGS.—The following Bills were read a second time:—Dublin Wide Streets, Lincoln Waterworks, Wakefield Waterworks, Gollon Inclosure, Lancashire Waterworks, Edinburgh and Glasgow Union Canal, Ardrossan Municipal Police and Improvement, Rothsay Municipal and Police, Forth and Clyde and Monkland Navigation Junction, Forth and Clyde Navigation and Bowling Bay Improvement, Pow of Inchaffray Drainage, Airdrie and Coatbridge Waterworks.

THIRD READINGS.—The following Bills were read a third time and passed:—Rochester Bridge, Dundee New Gas, Boston Waterworks, Witham Navigation.

ADDITIONAL MEMBERS FOR THE COUNTY OF CORK.—Mr. O'Connell gave notice that he should postpone his motion for leave to introduce a Bill to enable the county of Cork to send two additional members to replace those formerly returned for Sudbury, till Tuesday next.

OUTRAGES AND DISTRESS IN IRELAND.—Mr. D. BROWNE wished to ask the Right Hon. Baronet at the head of her Majesty's Government, whether he had received any official information with respect to the fearful state of the poor in the south of Ireland from the want of food, that they had stopped and robbed several mills, cars, and boats laden with flour and meal. He wished to ask if such information had reached her Majesty's Government, and whether they had taken any steps to afford relief to those unfortunate persons who had been reduced to such a state, and induced to commit violence by the want of the necessities of life? He did not ask the question with any intention to embarrass the Government, but in order to allay the anxiety which prevailed in Ireland on the subject.—SIR R. PEEL assured the Hon. Gentleman that both his Hon. Friend (Sir J. Graham) and himself had received information from time to time, from the proper authorities, with respect to the outrages which had been recently perpetrated in Ireland, and with respect to the sufferings of the people from the want of food, caused by the failure of the potato crop. He must say that these accounts testified the forbearance with which the people had borne their sufferings. Outrages had been committed, the perpetrators of which must be punished; and steps had accordingly been taken by the executive to punish those concerned in them; and the Hon. Gentleman and the House might rest assured that every means would be taken to diminish and altogether suppress these outrages. With respect to the sufferings of the people, the Government had taken steps, by the introduction of maize and other food into Ireland, to alleviate them; but he could assure him that the exertions of the Government to accomplish this would be greatly facilitated, and the people of Ireland consequently benefited, by the House passing the Corn Bill without any unnecessary delay.

The adjourned debate on the Irish Coercion Bill was then resumed.

INSURRECTION IN GALICIA.

The Queen, Peninsular steamer, brings the following intelligence:—"A *proclamacion* has been declared at Vigo, the 10th, by the officers and soldiers in favour of Don Enrique." The Governor of Vigo and Commandant of the troops there were furnished with passports for Cadix, and were to leave by the next packet. No blood had been shed in the affair.

ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE THE KING OF THE FRENCH.

(EXTRAORDINARY EXPRESS FROM PARIS.)

Paris, April 17, Eight o'clock.

At half-past five o'clock on Thursday afternoon, at the moment when the King was returning from a drive, and was passing through the park of Fontainebleau, a man mounted upon a wall fired at his Majesty.

Providence has once more watched over the days of the King. The Queen, the Princess Adelaide, the Duchess of Nemours, and the Prince and Princess of Salerno were in the King's carriage.

No one was hurt. Three balls cut the fringe which ornaments the Char-a-bancs. The wadding, which fell between the King and the Queen, was picked up by the Queen.

The assassin was immediately arrested. His name is Lecomte. He is an old wood-keeper (*ancien garde general*) of the forest of Fontainebleau.

THE TRIUMPHS OF LAHORE.



FUGITIVE SOLDIERS OF THE DISORGANIZED SIKH ARMY.

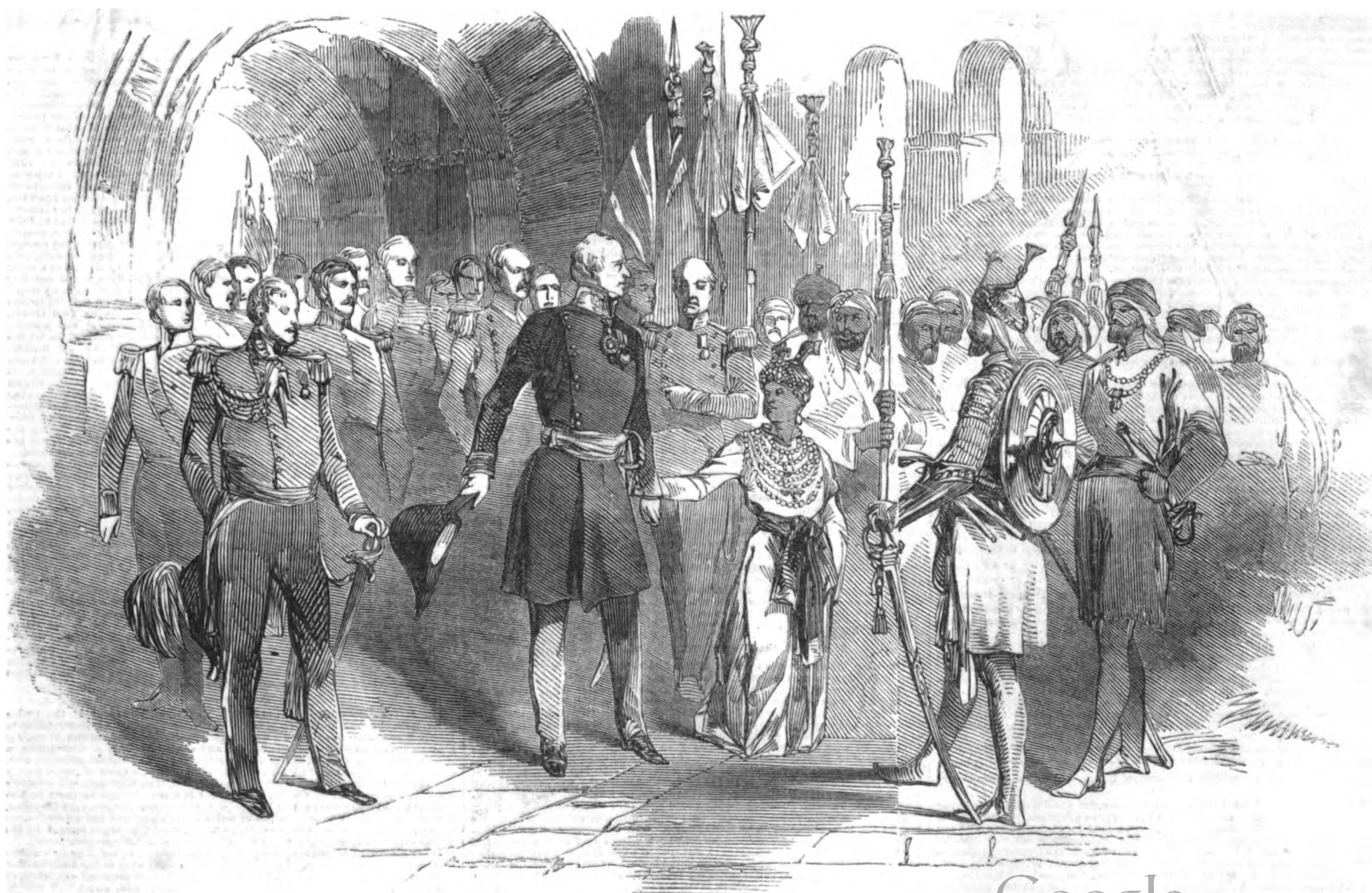


THE SIKHAN RECEIVING INTELLIGENCE OF THE MARCH OF THE BRITISH ARMY ON LAHORE.

THE TRIUMPHS OF LAHORE.



THE MAHARAJAH, DHULEEP SINGH, CONDUCTED BY THE BRITISH OFFICERS TO THE CITADEL OF LAHORE.



THE MAHARAJAH, DHULEEP SINGH, RESTORED BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S AUTHORITY TO HIS PALACE.

THE BRITISH ARMY AT LAHORE.

THE PUNJAB.

Our summary of the 3d instant closed with an account of the crossing of our troops from Ferozepore, and their advance on Lahore. The first division had got over the river on the 10th; it was the 17th before the whole were within the Sikh dominions. The governor-general having proceeded with the leading division, was at Kussor on the 14th, whence the proclamation given on our last, intimating that the Punjab was to retain its independence, was issued. We were to retain possession of the protected states on the south-eastern side of the Sutlej, eastwards by proclamation on the 13th of December, and to annex to our dominions the region between the Sutlej and the Beas, hill and dale. The territory thus become ours is in the form of an equilateral triangle; the rivers already named, to the extent of one hundred miles each, constituting two; an extension of the mountain range on which Simla stands, forming the third of its sides. It comprises an area of about 5000 square miles, and yields a revenue of 400,000—equal to that of Scinde under the Amers. The level part of the country is considered the most fertile portion of the Punjab, and is surpassed in productiveness, in excellence of soil, and salubrity of climate, by no part of Hindostan. Its chief town is Jullundur, containing a population of about 40,000. Phillour, Patwarra, and Sultanpore are places of minor consideration. Full particulars of the disaster the Sikh troops had sustained at Sobraon on the 10th, and of the advance of our army, reached the court of Lahore on the 13th. Their loss was reported at 20,000—about double its actual amount. Goolab Singh reported to the queen, that the advance of the British would be the signal for a general insurrection; and the troops and officers of Lahore readily complied with the request that a written declaration of their fidelity to the queen and wuzzeer should be sent in by them. Goolab Singh, meanwhile, prepared to go out and make submission, and to express contrition for what had occurred, anxious to accept of whatever terms we might be disposed to concede to him. He took with him two elephants, twelve noble horses, 3000 in money, with other gifts of value, to be presented to the governor-general. The nobles (militia) battalions were left in charge of the town, and the Sikh soldiers were directed to be excluded. The wuzzeer having despatched messengers intimating his intention to appear before the governor-general, started on his appalling and unwillingly undertaken journey on the afternoon of the 14th. The governor-general had that day arrived at Kussor, and having issued the proclamation alluded to at first, resolved to halt his army for a couple of days, till the centre and rear found leisure to cross and close up, and the effect produced by recent measures had time to manifest itself. On the 16th Goolab Singh approached Kussor, where preparations had been made for his reception. He was four hours behind his time, and was received with cold and distant haughtiness. His gifts were all declined; and when endeavouring to open the discussion with the governor-general, he was referred to the secretary, Mr. Currie, and Major Lawrence, the political agent. These gentlemen were engaged till past midnight in close conference with the rajah and his chiefs. The terms of the treaty prescribed by us were the free and peaceable cession of the territory south-eastward of the Beas, the payment of a million and a half sterling in money—half a million now, another half as soon as possible, and the balance in 1846. All the cannon not already in our hands which had been used against us were to be surrendered to us, and the Khalsa army to be disbanded, and never again re-organised. On the 17th another interview of no less than 10 hours' duration occurred between the contracting parties, when matters were considered finally closed. Goolab Singh had, on parting from the governor-general, intimated that the presence of the maharajah was desired in camp—a dispatch of like import was forwarded by Sir Henry Hardinge. The maharajah, on the assurance supplied by the events at Kussor, was already on his way to our camp when these important missives arrived. He had taken with him 6000 in cash, with many articles of value, as gifts to the governor-general. On the 18th the camp advanced to within sixteen miles of Lahore, and in the evening the maharajah Dhuleep Singh visited the governor-general in his tent. The 9th and 16th Lancers lined the way; Mr. Secretary Currie and a small personal escort went out to meet the prince. He was received without salute, and as soon as he had passed on the body guard wheeled round and closed the avenue by which he had advanced. For an hour and a half the durbur was closed. When the maharajah withdrew a royal salute indicated to the army that his recognition as ruler was completed. The queen-mother appears to have been delighted with the reception experienced by and terms granted to her son. The following proclamation to the chiefs, merchants, traders, ryots, and other inhabitants, was issued the same evening.

PROCLAMATION BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

"Foreign Department, Camp Lullewance, Feb. 18, 1846.
The chiefs, merchants, traders, ryots, and other inhabitants of Lahore and Umritsar, are hereby informed that his Highness Maharajah Dhuleep Singh has this day waited upon the Right Hon. the governor-general, and expressed the contrition of himself and the Sikh Government for their late hostile proceedings. The maharajah and curbar having acquiesced in all the terms and conditions imposed by the British Government, the governor-general has every hope that the relations of friendship will speedily be re-established between the two governments. The inhabitants of Lahore and Umritsar have nothing to fear from the British army. The governor-general and the British troops, if the conditions above adverted to are fulfilled, and no further hostile opposition is offered by the Khalsa army, will use their endeavours for the re-establishment of the government of the descendant of Maharajah Runjeet Singh, and for the protection of its subjects.

"The inhabitants of the cities in the Punjab will, in that case, be perfectly safe in person and property from any molestation by the British troops, and they are hereby called upon to dismiss apprehension and to follow their respective callings with all confidence.

"By order of the Right Hon. the Governor-General of India.

"F. CURRIE,

"Secretary to the Government of India, with the Governor-General."

After this the governor-general advanced, and on the 20th appeared under the walls of Lahore, without meeting any resistance, and the following was issued:

GENERAL ORDER BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

"Foreign Department, Camp of Lahore, Feb. 20, 1846.
The right hon. the governor-general requests that the commander-in-chief will cause the following arrangements to be made for escorting his Highness the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh to his palace, in the citadel of Lahore, this afternoon. The escort will consist of two regiments of European Cavalry, two regiments of Native Cavalry—the body guard to be one; one regiment of Irregular Horse, two troops of Horse Artillery, one European and one Native.

"The secretary to the Government of India, F. Currie, Esq., will take charge of his highness and his suite, and will be accompanied by the political agent, Major Lawrence, the governor-general's private secretary, Charles Hardinge, Esq., the aide-de-camp of the governor-general, two aides-de-camp of the commander-in-chief, one aide-de-camp from each general officer of division, in uniform.

"The escort will be formed at the nearest convenient spot to the governor-general's camp, at 2 o'clock, and proceed to his highness's camp and thence to his palace.

"On alighting from his elephant a salute of 21 guns will be fired by the Horse Artillery.

"His highness the maharajah of the Sikh nation, selected by the chiefs as their sovereign, having on the 18th inst. intimated his intention to proceed to the governor-general's camp at Lullewance, attended by his highness's wuzzeer, the Rajah Ghobah Singh, and other chiefs, was received in durbur on the afternoon of that day by the governor-general, the commander-in-chief and the staff being present. His highness's ministers and chiefs then tendered his submission and solicited the clemency of the British Government.

"The governor-general extended the clemency of the British Government to a prince the descendant of the maharajah, the late Runjeet Singh, for so many years the faithful ally and friend of the British Government, as the representative of the Sikh nation selected by the chiefs and the people to be their ruler, on the condition that all the terms imposed by the British Government and previously explained to his highness's ministers and chiefs should be faithfully executed.

"On withdrawing from the durbur the maharajah received the usual salutes due to his highness's exalted rank.

"His highness has since remained near the governor-general's camp, and as it will be conducive to his highness's comfort that he should rejoin his family, the governor-general desires that he may, with all honour and in safety, be conducted by the British troops to the gates of his palace this day.

"The following proclamation was issued on the 18th inst., by the governor-general, promising protection to all persons at Lahore and elsewhere who peacefully continue in their usual employments of trade and industry.

"The governor-general is satisfied, after the experience of this campaign, that he can rely on the discipline of this invincible army, as fully and securely as he has always been confident that the day of battle under their distinguished commander would be one of victory.

"He trusts to request that no officers or soldiers will pass the advanced sentries of their encampment to enter the town of Lahore, and he requests his excellency the commander-in-chief to give the necessary instruction to carry this order strictly into effect, as well as to protect all persons bringing provisions into the camp.

"By order, &c.

"F. CURRIE,

"Secretary to the Government of India, with the Governor-General."

To avoid unnecessary alarm or irritation, and prevent the possibility of collision with the people, sentries were placed at the gates of the city to preclude the entry of any of our troops. The fort alone was in token of submission, placed in charge of a native regiment with some artillery, which to this extent assumed the duty of a garrison. The maharajah was desired to be provided with a guard of honour to escort him to his palace; it consisted of his Majesty's 9th and 16th Lancers, two troops of Horse Artillery, the governor-general's body-guard, with the 3d regular and 5th irregular cavalry. This was commanded by Colonel Curzon, one of the most distinguished officers in the cavalry service, and accompanied by the secretary to the governor-general, and chief members of his staff. Of this proceeding Mr. Currie has made the succeeding report.

In pursuance of these instructions Dhuleep Singh was conveyed to his palace, of which proceeding Mr. Currie has given the following interesting report:—

"TO THE RIGHT HON. SIR HENRY HARDINGE, G.C.B., GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

"Right Hon. Sir,—I have the honour to state, for the information of your excellency, that, in accordance with the instructions contained in the order of the governor-general of yesterday's date, I proceeded in the afternoon with the escort ordered, and accompanied by the officers mentioned below on elephants, to escort the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh to his palace in the citadel of Lahore.

"Major Lawrence, the governor-general's political agent; W. Edwards, Esq., under-secretary of the foreign department; R. Cust, Esq., assistant secretary to the foreign department; C. Hardinge, Esq., private secretary to the governor-general; Lieutenant-Colonel Wood, military secretary to the governor-general; Captain Cunningham; Captain Hardinge, aide-de-camp to the governor-general; Captain Grant, ditto; Lord Arthur Hay, ditto; Captain Mills, ditto; Captain

Bagot, aide-de-camp to the commander-in-chief; Captain Edwards, ditto; Captain Gilbert, aide-de-camp to General Gilbert; Captain Tottenham, aide-de-camp to General Smith; Lieutenant-Colonel Irvine, engineers; Lieutenant-Colonel Smith, ditto; Captain Napier, ditto; Captain Smith, ditto.

"The procession was arranged in the following order:—9th Irregular Cavalry; 3d Light Cavalry; her Majesty's 16th Lancers; troop Horse Artillery, Europeans; troop Horse Artillery, Natives; her Majesty's 9th Lancers; the secretary with the maharajah and suite; the governor-general's body guard. The escort was formed in open column of troops left in front commanded by Brigadier Curzon, G.C.B.

"We proceeded in this order to the encampment of the maharajah, about one and a half mile from our pickets, and nearly the same distance from the citadel gate of the city.

"At about three quarters of a mile from the maharajah's camp I was met by the minister, Rajah Ghobah Singh, and some of the chiefs.

"Intimation of our approach was then sent on to the maharajah, that he might be ready on his elephant upon our arrival.

"On reaching the maharajah's camp the troops of our escort drew up, and the maharajah, with Bhaxe Ram Singh on the same elephant, came forward from his tent, accompanied by several chiefs.

"After the usual salutation and complimentary questions and replies, I placed the maharajah's elephant next to mine, and the troops having fallen in, as at first, proceeded round the walls of the city to the gate of the citadel.

"On arriving, Brigadier Curzon drew up the escort in line in front of the gateway, and I took the maharajah, accompanied by the officers enumerated in the former part of this letter, with Rajah Ghobah Singh and the other chiefs, into the interior of the citadel, and to the inner door of his palace.

"I then observed to the maharajah and chiefs, that by order of the right hon. the governor-general I had thus brought the maharajah, conducted by the British army, to his palace, which his highness had left for the purpose of tendering submission to the British government, and for placing himself, his capital, and his country at the mercy of the governor-general, and requesting pardon for the insult that had been offered; and that the governor-general had thus restored him to his palace as a mark of the favour which he desired to show to the descendant of the late Maharajah Runjeet Singh.

"A salute of twenty-one guns was then fired by the Horse Artillery.

"We then took leave of the maharajah at the gate of his palace, and returning to the outside of the city, we continuing our progress round Lahore, thus returned to our camp.

"As our camp is situated opposite the south-east end of the city face, and the citadel is immediately within the city walls at the north-west angle, we made the entire circuit of Lahore. I considered this preferable to going through the city, the streets of which are very narrow, and would have much impeded the progress of our large escort.

"We did not see one gun upon any part of the walls; all their embrasures were empty.

"I have the honour to be, &c.,

"F. CURRIE,

"Secretary to the Government of India, with the Governor-General."

Supplies of all sorts began to be brought in abundance into the camp; the civility with which those who brought them were received, and punctuality with which they were paid, contrasting strikingly with the reception they had been accustomed to meet with from the Khalsa troops. Tej Singh, the commander of the forces, had been twice severely wounded at the battle of Sobraon. He had, after the defeat, retired alone to Umritsar, to watch the course of events; and, seeing further resistance hopeless, resolved to give in. The other chiefs in time tendered their submission; and finally, the last remnant of the Sikh armies finding that to hold out was but to draw certain destruction on themselves, surrendered their cannon, and it was hoped would probably disband themselves. Goolab Singh is reported to have been averse to the arrangement which placed our troops in the fort; but was informed that it was at the wish of the queen, who was apprehensive of an attack from the rabble soldiers of the Sikh army, that it had been made. Latest advices from Lahore extend to the 1st March. There were numberless bands of armed desperadoes—the debris of the defeated army—wandering about the country. There are said to be not fewer than 20,000 armed men, fit for any mischief, prowling about the narrow lanes and streets of Lahore. Permission for men from the 16th Lancers and 31st foot to volunteer into other regiments had appeared in general orders of the 25th of February—the immediate preliminary of the return of the corps home. It was on this day that the commander-in-chief issued the following order to the British army.

FROM HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF TO THE RIGHT HON. SIR HENRY HARDINGE, G.C.B., GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA, &c.

Right Hon. Sir,—I have now to offer my congratulations on some of the earliest fruits of our victory of the 10th inst. About noon, on the 20th, a day henceforth very memorable in our Indian annals, the army under my command pitched its tents on the plain of Myan Meer, under the walls of the Sikh capital.

The entire submission of the maharajah and his advisers to the will of the British Government had been before personally tendered to you, and graciously accepted; and this morning, in fulfilment of one of the conditions which your wisdom had dictated for the real interests of the ruler and people of the Punjab, I had the honour to conduct a brigade of troops to the city, which took formal possession of the Badshahi Masjid and Hoozoore Bagh, forming a part of the palace and citadel of Lahore. I trust, by the observance of a strict discipline, to preserve unshaken that confidence which the people of the city and country around it evidently repose in the generosity, clemency, and good faith of their conquerors. Supplies of all sorts are willingly brought to our camp and punctually paid for; and I believe that by every class of persons in this vicinity the presence of our troops is felt to be a national benefit; none certainly have had real cause to lament it as a calamity.

I have, &c.

HUGH GOUGH, General,

Commander-in-Chief, East Indies.

This was accompanied by the following general order from the governor-general:—

GENERAL ORDER BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

"Foreign Department, Camp Lahore, Feb. 22.
The British army has this day occupied the gateway of the citadel of Lahore, the Badshahi Mosque, and the Hoozoore Bagh.

The remaining part of the citadel is the residence of his highness the maharajah, and also that of the families of the late Maharajah Runjeet Singh, for so many years the faithful ally of the British Government. In consideration of these circumstances, no troops will be posted within the precincts of the palace gate.

The army of the Sutlej has now brought its operations in the field to a close by the dispersion of the Sikh army and the military occupation of Lahore, preceded by a series of the most triumphant successes ever recorded in the military history of India. The British Government, trusting to the faith of treaties and to the long-subsisting friendship between the two states, had limited military preparations to the defence of its own frontier.

Compelled suddenly to assume the offensive by the unprovoked invasion of its territories, the British army, under the command of its distinguished leader, has in sixty days defeated the Sikh forces in four general actions, has captured 20 pieces of field artillery, and is now at the capital, dictating to the Lahore durbur the terms of a treaty the conditions of which will tend to secure the British provinces from the repetition of a similar outrage.

The governor-general being determined, however, to mark with reprobation the perfidious character of the war, has required and will exact that every remaining piece of Sikh artillery which has been pointed against the British army during this campaign shall be surrendered.

The Sikh army, whose insubordinate conduct is one of the chief causes of the anarchy and misrule which have brought the Sikh state to the brink of destruction, is about to be disbanded.

The soldiers of the army of the Sutlej have not only proved their superior prowess in battle, but have on every occasion, with subordination and patience, endured the fatigues and privations inseparable from a state of active operations in the field. The native troops of this army have also proved that a faithful attachment to their colours and to the company's service is an honourable feature in the character of the British Sepoy.

The governor-general has repeatedly expressed, on his own part and that of the government of India, admiration and gratitude for the important services which the army has rendered.

The governor-general is now pleased to resolve, as a testimony of the approbation of the government of India of the bravery, discipline, and soldier-like bearing of the army of the Sutlej, that all the generals, officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates, shall receive a gratuity of twelve months' batta.

Every regiment which, in obedience to its orders, may have remained in posts and forts between Ludiana and Ferozepore, and was not present in action, as in the case of the troops ordered to remain at Moodkee to protect the wounded, and those left in the forts of Ferozepore and Ludiana, shall receive the gratuity of twelve months' batta.

Obedience to orders is the first duty of a soldier, and the governor-general, in affirming this principle, can never admit that absence caused by the performance of indispensable duties, on which the success of the operations in the field greatly depended, ought to disqualify any soldier placed in these circumstances from participating in the gratuity given for the general good conduct of the army in the field.

All regiments and individuals ordered to the frontier, and forming part of the army of the Sutlej, which may have reached Ludiana or Bussecan before the date of this order, will be included as entitled to the gratuity.

By order of the Right Hon. the Governor-General of India.

F. CURRIE,

Secretary to the Government of India, with the Governor-General.

The army would break up on the 10th. Major-General Sir J. R. Lumley, died at Ferozepore on the 1st. He is succeeded, pending the pleasure of the Court of Directors, by Major Patrick Grant. Sir C. Napier had not arrived at Ferozepore on the 1st; he had left Bahawalpore on the 22d ult., the distance being 230 miles. It was rumoured that he had been directed not to join, and again that he was to be appointed to command the troops on our new frontier—a change of governors being desired for Scinde. We know not which is most probable, or if either be well founded. Our troops were to return by Umritsar into the newly-created provinces. Major Abbott is the engineer selected to make arrangements for our new cantonments. In our last issue we mentioned the occupation, on the 18th, of Phillour, by Colonel Wheeler's brigade; the troops had moved slowly forward, and had, about the 28th, been for some time encamped at Sultanpore; and it was understood that somewhere here they would stand fast till a place for cantonments somewhere within the province was determined on. He had for the present moved on to Kapoortulla, and been received with much distinction by one of the chiefs, a portion of whose estates east of the Sutlej had been forfeited. Light detachments of our troops were able to move from one point to another without experiencing the slightest annoyance; the villagers everywhere offering gifts, and manifesting every desire to oblige and be of service to us. The troops were everywhere in the highest health, and from no quarter, as yet, have those centuries which might have been looked for from an army arrived in its career of conquest, by the pacific line of policy which has been so unexpectedly adopted, been heard. The Afghans are said to be making prepa-

rations to attack Peshawur, believing themselves now able easily to recover the territory formerly taken from them by the Sikhs.

Having now, as we trust, arrived at the conclusion of our present misunderstandings with the Sikhs, we may be permitted to give a short summary of the casualties which have occurred during a campaign of sixty days—unparalleled in our records for the obstinacy with which it has been maintained by the enemy, and the destruction it has occasioned. It was preceded by no manoeuvring, skirmishing, or affairs of posts—interrupted by none of those petty fights or collisions of detachments which usually diversify the character and add to the destructiveness of a campaign—bringing out in strong relief, even more conspicuously than great battles themselves, the personal qualities, as well as professional characteristics of the combatants. The Sikh army threw itself at once and in masses on our frontier; they appeared before Ferozepore 30,000 strong, and were, fortunately for us, diverted from converting their demonstration into an attack by the approach of the force of the commander-in-chief—the battle of Moodkee on the 20th, and Ferozeshah on the 21st and 22d of December, with their immediate results. In these two tremendous actions we lost fifty British officers, including two major-generals, two colonels, three majors, eighteen captains, twenty-five subaltern officers, with 859 native and non-commissioned officers, rank and file. At the battles referred to there were 119 British officers, and 2250 rank and file wounded—a formidable casualty list for the first week of the campaign. The particulars of the encounter on the 21st of January of Sir Harry Smith with the enemy have never yet been fully given; there appear on this occasion to have been about 200 casualties, of which probably one-tenth were fatal. Lieutenants Rideout, 47th Native Infantry, and Campbell, her Majesty's 9th Lancers, were amongst the slain. At Aliwal, on the 28th of January, we had 5 officers and 147 men killed, with 24 officers and 389 men wounded.

The fearful day was Sobraon, on the 10th of February; though the transiency of the engagement made it less bloody than Moodkee or Ferozeshah, no two hours of fighting had on any preceding occasion been attended on either side with such carnage. On this occasion 12 European officers and 307 men were killed—101 officers, and 1913 men were wounded. On the whole campaign we have lost 70 officers, and 1313 men—4800 men and 94 officers have been more or less severely wounded. Some 12 of the officers wounded have since died. The loss of the enemy cannot easily be estimated; it was probably the heaviest where ours was the lightest. At Aliwal and Sobraon the casualties in the river must have been fearful in amount; at Moodkee and Ferozeshah we were unable to follow up our victories. Of the 60,000 which appear to have been in all in the field, not fewer, probably, than one-third must have fallen—from the manner in which they suffered; their wounded, probably, numbered less than one-half the amount of their slain. Within the brief and murderous sixty days which comprehend the campaign, 300 pieces of artillery—of which 290 were taken in action—became ours. Our frontiers were first advanced to the Sutlej by the confiscation of the protected Sikh states, and then to the Beas by the annexation of the territory which sheltered the most vindictive, powerful, and inexorable of our enemies. Our territories have probably been increased by an area of 5000 square miles, our subjects by one million, and our revenue by nearly half a million sterling annually. In no wars were we ever engaged where such magnanimous forbearance was displayed—where we so honestly showed ourselves averse to territorial aggrandisement. We have given four spirited engravings of the events recorded in the foregoing account.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

We have a very small amount of what can strictly be called news from the army of the Sutlej. The first instalment of the indemnity money, the raising of which has, according to our native correspondent, been a matter of no small difficulty, had not, we believe, been paid at the date of our latest advices, but the guns belonging to the remnant still in arms were being brought in and given up, "with many groans." Some of our officers seem to have been permitted to visit the town as one of them gives the following general description, which we extract in his own words:—

"Lahore appears to me the filthiest city I ever entered, and can boast of but few lions. The mosque close to the Sumnun Boorj (Badshaher) has been a noble structure, and is still a splendid ruin. Runjeet Singh demolished the minarets, and turned the whole place into a magazine; his own summad is now being garished with the marble taken from the domes. The area of the city is not great, but the houses are lofty, and every spot crowded. The place is filled with desperate vagabonds; almost every second man is armed. They received us quietly just now, although some 20,000 soldiers are lurking in the narrow courts and streets. Lahore is begirt with a double line of defences, the walls lofty, the ditch deep and wide, and the bastions magnificent in size, but the whole utterly weak. The Shalimar gardens are large, but in beauty by no means equal to Deig. The Bhungee Top, or monster gun, would be a fine trophy, but he is to be left here, as not having taken the field against us."

Nothing was positively known of the destination of the several corps about to return to the provinces, though the breaking up of the army cannot be very distant. The preliminary orders for the departure homeward of her Majesty's 16th Lancers and 31st Foot are already issued, and we may therefore daily expect the general orders detailing the arrangements for the cantonment of troops.

From the Julehnder Doab we learn that Brigadier Wheeler had moved from Soolanpore to Kapoortulla or Kapoortulla, and been received there with much distinction by Sirdar Nihal Singh, Alowallah, who is doubtless anxious to secure, if possible, the restoration of his justly forfeited estates east of the Sutlej. We believe that Major Abbott, of the Engineers, is the officer selected by the governor-general to examine the localities thought of for new cantonments, and are happy to see that Nadown, indicated by us some ten days since, will, in all probability, be one of them.

From Ferozepore we learn that Major-General Lumley, who had a day or two before resigned the high office of adjutant-general, which he had filled for so many years, died on the 1st of March, from the effects of the illness from which he has lately been suffering, and that he was interred with military honours on the evening of that day. Major Patrick Grant had been appointed adjutant-general, pending, we presume, the pleasure of the Court of Directors; and we have some reason to believe that the objections to his being recommended in high quarters for the permanent incumbency have been considerably shaken by the late services of Major Grant. Sir C. Napier was, with his escort, the Scinde Camel Corps, expected at Ferozepore on the 1st, but had not reached that date. Is his appointment to the command of the troops beyond our late frontier, which seems pretty certain, significant of the government being anxious to nominate a new governor of Scinde?

This morning's dawn brings advices that the army will, under existing arrangements, break up on the 10th. A grand durbur to be held on the 9th.—*Delhi Gazette*, March 7.

THE NIZAM'S DOMINIONS.

The overwhelming interest of the events upon the Sutlej have for many months past so engrossed public attention, that occurrences which on ordinary occasions would have been carefully noted, have been overlooked. Amongst these the affairs of the state of Hyderabad, Deccan, may be enumerated. We take the following from the "Madras Spectator" of the 20th ultimo:—"Anarchy and bloodshed appear to be more than ever rife in the dominions of the powerless Nizams, as will be gathered from the following particulars of what is there going on. Upon the 9th of this month Sufer (says the translation of a Persian paper with which we have been favoured), one of the sons of Surfuraz Jung, met his brother on the high road, and, having had a quarrel with him, he sent after him two horsemen, by whom he was cut down. On the 13th, again, a sepoy of the line under the command of Ghoree Ram, was killed by an Arab follower of Abdoolah Bin Ali. The cause of the quarrel is not mentioned; we, however, hear that all the commanders of the line intend to go in a body to the Nizam, for the purpose of demanding redress; and should they fail in obtaining it, they will attack the Arabs in revenge. (This purpose has since, we believe, evaporated.) The government will do nothing for them, and there is not unity enough for any independent course among the commanders. Moostaeed Gar Jung (the same person who fought his brother across the street) had a battle with a party of Arabs on the 13th or 14th, when two of his horsemen were killed and four Arabs wounded. These Arabs did not belong to any of the great military chieftains, which is perhaps the reason of Moostaeed Gar Jung being suffered to find security from further violence. A son of Rao Rumba, one Sufdur Ood Dowla, by a Mussulmanee, complained to the Nizam that his legitimate half brother, Urjoon Buhadoor, the head of the family, would not sufficiently provide for his maintenance. His highness, however, would take no cognisance of the matter, as it was a family affair. Sufdur Ood Dowla accordingly raised troops, and laid waste and seized upon—but not without bloodshed—the family of Jaghires. It was then Urjoon Buhadoor's turn to complain, and on his doing so, the Nizam gave some order that he should accede to Sufdur Ood Dowla's demand, as the means of obtaining a restitution of the Jaghires. A portion of a body of horsemen, were largely in arrears of pay; and the government, not having the means of adjusting their demands, referred them to Husseinood Dowla Khan, the chief of the Kobilas, who undertook, upon receiving assignments on the country, to supply the immediate wants of their number. Money was accordingly lent to them by him, not, however, upon any regulated terms, but according to his own pleasure; and in some instances he furnished none at all. Two of these latter (brothers) who received nothing from him, were reduced to the extremest destitution; for (as it was subsequently found) they could neither provide themselves with oil by the light of which to dress their wounds, nor yet obtain rags to bind them up. They applied, therefore, earnestly for pecuniary assistance to Nusseer Ood Deen Khan, whom they found at the house of the minister Rajah Ram Bux; but, though urged on the ground of his undertaking, he promptly refused to comply. One of the brothers then seized him by the waistband, and was struck for so doing; he, however, returned the blow, and Nusseer Ood Deen Khan's turban fell, or was struck off in the scuffle. On this words were drawn, and Nusseer Ood Deen Khan received five wounds, but none among them dangerous from his assailant. Of the two brothers, one was slightly and the other mortally wounded. What a deplorable state of things is this! Surely the Nizam might take these lamentable events as lessons, and profit by them to his own political salvation and that of his state! It is, however, feared that his highness will never heed nor understand until he finds the naked sword now drinking blood among his miserable people directed actually towards himself. At that juncture, like Sardanapalus, he may, perhaps, awake too late."

INHABITING UNWHOLESOME CELLARS.—Yesterday, (Monday) at the police court, no fewer than fifty-seven persons, owners or tenants of premises chiefly in Laee's Street and Freemason's Row, appeared before Mr. Rushion to answer summonses for allowing persons to live and sleep in cellars of dimensions in height, size, windows, &c., below what is allowed by the local act affecting such dwellings. The parties had all received legal notice—some of them nearly twelve months ago—and as every case was proved, they were each and severally fined 5s., and costs 4s. 6d. (9s. 6d. in all); and it was intimated to them by the magistrate, that the same amount of fine would be imposed for every day hereafter, during which they permitted parties to reside in such confined and unwholesome abodes. He added that poor individuals ejected, would be taken care of by the parish authorities, until they could find other homes.—*Liverpool Standard*.

On Wednesday the lord mayor gave a splendid banquet to her Majesty's ministers, at the Mansion House. The after dinner speeches were of the usual routine character, the only noticeable fact being, that Sir R. Peel proposed the health of the King of the French, which was drunk with enthusiasm, and which will be found noticed in our first article.

MORTALITY OF THE METROPOLIS.—The deaths in the metropolis for the week ending April 18, amounted to 907; births, 1412.

FINE ARTS

SENTIMENT

The presence of sentiment in a work of art is as necessary to its poetic existence, as the intellectual spirit is to the social life of that body of clay in which it dwells. It is superior to every technical excellence; and without it painting becomes tame, and sculpture is deprived of its most captivating charm. The artists of Greece, Rome, and modern Italy excelled in its expression; but those of our own country have been slow in learning its power, and still more backward in attempting its delineation. In the early works of our architectural sculptors, there was much expression, and much dignity of manner; but it would be in vain to disguise the fact, that the best



SLEEPING CUPID, BY REYNOLDS.

were but literal transcripts of life unimproved by poetic sentiment, and unembellished with the graces of flowing outlines and intelligent expression. "It would be idle," says Mr. Cunningham, "to seek among their Gothic creations for works which could be placed side by side with the poetic works of Greece and Rome. They are to be looked upon as members of one fair and magnificent creation—the temple and its adornments—lovely when united, but losing their beauty when torn asunder and scattered." It is otherwise with the sculpture of the Greeks, with the painting of Italy, and even with the early efforts of fine art in Germany,—in such works sentiment was never sacrificed to mere effects, nor subjected to the capricious dictates of style and fashion; the authors of them maintained a noble poetic independence, and hence their works stand alone and incomparable—the models of a later age. In England, our artists neglecting the principles of their great forerunners, have suffered the stonemasons, and the illuminators of the middle ages to dictate the practice of a cold, massive, inexpressive, but yet picturesque manner, to the suppression of sentiment and every great excellence.



MATERNAL GROUP, BY CORREGGIO.

In the history of sculpture in our own country, Banks is the first man, perhaps, who succeeded in rescuing his department of art from the stolid grandeur which it had previously asserted and maintained. In many of the models which he made for his own private gratification, a natural beauty of sentiment appears which will ever redeem them from being called lumps of clay. One is entitled "Maternal Instruction." A mother—a portrait in all probability—is seated in an easy chair, an open book is on her knee, into which a little eager boy is anxiously looking, evidently unable to read a single word, while the matron has turned her head aside to a daughter, a girl some eighteen years old or so, and of surpassing beauty and innocence, listening to, and weighing what she is repeating. A second model represents Cupid fondling Psyche—a subject so much in request that hundreds are manufactured, and yet the market is never overstocked. A third exhibits "the Muse inspiring a hero"—a new subject, and poetically handled, but the workmanship is slight, and owes its beauty entirely to its sentiment. A fourth, "A warrior King falling mortally wounded over an altar." The figure is entirely naked, the posture free and unrestrained; and it seems as if he had offered himself a sacrifice. A fifth is "A Nymph mourning over a dead Dove;" the composition replete with melancholy grace. There is likewise a Venus with her hand held over her brow, exquisitely lovely.

In Banks' public works, the same refined sentiment breathes through and animates the lifeless marble. We have only space to mention one example, a domestic monument, of a kind happily allied, through the deep feeling which the subject excites, to poetry. This was the monument to the only daughter of Sir Brooke Boothby, now in Ashbourne Church, Derbyshire; she was six years of age; and the sculptor has imagined her on her couch asleep in all her beauty and innocence. "Simplicity and elegance," says Dr. Mavor, "appear in the workmanship, tenderness and innocence in the image. On a marble pedestal and slab, like a low table, is a mattress, with the child lying on it, both likewise in white marble. Her cheek,

expressive of suffering mildness, reclines on the pillow, and her little fevered hands gently rest on each other near to her head. The plain and only drapery is a frock, and the skirt flowing easily out before, and a ribbon sash, the knot twisted forward as it were by the restlessness of pain, and the two ends spread out in the same direction with the frock. The delicate naked feet are carelessly folded over each other, and the whole appearance is as if she had just turned in the tossings of her illness, to seek a cooler or an easier place of rest." The monument is most affecting, and awakens maternal feelings deeply. The father, touched to the heart by the exquisite perceptions of the artist, addressed to him the following lines:—

Well has thy classic chisel, Banks, expressed
The graceful lineaments of that fine form,
Which late with conscious living beauty warm,
Now here beneath does in dread silence rest;
And oh! while life shall agitate my breast,
Recorded there exists her every charm,
In vivid colours safe from change or harm,
Till my last sigh unaltered love attest.
That form, as fair as fancy ever drew,
The marble, cold, inanimate, retains;
But of the radiant smile that round me threw
Joys that beguiled my soul of mortal pains,
And each divine expression's varying hue,
A little senseless dust alone remains.

If the example of Banks were followed, and the sentiment of a work were allowed to be its ruling characteristic, the bereaved author of these lines would share more largely with an apathetic people, his just and enlightened admiration of a work of real genius.



NIOBE, FROM THE GREEK STATUE ATTRIBUTED TO SCOPAS, A NATIVE OF PAROS, WHO LIVED ABOUT 300 YEARS BEFORE THE CHRISTIAN ERA.

Succeeding him came Bacon, of whose famous monument to Chatham the poet Cowper says,—

Bacon there
Gives more than female beauty to a stone,
And Chatham's eloquence to marble lips.

which is, in effect, acknowledging that a noble sentiment imbued and gave dignity to the work.



MATERNAL GROUP, BY MICHEL ANGELO.

Flaxman, refining upon all previous masters, carried the expression of sentiment to its highest perfection; and his works derive their greatest value from that circumstance. His statue of "Mansfield" affords a fine illustration of this gentle and heavenly-minded power. The great judge sits alone "above all pomp, all passion, and all pride," and there is that in his look which would embolden the innocent, and strike terror to the guilty. Behind him, cast as it were behind his back, sits the figure of a condemned youth; hope has forsaken him, and already in his ears is the thickening hum of the multitude, eager to see him make his final account with Time.

Of the painters who have taken sentiment as the initial virtue of their art, and who have succeeded in fully mastering its expression, the most

illustrious are Barry, the painter of the Adelphi pictures, Reynolds and our own Eastlake. The elements of their style are founded on a deep knowledge of the affections of human nature, and on a high estimate of the moral power of Art. Of the latter it may be said, as it was said of Flaxman, "that though master of the purest lines, he is still more the delineator of sentiment than of form;" and whilst the philosopher, the statesman, and the hero are treated by him with appropriate dignity, not even in Raphael are the gentler feelings and sorrows of human nature treated with more touching pathos than in his various pictures. Like the greatest of modern painters, it has been his delight to trace from the actions of familiar life the lines of sentiment and passion; and from the populous haunts and momentary peacefulness of poverty and want to form his inestimable groups for the illustration of holy writ. His picture of "Hagar and Ish-



GIRL WITH GRAPES, BY REYNOLDS.

mael," exhibited some two years since, forms in itself a perfect school of sentiment; and we should be happy to see cheap copies of it circulated for the use of the student in his search after the higher principles of his vocation.

The sketches distributed through this article will serve as general illustrations of our remarks. The first group, the hapless Niobe, fondly straining her youngest daughter to her bosom, and with upturned head supplicating the mercy of the gods, is full of impassioned sentiment, grace, propriety, and every finer quality of art. The second by Michel Angelo, pious in its aim, is nevertheless grand in character, and at the same time so quiet and easy in its arrangement, that our notions of historical propriety are not violated. The third sketch, by Correggio at once takes the heart captive in "threads of heaven's own weaving." The fourth example, by Flaxman, speaks powerfully of the charity which "hopeth all things, endureth all things, and seeketh not its own." And the remaining illustrations by Reynolds are so full of natural expression and sentiment, that they



MATERNAL GROUP, BY FLAXMAN.

appeal at once to kindred feelings in the heart for an acknowledgment of their truth and poetic excellence.

Let the artist then seek above all things SENTIMENT; then expression and character; then form and proportion; and lastly colour, light, shade, and the graces of appropriate execution.

Portrait of Sir H. POTTINGER.—In the room at the establishment of Messrs. Graves, Pall Mall, is now to be seen, and will remain to be seen by the public for a week or ten days, an excellent full-length portrait of Major-General Sir Henry Pottinger, minister plenipotentiary during the Chinese war. The portrait is painted by Mr. F. Grant, A.R.A., an artist of deservedly high reputation. This portrait was painted by command, and is about to be sent out to China to ornament the palace of the emperor. It has been presented by her Majesty's Government to his Excellency Keying, high imperial commissioner to the Emperor of China, &c. The gallant officer is represented with a table before him, on which are the various diplomatic documents, and the treaty to which he has just affixed his signature. He is habited in plain clothes, a blue coat, &c.; he wears the ribbon and star of the Bath. The likeness is very correct; the figure is good, both as to outline and colouring, and the background well managed. The whole is an interesting picture. It will be engraved by Mr. John Burnet, to whose merits in his profession it is needless to advert. In the course of the morning of yesterday his Grace the Duke of Wellington was amongst the visitors to this picture, with which he appeared to be highly satisfied.

LORD MORPETH'S FREEDOM FROM PRIDE.—Lord Morpeth contrasts favourably with other Whig noblemen in either House of Parliament, in being, to all appearance, wholly free from the pride of rank. In the assertion of those views and principles which are popular with the middle and lower classes, he has gone further than any of his colleagues; and his evident sincerity of disposition compels us to believe that he feels all he utters. He not only entertains popular opinions, but, what is infinitely more captivating with the multitude, he expresses them popularly. There is a frankness, a warmth, a courtesy, unaccompanied by insulting condescension, that attaches to him all shades of opinion. In this respect, the young nobleman who most resembles him is Lord John Manners. Starting from wholly opposite points in their political arena, their course seems to run thus far, that they think the time is come for social, more than for political, concession on the part of men of rank and station, to those who, in the singular changes this age has seen, have secured to them so much of the real power of the country.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

FONTAINEBLEAU.

The recent attempt to assassinate the King of the French whilst proceeding to Fontainebleau, has given a stronger interest to this place, already replete with historical details of considerable moment. It is situated in the department of Seine et Marne, thirty-three miles in a straight line and thirty-five miles by the road from Paris. The forest of Fontainebleau occupies above 41,000 acres, or sixty-four square miles. It is full of picturesque beauty, and many of the trees must be of great age. The soil is sandy, interspersed with huge blocks of sandstone, which are quarried for the purpose of paving Paris. It is a fine place for sportsmen, game being very abundant, and wild boars are numerous. A royal residence existed here, we believe, beyond historical remembrance. In 1189 Louis VII. built a chapel in the midst of the surrounding forest, and this chapel was consecrated by the celebrated Thomas A'Becket. Philip II. and Louis IX. were much attached to this place, which afforded admirable exercise in the chase, particularly in hunting the bear. François I. caused a magnificent château to be erected here by the architect and painter Primaticcio, and succeeding princes have lavished much wealth upon improving and decorating the structure. Philippe IV., Henri III., and Louis XIII. were born in this palace, and the first of the three expired within its walls. The story of Christina of Sweden imparts a melancholy interest to one portion of the building, for after abdicating the throne she resided here, and ordered her secretary Monaldeschi to be executed in one of the galleries. During the reign of Napoleon, Pope Pius VII. lived here for eighteen months; and in this château it was that Buonaparte himself, in 1814, signed his abdication of the throne of France, and was consigned to the isle of Elba. The château is an irregular pile, resembling a group of distinct edifices rather than one united structure. It has six courtyards, each nearly or quite surrounded with three or four buildings and combined together without any uniform plan. The old statues and paintings were of an extremely indelicate character, but most of them have disappeared through the ravages of time, or the adoption of a better taste. The collection of books in the library is more numerous than at any other of the royal palaces, but the apartment is not capacious enough for a regular arrangement of the whole. The gardens are laid out in a style of splendid magnificence, well-adapted to the grandeur of the château. A canal, three quarters of a mile in length and 180 feet wide, having a picturesque cascade, with several smaller canals, from which spout jets d'eau, run through the gardens. The avenues are remarkably fine, and adorned with good statues in bronze and marble. The grape known in Paris by the name of chasselas de Fontainebleau is the produce of this locality.

The town consists of one principal street with several smaller ones, and the population is between 8000 and 9000. The barracks are noble buildings, and there are two hospitals, one founded in 1646 by Anne of Austria, for 14 sick paupers, and the other in 1696 by Madame de Montespan for the education of 60 poor girls and the maintenance of 40 old people. The endowments are not adequate to the expenses of the present day, and they are now chiefly supported by public subscription. There are manufactures for porcelain, leather, and calicoes, but the neighbourhood owes its maintenance to the cultivation of the lands and agricultural produce rather than to trade, of which there is but little carried on. The town is well built, principally of brick and stone mingled in the same erection.

FEROCIOUS DUEL IN THE UNITED STATES.

The following horrible affair has recently occurred at Richmond in America, and proved fatal to one of the parties soon after the contest. Both were editors of newspapers expressing different opinions; their names were Pleasants and Ritchie. The following are the details, and our readers will see we have been favoured with an illustration of the event.

The quarrel had gone on in their newspapers to such an extent that Mr. Pleasants thought himself called upon to bring the matter to a crisis. He therefore sent a request to Mr. Ritchie to meet him at a specified place and hour across the river from Richmond, with side arms. Mr. Ritchie sent word back that he could not consent to settle the affair in that way. Mr. Pleasants then sent him word that the matter must be settled, and in that way.

Mr. Ritchie then prepared himself with a revolver of six barrels, two duelling pistols, and a horseman's short sword, and repaired to the place designated at the time named.

Mr. Pleasants arrived, with two (or four, there is a doubt about this) common pistols and a sword cane. A friend of Mr. Pleasants approached Mr. Ritchie, and said to him that he thought the difficulty might be settled if the latter would do one thing—acknowledge that he believed Mr. Pleasants to be a brave man. Mr. Ritchie replied that once he could have done this, but now, Mr. Pleasants having called him there, he could not make such an acknowledgment.

Soon after this Mr. Pleasants approached Mr. Ritchie, considerably in advance of the two friends who had accompanied him to the spot. As he approached at a rapid pace Mr. Ritchie fired successively his two duelling pistols, resting each on his left arm, drawn up in an angle for that purpose. He then presented his revolver and fired either four or five of its barrels. After he had fired first upon Mr. Pleasants the latter drew and fired thrice without effect, all the time rushing up to Mr. Ritchie, and when near enough he struck him with his sword cane, when the scabbard flew off, and Mr. Ritchie struck up the blade or spear with his short sword, in doing which he received the point in the corner of his mouth, cutting upwards a slight gash. Mr. Pleasants then fell, having received five wounds—one ball

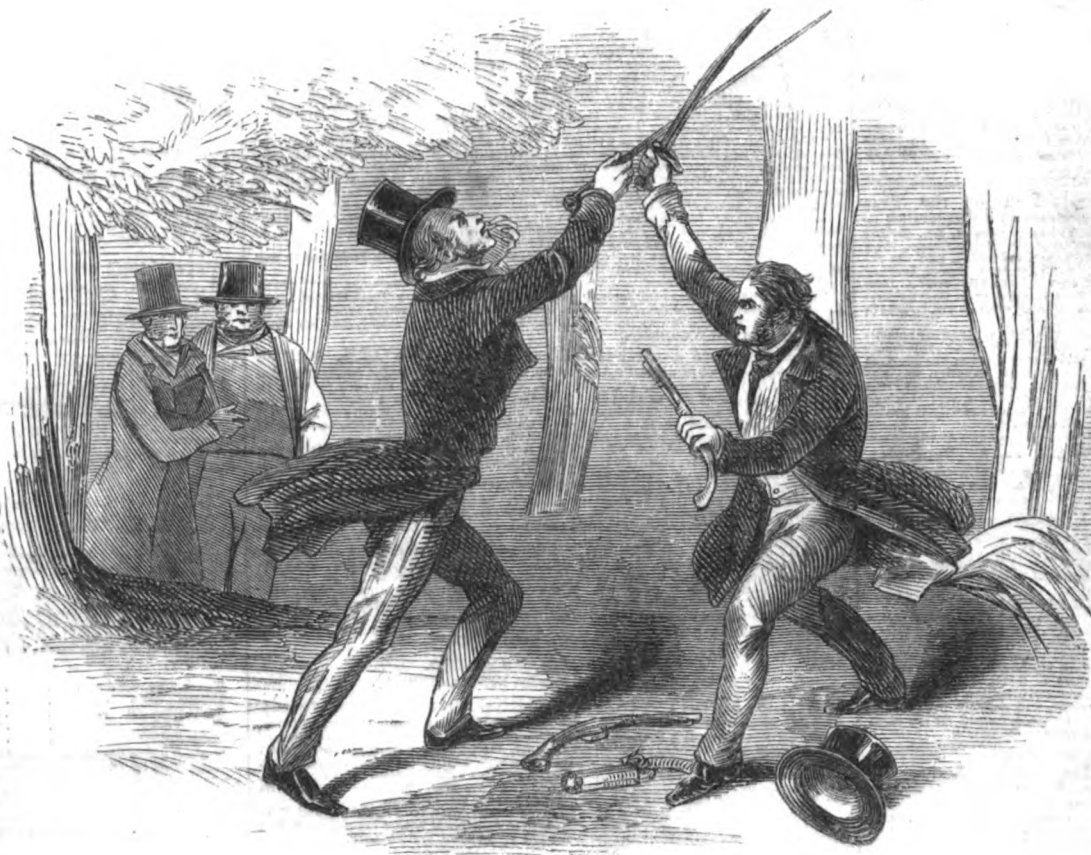
raked across the back of his left hand, carrying away all the muscles and tendons leading to the fingers; another passed through the fleshy part of his left arm, half way up from the elbow to the shoulder; another entered the left breast, and ranged round under



DRAGONETTI.—FROM A SKETCH MADE DURING HIS VISIT TO THE LYCEUM THEATRE IN AUGUST 1844.

the arm; a fourth entered the left groin, and proved mortal; the fifth wound was in the right thigh—either by a ball or thrust from the short sword.

So has ended the earthly career of the gifted, the high-minded, the



DREADFUL DUEL BETWEEN PLEASANTS AND RITCHIE.

generous, whole-souled John Hampden Pleasants! His loss to the community in which he moved, to the editorial fraternity of which he was ever a sparkling, brilliant member, and to the thousands of his ever-delighted and instructed readers, will be most deeply felt, as his

sanguinary exit will be sadly mourned. For many years he has been one of the most vigorous, original, and brilliant political writers in the country. He was a man of strong impulses, and, in the excitement of the moment, sometimes committed editorial errors, or did his opponents injustice; but that man lived not who would more readily or amply atone for indiscretions or injuries of this nature.

DEATH OF DRAGONETTI.

This eminent double-bass player died at the latter end of last week, seemingly of sheer old age, having reached his eighty-fifth year. For many seasons he had sat by the side of another veteran, Robert Lindley, in the Opera orchestra, where, no doubt, the presence of the old man will be greatly missed. This well-known instrumentalist was the son of Pietro Dragonetti, a Venetian musician, and at an early age gave proof of possessing extraordinary ability—holding the situation of first double bass at the Opera Buffa and at the Grand Opera Seria, while yet in his teens. His physical command over the colossal instrument

he played was enormous, his personal strength being of an unusual kind; and this, conjoined with his musical sensitiveness, exhibited a combination of requisites as yet unrivalled. His facility in fingering the cable-like strings of the double bass was such that few violoncello passages were beyond his reach; and it was often a matter of wonder, no less than of admiration, how he managed to execute rapidities upon an instrument of such large bodily dimensions, with so much charming delicacy and finish, and with such unflinching exactitude. His personal manners were eccentric, and his habits penurious; and it is presumed, from the parsimonious way in which he lived, and his notoriously ungenerous disposition, that he has accumulated considerable property. Anecdotes of the humourist are being plentifully told as to his personal traits and characteristics. His conversation was an unintelligible jargon of three or four tongues; for although he resided in this country considerably more than half a century, he did not speak the language—either through inability to acquire it, or through the impulses of an affected oddity. He is said to have been childishly fond of dolls, a collection of which he had by him, dressed up in the costume of various nations; and instances are adduced of the waggish exemplifications of manual strength which he was prone to give—such as calling for pots of beer in public-houses, and crumpling up the pewter with his herculean gripe when he had drunk it. He has left behind him a curious assortment of musical instruments, among them an amati double-bass, which, it is believed, he has bequeathed to the chapel of St. Marco, at Venice. Dragonetti was a composer of no mean ability, and in early life the concertos and sonatas he wrote to exhibit the hitherto unknown powers of the double bass, obtained great commendation. His place in the orchestra of her Majesty's Theatre is now filled by Anfossi, a performer of distinguished excellence.

We have given a portrait of this venerable composer, taken in the orchestra of the Lyceum Theatre in August 1844.

CANNING'S DUEL WITH CASTLEREAGH.—The parties met on the 31st of September, near the Telegraph on Putney Heath, Lord Castlereagh attended by Lord Yarmouth (afterwards Marquis of Hertford), and Mr. Canning, Mr. Charles Ellis (afterwards Lord Selkirk). Having taken their ground in sight of the windows of the house where Pitt died, they fired by signal and missed. The seconds endeavoured to effect an accommodation, but failed, and they then declared that, after a second shot, they would retire from the field. The principals again fired, and Lord Castlereagh's ball entered Mr. Canning's thigh, on the outer side of the bone. According to some accounts of the meeting they were placed to fire again, when the seconds, seeing the blood streaming from Mr. Canning's wound, interfered, and so the affair ended. Mr. Canning afterwards published an account of the whole transaction, which was rendered necessary by certain statements published by Lord Camden. Lord Castlereagh's secretary also issued a "detail," as he described it, of the original cause of the animosity, which was answered by a "statement" from Mr. Canning. Mr. Canning's wound was fortunately slight, and after a short confinement at his house, Gloucester Lodge, in Brompton, he was sufficiently recovered to attend the levee on the 11th of October, and resign the seals of the Foreign Office into the hands of his Majesty. Mr. Huskisson resigned with him, nobly sacrificing his ambition to his friendship. The infirm Duke of Portland, shattered and wrecked by these disasters, went into retirement and died. The administration was at an end.—*Bell's Life of Canning.*

LOISIE THE KEEPER.—Mrs. Billington, the queen of all English singers, came one night to Drury Lane Theatre to perform *Mandane* in *Artaxerxes*, so hoarse as to render it a question as to whether it would be possible for her to appear before the audience. To add to her perplexity, her maid had mislaid the key of her jewel-box, but persisted that her mistress must have got it with her. "What can I have done with it?" said the syren; "I suppose I must have swallowed it without knowing it." "And a lucky thing, too," said *Wentworth*, "it may perhaps serve to open your chest."

MUSIC.—In the republics of ancient Greece, every free citizen was instructed, under the direction of the public magistrate, in gymnastic exercises and in music. By gymnastic exercises it was intended to harden his body, to sharpen his courage, and to prepare him for the fatigues and dangers of war; and, as the Greek militia was, by all accounts, one of the best that ever was in the world, this part of their public education must have answered completely the purpose for which it was intended. By the other part, music, it was proposed, at least by the philosophers and historians who have given us an account of these institutions, to harmonise the mind, to soften the temper, and to dispose it for performing all the social and moral duties of public and private life.—*Smith's Wealth of Nations.*

REGULATION HALY A CENTURY AGO.—In August, 1792, England was in a ferment, created by speculations in canals, which were projected, and incredible sums subscribed, chiefly in the midland counties. On the 18th of August, 1792, there appeared in the "Gazette" nineteen different notices of intended applications to Parliament respecting internal navigation. The following were current premiums on single shares, in those canals for which acts of Parliament had been obtained:—Birmingham and Falsely, 1170s.; Stourbridge, 250s.; Manton, 85s.; Grand Trunk, 250s.; Leicester, 150s.; Worcester, 250s.—*Salt's Statistics.*

COURTESY.—Ambition in idleness, meanness mixed with pride, a desire of riches without industry, aversion to truth, flattery, perfidy, violation of engagements, contempt of civil duties, fear of the prince's virtue, hope from his weakness, but, above all, a perpetual ridicule cast upon virtue, are, I think, the characteristics by which most courtiers in all ages and countries have

NAMUR and LIEGE RAILWAY.—NOTICE of CALL.
Notice is hereby given, that the Directors of this Company have made a further Call of 2s. per Share on each and every Share in this undertaking, and that the same is made payable on Saturday, the 31st day of May next. The Proprietors are required to pay the same on or before the said 31st day of May, to Messrs. Bishopp, Baines, and Co., 117, Strand, London, or at the London and Westminster Bank, London, or at the Union Bank of London, or to M. Adan, Brussels, the Company's Bankers. Interest at the rate of 5s. per cent. per annum will be charged on all sums remaining unpaid after the said 31st day of May next, and if any Call shall remain unpaid after one month from that date, the Shares will be forfeited according to the Statutes of the Company. Dated this 24th day of March, 1864.

ANDREW SPOTTISWOODE, President.

MUTUAL INSURANCE BENEFIT INSTITUTION, 51, THREEDNEEDLE STREET, LONDON. Under the Patronage of H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, &c. &c. Established 1860. Empowered and enrolled by Act of Parliament. The peculiar features of this Institution are, the placing within the reach of all, advantages hitherto confined to the few, and attainable only from Assurance Companies, upon easy and equitable terms, payable Monthly or Quarterly, for sums suited to the particular circumstances of each individual.

The funds of the Institution are invested in Government Securities bearing a high rate of interest; its stability is thus insured.

ANNUITIES, or ANNUAL INCOME FOR LIFE, commencing immediately, or at a future period, obtainable by a sum of money paid down, or by easy Monthly or Quarterly payments.

ENDOWMENTS, or SUMS OF MONEY FOR CHILDREN, or FOR PERSONS OF ANY AGE, from 10s. to 2000.—Payable at 14, 21, or any other age, or after any number of Years.

PROVISION FOR WIDOWS AND ORPHANS, by Sums of Money, from 10s. to 5000, payable at the Death of the Insurer.

Insurers may at any time withdraw (as a Loan repayable with interest, at 5 per cent. per annum) two thirds of the amount they may have paid into the Institution.—The Policy is sufficient security.

Prospectuses and Tables of Payment, with every information, may be had gratuitously of any of the Agents, or Medical Officers, or at the Office, 51, Threeneedle Street, London.

FAMILY ENDOWMENT, LIFE ASSURANCE, AND ANNUITY SOCIETY, 12, CHATHAM PLACE, BLACKFRIARS, LONDON.
CAPITAL, £500,000.
DIRECTORS:
William Butterworth Bayley, Esq., Chairman.
John Fuller, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
Robert Bruce Chichester, Esq.
H. B. Henderson, Esq.
C. H. Le Touche, Esq.
Edward Lee, Esq.
Elliot Macnaghten, Esq.
Major Turner.
John Walker, Esq.
Major Wilcock, K.L.S.

This Society offers the following advantages:—
1. Policies are granted either without or with participation of Profits.
2. Parties taking out Policies for the whole term of life are granted credit to the extent of one half the amount of the Premium for the period of 7 years; Interest being annually paid upon the remaining half.
3. Policies are also granted upon an ascending scale, on sums not below 3000, and on ages not exceeding 50 years.
4. Parties paying an extra rate for residence in unhealthy climates, are reduced to the Home Rates on returning to England in good health.
5. The Society will, at any time, repurchase its Policies at their then value.
6. Policies on the Profit Scale are, after five years' payment of Premium, entitled to four fifths of the Profits accruing to the Life Assurance Branch.
7. Claims are payable in one Month after their admission.
8. A Bonus of 30 per cent. upon all Policies on the Profit Scale was declared in 1855, and all Policies on the same scale taken out any time during the present year, 1864, will be included in the next valuation in 1865, and will be entitled to any Bonus that may then be declared.

ANNUAL PREMIUMS WITH PROFITS.

Age 25.	Age 30.	Age 35.	Age 40.	Age 45.	Age 50.	Age 55.
5 s. d.	5 s. d.	5 s. d.	5 s. d.	5 s. d.	5 s. d.	5 s. d.
17 9	3 1	3 9	3 16	3 3	3 16	4 10

Loans granted on Life Interests and Reversions.
Annuities of all kinds, as well as Endowments for Children, are granted by the Society.
The usual commission allowed to Solicitors and others.

JOHN CAZENOVE, Secretary.

ARGUS LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, 25, THROGMORTON STREET, BANK.
Empowered by special Act of Parliament.
Thomas Farncomb, Esq., Chairman.
William Lee, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
Richard E. Arden, Esq.
John Humphrey, Esq.
Edward Bates, Esq.
Thomas Carter, Esq.
James Cliff, Esq.
Rupert Ingleby, Esq.
John William, Esq., Ald., M.P.
Thomas Kelly, Esq., Alderman.
Jeremiah Pitcher, Esq.
Lewis Pocock, Esq.
Physician.—Dr. Jeaffreson, 2, Finsbury Square.
Surgeon.—W. Coulson, Esq., 2, Frederick's Place, Old Jewry.
Consulting Actuary.—Professor Hall, of King's College.

LOW RATES OF PREMIUM.
Persons Assuring in this Office have the benefit of the Lowest Rate of Premium which is compatible with the safety of the Assured, and which is, in effect, equivalent to an Annual Bonus; they have likewise the security of a large subscribed capital—an Assurance Fund of nearly a quarter of a Million—and an Annual Income of upwards of 60,000, arising from the loans of between 5000 and 6000 Policies.

Annual Premium to assure 1000.

Age.	For One Year.	For Seven Years.	Whole Term.
20	25 17 3	20 19 1	21 11 10
30	1 1 3	1 2 7	2 0 7
40	1 1 3	1 2 7	2 10 10
50	1 1 3	1 10 10	0 11
60	3 3 4	3 17 0	6 0 10

One Half of the "whole term" premium may remain on credit for seven years, or One Third of the premium may remain for life as a debt upon the Policy at five per cent. or may be paid off at any time without notice.
Insurances for advances of money as security for debts, or as a provision for a family, where the least present outlay is desirable, the varied and comprehensive Tables of the Argus will be found to be particularly favourable to the assured.
Claims paid in one Month after proof has been furnished.
The Medical Officers attend daily, at a quarter before two o'clock, and Policies issued the same day.

EDWARD BATES, Resident Director.
A Liberal Commission to Solicitors and Agents.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION, established by Royal Charter in the reign of King George the First, have been effecting Assurances on Lives since the year 1720.
The Corporation have the benefit of the most extensive and complete system of life assurance, and invite public attention to their new prospectus. In addition to their system of an annual abatement after five payments have been made, they have established a new series of life assurance under 10 participating tables, whereon a bonus will be added to the policy at the expiration of five years, or the present value of it will be paid in cash, or the premiums will be reduced for the following five years, or for the whole term of life, at the option of the assured, at the periods of the quinquennial division, the first of which will take place at the end of the year 1870.

One amongst the many advantages offered by this Corporation is, that the assured are exempt from the charges of management, these charges being paid by the Corporation out of their share of the profits.

Annual Premiums for the Assurances of 1000.

Age.	Participating.	Non-Participating.
20	1 16 3	1 12 7
30	2 10 8	2 5 11
40	3 5 1	3 0 9
50	4 10 7	4 5 7
60	6 12 3	6 5 11

Premiums for short period assurances, forming a very moderate scale, have been founded on the basis of the non-participating table.
The rates for all other ages, and a detailed prospectus, containing their very liberal conditions, and the rates under their nine other tables, may be had on application at their Office, 7, Royal Exchange, Cornhill, and 10, Regent Street; and of any of the Corporation Agents in Great Britain and Ireland.
Fire Assurances are effected at the lowest rates, and Marine Assurances at the current premiums of the day.

JOHN LAURENCE, Sec.

COMMERCIAL and GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE, ANNUITY, FAMILY ENDOWMENT and LOAN ASSOCIATION, 113 and 115, CHAPLIN STREET, LONDON.
Under Act of Parliament 7 and 8 Victoria, cap. 116. Established 1811.
At the Annual General Meeting the Proprietors of the Commercial and General Life Office, held at the Company's Office, as above, on February 13, 1864.
H. G. WARD, Esq., M.P., in the Chair.

It was resolved unanimously:—
1. That the Report now read be adopted by this Meeting.
2. That a dividend of 6s. per cent. upon the paid-up capital for the half year ending the 1st of January, 1864, be declared.
3. That H. G. Ward, Esq., M.P., Wm. Bastow, Esq., and T. Bush Saunders, Esq., be re-elected Directors of this Company.

That W. Wellington Cooper, Esq., be re-elected Auditor.
That the Directors be empowered to take such steps as they may deem advisable for increasing the working capital of the company, by an issue of the reserved shares.
Thanks were voted to the Chairman and the Directors, and the meeting broke up.
(By order of the Board) FRED. LAWRENCE, Resident Secretary.

For the purpose of carrying out the fifth resolution, the Directors have resolved upon issuing the reserved shares at par.

The sum now paid up is 1s. on each share of 100.

Applications for allotments may be made in the following form, and addressed to Frederick Lawrence, the Resident Secretary, at the Company's Office, 113 and 115, Chaplin Street, London.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To the Trustees and Directors of the Commercial and General Life Office, 113 and 115, Chaplin Street, London.

Gentlemen, I request you will allot me shares of 100 each, and I undertake to pay 12s. per share on allotment, and to sign the deed of settlement on delivery of the stock.

Name _____

Address _____

Business or profession _____

Date of application _____

Reference _____

SELLING OFF CARPETS.—LUCK, KENT, and
LUCK, KENT, beg to inform the nobility and gentry, as well as their friends and the public, that they have removed their business from Carpenter's Hall, London Wall, to their long-established warehouse, 4, Regent Street, opposite Howell and James's, and to 26, Hatton Garden, Holborn, where they trust that patronage will be continued which they have enjoyed for upwards of a century. A considerable portion of the large stock of Brussels, Kidderminster, and other Carpets to be sold at a great reduction. In addition to carpeting, they have at their West End Establishment a large stock of Chintzes, Damasks, &c., well worthy of attention.
A splendid Carpet, of British Manufacture, 26 ft. by 16, with a centre and border, at less than cost price.

SYLPHIDE PARASOLS.—W. and J. SANGSTER beg to solicit an inspection of their Parasols for this season, including the most elegant patterns yet offered to the Public, in Moirés, Glaces, and broadened Silk. The Sylphide, so universally admired, is manufactured in every variety of style, without additional cost, and can be procured of all respectable Drapers and Milliners.
W. and J. SANGSTER, Patentees, 140, Regent Street, 24, Fleet Street, and 16, Royal Exchange.

TEAS at the WHOLESALE PRICE.—Families, hotel-keepers, and large consumers supplied with Tea at the wholesale price for cash.
Black, 2s. 6d. 3s. 6d. 4s. 6d. 5s. 6d. 6s. 6d. 7s. 6d. 8s. 6d. 9s. 6d. 10s. 6d. 11s. 6d. 12s. 6d. 13s. 6d. 14s. 6d. 15s. 6d. 16s. 6d. 17s. 6d. 18s. 6d. 19s. 6d. 20s. 6d. 21s. 6d. 22s. 6d. 23s. 6d. 24s. 6d. 25s. 6d. 26s. 6d. 27s. 6d. 28s. 6d. 29s. 6d. 30s. 6d. 31s. 6d. 32s. 6d. 33s. 6d. 34s. 6d. 35s. 6d. 36s. 6d. 37s. 6d. 38s. 6d. 39s. 6d. 40s. 6d. 41s. 6d. 42s. 6d. 43s. 6d. 44s. 6d. 45s. 6d. 46s. 6d. 47s. 6d. 48s. 6d. 49s. 6d. 50s. 6d. 51s. 6d. 52s. 6d. 53s. 6d. 54s. 6d. 55s. 6d. 56s. 6d. 57s. 6d. 58s. 6d. 59s. 6d. 60s. 6d. 61s. 6d. 62s. 6d. 63s. 6d. 64s. 6d. 65s. 6d. 66s. 6d. 67s. 6d. 68s. 6d. 69s. 6d. 70s. 6d. 71s. 6d. 72s. 6d. 73s. 6d. 74s. 6d. 75s. 6d. 76s. 6d. 77s. 6d. 78s. 6d. 79s. 6d. 80s. 6d. 81s. 6d. 82s. 6d. 83s. 6d. 84s. 6d. 85s. 6d. 86s. 6d. 87s. 6d. 88s. 6d. 89s. 6d. 90s. 6d. 91s. 6d. 92s. 6d. 93s. 6d. 94s. 6d. 95s. 6d. 96s. 6d. 97s. 6d. 98s. 6d. 99s. 6d. 100s. 6d. 101s. 6d. 102s. 6d. 103s. 6d. 104s. 6d. 105s. 6d. 106s. 6d. 107s. 6d. 108s. 6d. 109s. 6d. 110s. 6d. 111s. 6d. 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712s. 6d. 713s. 6d. 714s. 6d. 715s. 6d. 716s. 6d. 717s. 6d. 718s. 6d. 719s. 6d. 720s. 6d. 721s. 6d. 722s. 6d. 723s. 6d. 724s. 6d. 725s. 6d. 726s. 6d. 727s. 6d. 728s. 6d. 729s. 6d. 730s. 6d. 731s. 6d. 732s. 6d. 733s. 6d. 734s. 6d. 735s. 6d.

CORRESPONDENCE—continued from page 262.

A Farmer.—At the period of the Revolution, 1689, wheaten bread formed, in comparison with its present consumption, a small proportion of the food of the people of England. The arable land of the kingdom produced in the year 79,000,000 bushels, of which 14,000,000 was wheat, and 10,000,000 rye.

J. A. Woodward.—Strathfeldays, the estate of the Duke of Wellington, is held of the crown, on the nominal condition of presenting to the sovereign annually

E. H., Waltham Abbey.—A lover of the memorials of "Merrie England!" sends the subjoined sketch, in the hope of provoking others to follow example. He says, speaking of the old houses which it represents, "The circumstance of their having stood in the city of Oxford on the spot now occupied by the MARTYR MEMORIAL, and adjoining Magdalen parish churchyard, in the centre of one of the finest streets in the world, may occasion the public to look on them as interesting relics of antiquity. The Robin Hood public house and the houses adjoining, about eight in number, being in a dilapidated state, were



THE DUKE AT STRATHFELDAYS.

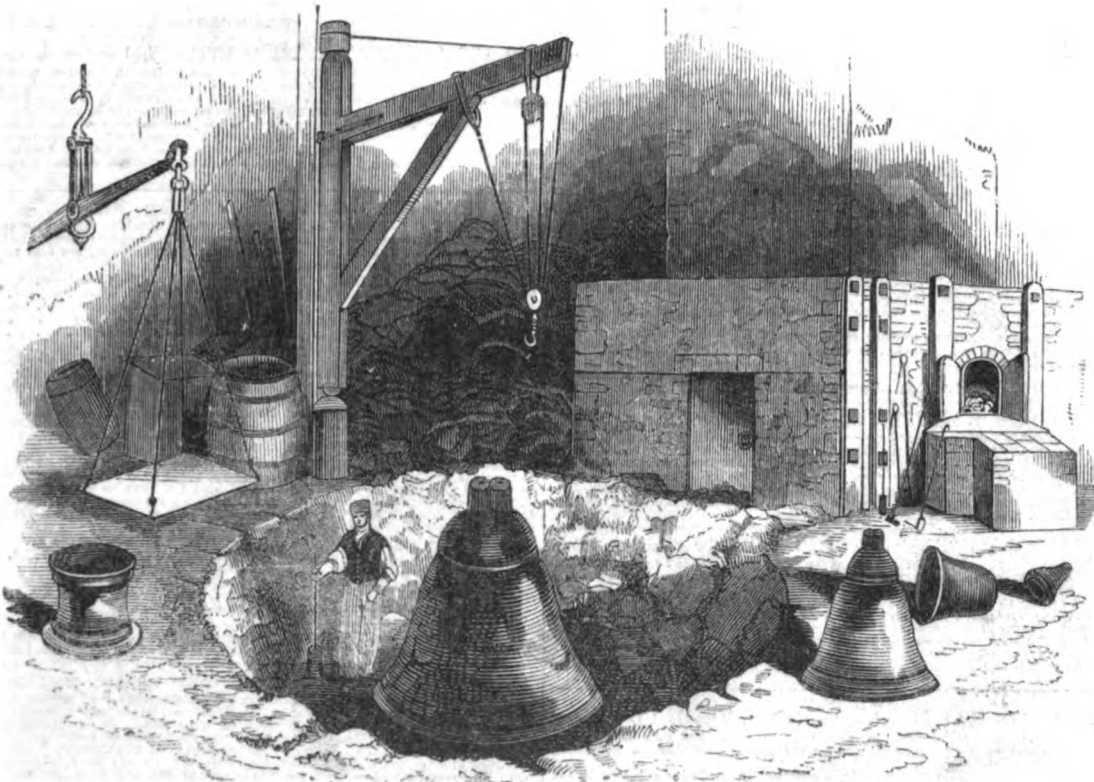
a miniature copy of the flag of England. The duke is understood to have been engaged for many years in providing funds for the future years of his dukedom by a zealous improvement of its lands, and an enlargement, by successive purchases, of its originally narrow bounds. The duke is said to be much attached to his rural home. Our engraving presents a sketch of him as he may be seen at early dawn visiting his tenantry and servants.

L. W., Cornwall.—The new bells for the chimes of the Royal Exchange were placed in the tower last week. They were cast in the foundry of Messrs. Meers in Whitechapel. We have not space to describe the process of casting,

taken down in the year 1820, to enlarge the churchyard, and recently the "MEMORIAL" has been erected on the same site.

L. W.—"People seldom improve," says Goldsmith, "when they have no other model but themselves to copy after."

A Father.—"The price of a 24 feet achromatic refractor telescope, mounted on a brass stand, and having three eye pieces, two magnifying about forty or fifty times for terrestrial objects, and the other about seventy-five times for astronomical purposes, varies from 10 to 15 guineas."



PROCESS OF CASTING THE BELLS FOR THE ROYAL EXCHANGE.

but our cut will sufficiently explain it. The casting pit is formed of loam. It is a slight worth a visit to see the furnace full of liquid fiery white metal, the narrow jet pouring out at the orifice, the stream of liquid fire running along the channel, and the bubbling of the metal as it flows into the mould. The bell is cast in a complete state, but it requires much adjustment to regulate its tone. If a set of bells are to be made, having intervals of tones and semitones, the requisite adjustment is made by reducing the diameter at the edge when the tone is too low, and reducing the thickness at the part where the hammer strikes when the tone is too acute. This reduction is made by chipping away the metal with a sharp-pointed hammer. The tuning of the Royal Exchange chime bells will be conducted under the direction of Dr. Taylor, the Gresham professor of music.

M. L.—The exhibition of the Royal Academy opens not on the first day of May, but on the first Monday in May.

R. B. Greenwich.—The first turnpike road was established by an act of parliament in the reign of George II.; but so great was the insensibility to the improvement, that the mob pulled down the gates, and the new plan was supported and enforced at the point of the bayonet.

NOTICES TO CHESS CORRESPONDENTS.

Senior. We intend to give a few more of the games played between Messrs. Horwitz and Staunton.

Addison, Mercury, W. Kingston, J. N. Lawrence. The Solutions are correct.

F. T. Ramsey. The Solution is not quite right.

P. Nettlesold. The King's Pawn is the best to begin with. King's Knight's Pawn is the best to cap.

A. S. Brighton. Many thanks for the three Problems sent; they shall be examined, and, if found eligible, will be given in future Numbers.

A. B. The Chess articles will be regularly continued for the future. The omission was accidental.

X. L. The Problem is too easy even for very indifferent players. We are always thankful for original Problems.

Amateur. We are aware that some players are of a different opinion, but our Correspondent is undoubtedly right. The law gives the option expressly to the second player, without any exception.

Alpha, Z. N. N., Q., Pawn. The Solutions sent are correct.



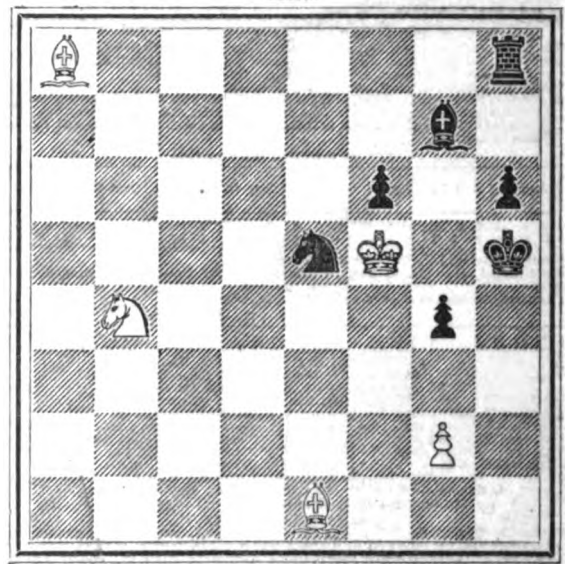
THE OLD ROBIN HOOD PUBLIC HOUSE, OXFORD, PULLED DOWN IN 1820 TO FORM THE SITE OF THE MARTYR MEMORIAL.

CHESS.

PROBLEM XLVIII.

By A. ANDERSEN.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to win in four moves.

GAME XLVIII.

Match between PARIS and PASTH.

The second game of this match has just been finished; the following are the moves:—

WHITE (Paris).	BLACK (Paris).
1 K P two sq	1 K P two sq
2 K Kt to K B third	2 K Kt to K B third
3 K Kt takes P	3 Q P one sq
4 K Kt to K B third	4 K Kt takes K P
5 Q P two sq	5 Q P one sq
6 K B to Q third	6 K B to Q third
7 K castles	7 K castles
8 Q B P two sq	8 Q B to K third
9 Q to Q B second	9 K B P two sq
10 Q to Q Kt third	10 Q P takes P
11 Q takes Q Kt P	11 Q B P one sq
12 K B takes Kt	12 K B P takes P
13 K Kt to its fifth	13 Q B to K B fourth
14 Q Kt to Q B third	14 Q to Q second
15 Q takes Q	15 Q Kt takes Q
16 K Kt takes K P	16 K B to Q B second
17 K R to K sq	17 Q R to Q Kt sq
18 K R to K second	18 Kt to Q Kt third
19 K Kt to Q B fifth	19 P B to Q B second
20 K Kt to K fourth	20 P B to Q B second
21 K Kt to Q B fifth	21 P B to Q B second
22 K Kt to K fourth	22 K B to Q B second
23 K Kt to Q B fifth	23 K B to Q B second
24 K Kt to K fourth	24 K B to Q B second
25 K Kt to Q B fifth	25 K B to Q B second
26 K Kt to K fourth	26 Q B to Q B second
27 K Kt to Q B fifth	27 Q B to Q B second
28 K R to K third	28 K R to K B second
29 K Kt to K sixth	29 K R to K B second
30 Kt takes K B	30 K R takes Kt
31 K R to K second	31 K R to K B fourth
32 Q B to K B fourth	32 B takes R
33 B takes Kt	33 K takes Kt
34 R to K sq	34 R to K Kt fourth
35 R takes R	35 R takes K
36 Kt to K fourth	36 Q Kt P one sq
37 Q R P one sq	37 Q B to K Kt third
38 K B P one sq	38 K to B second
39 K to K B second	39 K to K third
40 K to K third	40 K R P one sq
41 K Kt P two sq	41 K to Q fourth
42 Kt to Q B third	42 K to Q third
43 K B P one sq	43 Q B to K sq
44 K B P one sq	44 Q B to Q second
45 Kt to K fourth	45 K to K second
46 K to B fourth	46 Q B to K sq
47 K to K fifth	47 Q B to K second
48 K R P two sq	48 Q B to K second
49 K Kt P one sq	49 P takes P
50 P takes P	50 B to K Kt sq.

The Paris players resigned the game.

This match has ended in the defeat of the French Club, they having lost both games. These matches, by correspondence, are dull, heavy affairs, and but little as to the relative skill of the players; of them it may truly be said, "The battle is not always to the strong."

* It would be bad play to take Q R, because Paris would win the Queen. † Penth having at that time the best of the first game, seems determined to compel Paris to play some other move than K B. ‡ The object Penth has had in view, was to exchange pieces, so as to remain with a Knight and Pawns against a Bishop and Pawns, which is generally advantageous to the player having the Knight.

Solution to Problem XLVII.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1 R takes Q P+	1 Kt takes R
2 Kt to Q B sixth+	2 K to K sq
3 Q to K B eighth+	3 Kt takes Q.
4 Kt to K B sixth, checkmate.	

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SATURDAY, DECEMBER 19. 1846.

[PRICE SIXPENCE.]

THE TREATY OF VIENNA.

It is impossible to recal the events which led to the memorable compact at Vienna, or to contemplate the portraits of the illustrious statesmen who figured in the congress, without a renewal of the expressions of honest indignation that the provisions of the treaty have been so shamefully violated. We care not whether the Poles were or were not of one mind in respect to the value of independence; it is immaterial to the question at issue, whether the nobles were the true interpreters of the wishes of the people, or whether the serfs were the mere slaves of aristocratic ambition. Equally irrelevant to the point at issue is the allegation, that Russian or Austrian despotism is more acceptable to the masses than a national oligarchy,—a power existing nominally and by sufferance, and held of no account in the great European transactions of the day. It is sufficient that a solemn treaty, perhaps the most solemn and important entered into during the last century, has been basely infringed at the very moment when the civilised na-

the cherished nucleus of future political existence, in the eyes of the exiled Poles. No matter which; the independence of the little republic had been guaranteed by the great continental states and *greater* Britain, and nothing can possibly excuse its violent destruction.

It is now a serious question how the evil can be remedied. In former times the infringement of a solemn compact was a signal for war; and even at the present day, when the accomplishment of some separate and important object is to result from a successful appeal to arms, we are not slow to assume an offensive attitude. The quadruple treaty, the treaty with Shah Soojah, the rupture of the treaty with Runjeet Singh, the pledge to uphold the interests of Portugal, all these have supplied England with a sufficiency of motive, within seven years, for sending her fleets to Acre, her armies to Cabul and the banks of the Sutlej, her emissaries and her ships of war to the Tagus. But the civilised world is getting sick of bloodshed: the immediate cost and subse-

results this would ultimately lead! Nothing short of a total disorganisation of the system of European society could proceed from such mutuality of perfidy, or such studied isolation. Commerce, the arts and sciences, education, in a word, the great cause of civilisation, would retrogress, and the proudest modern states be added to the catalogue history has furnished of the empires that have declined and fallen through their own suicidal proceedings.

This is a future too frightful and humiliating for contemplation; we cannot imitate the baseness of others; the *morale* of Great Britain must be preserved when all else is lost to her, and her geographical position and dependence on foreigners for her markets is a bar to her isolation.

What then is to be done to vindicate the obligations of treaties, and teach to the despots of eastern Europe that we are not to be trifled with? A question more easily asked than disposed of. A protest, we believe, has gone forth. Our courageous foreign mi-



THE TREATY OF VIENNA, 1814.

The Assemblage of the Plenipotentiaries from the Great Powers of Europe—Great Britain, France, Russia, Austria, Prussia, Spain, Portugal, and Sweden.

tions of the north should have been anxious to show that they repudiated the melancholy example of perfidy which France had recently set. To what purpose was it that Castlereagh, Metternich, Talleyrand, all the great spirits of the hour, laboured to preserve to the land of Kosciuszko one solitary remnant of freedom, if one of the rapacious parties to the treaty is permitted to step in, appropriate the territory, and annihilate the independent government, without good cause shown, or the assent of the other parties duly obtained? Cracow may have been the rallying point of disaffection, according to autocratic interpretation, or it may merely have been the valued souvenir of bygone freedom and

quent taxation find poor equivalents in glory and an accession of dominion. *Le jeu ne vaut pas la chandelle*. War with the Northern Powers is, *a fortiori*, still more objectionable. The price of the pleasure is very much heavier; the risk is infinitely greater; the ultimate advantages, at the best, doubtful. We can, therefore, only play a negative part when circumstances bring us into collision with such states. We must either retort by disregarding at pleasure the terms of other treaties with the offending nations, or we must steadily refuse to enter into any future arrangements with people who attach so little importance to the obligations of honour and good faith. And see to what direful

minister, disdaining to borrow strength by a compromise with perfidious France, whose government has sought the honour of a combination with Great Britain on this special occasion, has dared to assert the dignity of the country he represents, and to call Austria to some account for her atrocious disregard of the solemn pledges of her representative in the heart of her own empire. But what if she answers in a tone of insolence corresponding with her audacious usurpation? Can we resent in any other form than the empty protocol or idle manifesto? Our situation, politically, is one of difficulty, if not of humility. We are learning, too late for present uses, if not too late for future purposes, that it

is the height of absurdity to enter into treaties the terms of which we cannot enforce, or to menace powers whom we cannot conveniently reach with our ships or our arms.

The engraving we have the pleasure of offering our readers is taken from the well-known picture of the diplomatic congress. The portraits will be readily recognised as those of the most astute statesmen of 1815, some of whom have long since gone to their last account. Each in his time filled a large space in the thoughts of the civilised world; each contributed to the accomplishment of some great object in which his country was deeply interested. The crafty Metternich still survives to blush, if blushing be given to an apt pupil of the Machiavellian school, at the wreck of the vessel to whose preservation he once devoted himself. But Castlereagh is gone, and Talleyrand is gone; Talleyrand, the witty and the unprincipled, who served alike King and Emperor, Consul and Republic. Of those who remain, we doubt if there is one beyond the Austrian minister, whose spirit does not revolt at the deliberate measure which has finally extinguished the very name of Poland.

But why dwell upon a subject that pains and nauseates? We must have room for other griefs; for assuredly this will not be the last of the results of that unfortunate Spanish marriage, into which a weak desire to aggrandise his posterity has led the King of the French. Russia will not probably be long before she avails herself of the destruction of the *entente cordiale* to make another attempt upon Turkish independence, and extend the southern boundaries of her empire into Persia; and Prussia, who has her own designs upon smaller German States, would make small scruple of stretching forth her hand to grasp at the most contiguous. The certainty of sinning with impunity is a great temptation to the commission of profitable crime. France cannot move; she has lost her commanding position, and must submit, like schoolboys who have perpetrated disgraceful offences, to be pummeled by all her companions. She tries to please Russia by oppressing the Poles in Paris; she is now endeavouring to conciliate England by recalling from the Mauritius an insolent consul who has treated an English admiral cavalierly. All will not do. Until she has made a clean breast of it, and voluntarily renounced all future claim to the Spanish throne on behalf of the issue of the Duc de Montpensier, she will be virtually excluded the pale of civilised society; and the covetous sovereigns of the north will take their own fraudulent courses, unimpeded by menace or remonstrance.

THE SEIZURE OF CRACOW.

A public meeting was held at the National Hall, Holborn, on Wednesday evening, on the subject of the "Seizure of Cracow by the three despotic powers—Austria, Russia, and Prussia," on which occasion the spacious hall was filled by a respectable and enthusiastic audience. Dr. Bowring, M.P., took the chair at eight o'clock. The Chairman in opening the proceedings of the evening said, that at the close of the last session of Parliament, a motion was brought before the House of Commons, calling upon it to inquire whether the treaty of Vienna had not been violated; and, further, to inquire into those calamities which had occurred in Galicia. Since then occurrences had taken place, with which they were all acquainted. After a long speech detailing his opinions upon the subject. The hon. chairman then sat down, and was succeeded by several other speakers, proposing certain resolutions, which as they embody the sentiments expressed, and which seemed to be those entertained by the majority of the meeting, we subjoin in lieu of the speeches—

1st. That this meeting, though it views with disgust and abhorrence the attempt of the three powers to complete the annihilation of Poland, and the destruction of the Polish cause by the seizure of Cracow, yet cannot help expressing its satisfaction at the violation, by such seizure, of that infamous compact known by the name of the Treaty of Vienna, inasmuch as that violation exposes nakedly to the world the designs and objects of the three powers, and deprives them of all pretence for again appealing to that treaty in support of the present tyrannies of Europe.

2d. That the Treaty of Vienna, which pretended to finally settle the governments of Europe, being now overthrown, there can no longer be any question, even among those who respected the treaty, as to the necessity of reconsidering the present construction of what are called the *anciens* of Europe; that this meeting, therefore, deems the present a fit opportunity for reasserting the right of every nation to choose its own government, to protect its own nationality; and that it re-echoes the appeal of the Liberals of France, in expressing towards the Poles its warmest sympathy, confident of the resurrection of Poland, and the ultimate triumph of liberty and justice.

3d. That an association be now formed, whose object shall be to spread over the widest field the principles of national liberty and progress, and to aim in establishing a good understanding among the people of all countries.

These resolutions having been unanimously carried, thanks were voted to the chairman, and the meeting dissolved.

HISTORIC REGISTER.

LETTERS FROM NAPLES mention that the government has at length issued its decree, reducing by 9½ grains per salm the export duty on oil by favoured flags (equal to about 11 per ton).

THE PRUSSIAN GOVERNMENT, on a proposition of the sanitary council, has issued an order, limiting the maximum of medicines presenting any danger which may be sold in apothecaries' shops. It also directs that when a physician thinks fit to order for a patient a larger dose than the maximum spoken of, he is bound to mention the fact expressly in his prescription, under a fine of from 50s. to 200s.

THE POLICE GAZETTE of St. Petersburg of the 1st inst., contains an order in the name of the Emperor against the making of explosive cotton by private individuals, on account of the dangers attending the preparation, and also against all experiments with this new substance, except by special permission from the authorities.

ITALY.—The persons comprised in the affair of Rimini, and who, after taking refuge at Fiume, on the coast of Dalmatia, had been imprisoned by order of the Austrian government, have arrived at Ravenna, with passports sent to them by the Pope, who has forgiven their offence, and given them leave to return to their native country.

THE REPUBLIC OF ANDORRE.—In a deep and retired valley of the Pyrenees exists the small independent state of Andorre, under the joint protection of France and Spain. It has laws by prescription, which are administered by two judges, one French the other Spanish. The little republic comprises 54 villages, with a population of about 12,000 inhabitants, living on the produce of the flocks and herds, their chief wealth.

When Napoleon crossed the Pyrenees, on his way into Spain, he stopped at Andorre, the capital, and promised to confer on the republic a written code of laws. But this promise concurrent political events prevented him from performing. The inhabitants have at length framed a code for themselves, and it was promulgated last month at the chief town. It is of the greatest simplicity, comprising all its enactments, civil and criminal, in 100 articles only. Murder is a crime extremely rare in this little state, and, when sentence of death is pronounced, it cannot be executed until it is confirmed by a general assembly of representatives of the villages convoked at Andorre. The mode of execution is consistent with the nature of the people. At a short distance from the road into Catalonia is a tremendous precipice, the bottom of which no eye of man can discover. The criminal, with his eyes bound, is led to the edge, and, in the presence of all who wish to attend, is thrown over by the executioner.

SANDWICH.—The Lords of the Treasury having been pleased to approve of a bill, which the port of Ramsgate, for the reception of timber and wood goods, under bond, upon premises being fitted up and secured, according to the established regulations; the commissioners of Customs have by their order just issued, approved of a yard

for that purpose, &c., and the same has been communicated to the principal officers of the revenue here, and the collectors and comptrollers at the several outposts of the kingdom, for their information and government in the matter.

DISCOVERY OF ROMAN POTTERY.—A few days ago, were discovered at Audege, in the Gironde, several Roman vases, in a broken state, and the bust of a statue in white marble of exquisite workmanship, and some parts of which are in a good state of preservation.

CRACOW.—The "Silesian Handelsblatt" contains the following declaration:—"We, the undersigned deputies of the town and commerce of Breslau, feel it our duty to inform the public, that the high authorities have acknowledged the importance of maintaining the free commerce with the territory of the former republic of Cracow, and guaranteed by Art. 8. of the treaty of the 3d May, 1815, in its full extent, and that they have received the satisfactory assurance that the maintenance of that free commercial intercourse should serve as the foundation of all commercial arrangements which might ultimately be made with the Austrian authorities. (Signed) PENNER, GRAFF, CHALENARI, MILDE, DYHRENWITZ. Breslau, November 30, 1846.

THE LEVANT.—Salonichi, in Macedonia, has been visited by a dreadful calamity, by which an immense number of the inhabitants are reduced to the utmost distress. On the 20th ult., at eight o'clock in the morning, a gun, fired from the fortress, gave the alarm of fire; but at that hour few persons entertained any serious apprehensions. The fire had begun in the Jews' quarter, in a small bazaar situated between the Palace and the Mosque of St. Sophia. In an instant the surrounding habitations were in flames, the furious wind spreading the devouring element. Yacoub Pacha and the Keys of the surrounding country were the first to come to the scene of disaster. The hours passed away, the men were exhausted with fatigue, there was a want of water, and unhappily the cold was intense. The crew of the Ottoman brig, and that of the steam-boat, the artillery men, &c., laboured in demolishing some houses, which was the only chance of setting a limit, as far as possible, to the extent of the fire. At length the wind abated at nine o'clock in the evening, and the workmen succeeded in extinguishing the flames, which had raged with the utmost fury for some time. 860 houses are destroyed, among which there are only about 20 Greek houses near St. Sophia and St. Elerussa. 1500 families are houseless. The day after the disaster a committee, composed of the most respectable merchants, was formed, and made an eloquent appeal to the public benevolence. In one day 70,000 piastres were subscribed. The committee having waited on the governor, he promised that two large camps should be furnished for four days with bread and fuel at his expense, and his Excellency further promised to do for them in the sequel. The members of the Municipal Council have subscribed 13,000 piastres. The Europeans, Greeks, Turks, and Jews have all manifested a like sympathy and ardour in relieving the urgent distress occasioned by this fearful calamity.

LONDON.

SALARIES AT THE POST OFFICE.—The new scale of salaries just authorised by the Lords of the Treasury for clerks of the inland department of the General Post Office comprehends the following:—Three seniors at 450*l.* per annum; 6 seniors at 400*l.* per annum; 33, if above 20 years' servitude, 300*l.* per annum; if above 15 years' servitude, 250*l.* per annum; if above 10 years' servitude, 200*l.* per annum; 36, if above 15 years' servitude, 200*l.* per annum; if above 10 years' servitude, 160*l.* per annum; if above 7 years' servitude, 120*l.* per annum; 90 juniors, if above 10 years' servitude, 120*l.* per annum; if above 7 years' servitude, 100*l.* per annum; if above 3 years' servitude, 90*l.* per annum; under 3 years' servitude, 80*l.* per annum. The above scale will give the advantage of promotion by seniority from class to class, the advance in each class being regulated by the length of servitude.

THE WEATHER AND THE PARKS.—In consequence of the frost which has prevailed during the week the ornamental waters in the Parks have been completely frozen over, and great numbers of people have ventured upon it to enjoy the amusement of skating, &c. Several casualties have occurred. On Monday afternoon, a young man named George Wright, in the employment of Mr. Hollebone, wine merchant, Stockbridge Terrace, Piccadilly, was drowned in the ornamental water, St. James's Park, in consequence of the ice having given way, while three others, who were plunged into the water by the same accident, narrowly escaped a similar fate. About 3 o'clock the same day, from 300 to 400 persons were amusing themselves on the ponds in Regent's Park, when suddenly a portion of the ice gave way, and three gentlemen were immersed in the water. Fortunately, Superintendent Williams and a number of the Royal Humane Society's icemen were on the banks at the moment, by whose exertion the parties were rescued from their perilous position.

DEATH BY A BLOW FROM A WINCH.—On Saturday last, an inquest was held by Mr. W. Baker, at the London Hospital, on the body of William Whitelock, aged 21, an apprentice to Messrs. Hantley and Reed, mast and block-makers, Fore Street, Limehouse. On Friday, the 12th inst., deceased, with others, was employed in heaving a mast out of the factory into the river. He was at the winch, and having incautiously left the "fall" of the crane on the ground, before he could prevent the chain running out, the handle reversed, and striking him on the head, fractured his skull, and caused his death. Verdict, "Accidental death."

THE EXPEDITION OF GENERAL FLORES.—The coals on board the *Glengel*, the flag-ship of General Flores, were publicly sold on Monday, according to a notice posted on the Coal Exchange, in pursuance of an order of the Hon. Board of Customs. The government authorities have determined upon vigorous measures for the suppression of this ill-designed expedition. Mr. Forsythe, who seized the squadron, has given directions to the pilot to take the *Glengel* into the East India Docks as soon as practicable, and to moor her in a convenient situation towards being discharged, and to have her sails unbound and her masts struck; and he has also given notice to the officers, crew, and other persons on board to leave the ship without delay, as none of them will be allowed to remain on board her after she enters the docks.

CLEANING THE FOOT PAVEMENTS.—On Saturday the 12th inst., notice was given by the Commissioners of Paving, that by the recent Police Act, in Southwark and Westminster, kousekeepers are required to scrape and cleanse the footpath in front of their houses at least once a day, and that before nine o'clock in the morning; and that all persons having flowerpots standing on the windows in front of their houses are liable to penalties, which the commissioners will in future cause to be inflicted by summoning the offenders before a police magistrate.

REVIVAL OF THE BOOKSELLING TRADE.—At the annual sale by Mr. Murray, at the Albion Hotel, last week, the number of books disposed of wholesale greatly exceeded any demand made for the last seven years. Messrs. Longman had an equally active demand on a recent occasion. These are symptoms of a returning prosperity to that channel of intelligence which has too long been in a declining state.

FIELD LANE RAGGED SCHOOL.—The fifth annual meeting of the friends and subscribers of the Field Lane Ragged Schools was held at the Theatre of the Mechanics' Institution, Southampton Buildings, on Tuesday afternoon. There was a very numerous attendance. The Right Hon. Lord Ashley was called to the chair, and opened the business of the meeting by observing, that the Field Lane Ragged Schools were first established in the year 1841, at Nos. 64 and 65, West Smithfield, but the committee deeply felt that the instruction they were enabled to impart being limited to four hours on Sundays and two hours on Thursday evenings, was quite inadequate to meet the wants of the neighbourhood. Mr. Aston, the secretary, read the report detailing the operations of the school for the past year. The average number of children had amounted to 150; the receipts to 56*l.* 18*s.*; and the disbursements to 60*l.*

REFUGES FOR THE HOUSELESS.—In consequence of the inclemency of the weather the three establishments at Play House Yard, Whitecross Street, Great Ogle Street, Foley Place, and Glass House Street, East Smithfield, were opened for the season on Monday night. On Tuesday evening the doors were opened at five o'clock, when the number of applicants was very great. The regulations are the same as in previous years. A portion of bread is given to the inmates

morning and evening, and those who remain in the establishment on Sunday are supplied with an additional ration of bread and cheese.

THE STATE OF THE RIVER.—The Thames already exhibits vast floating masses of ice, and a fall of snow, followed up by the existing severe frost, will, in the opinions of old and experienced watermen, render the navigation of the river above bridge impossible. On Tuesday numbers of men had to be employed in clearing away the drift ice that had collected round the various steam-boat piers, before vessels could touch. The damage done to the floats of the paddle-wheels in the above bridge steamers, by collision with the ice, was very great. The Putney boat was obliged to lay up, not being able to pass through Putney Bridge. Above that structure the river is a field of ice.

THE DEATH OF MAJOR R. F. EAMES.—On Wednesday evening the adjourned inquest on the body of Major Richard Fairfax Eames, aged fifty, who committed suicide by shooting himself through the heart on the morning of Wednesday the 9th inst., was resumed before Mr. Bedford, the coroner, at the Prince Albert Hotel, Leicester Place. After some unimportant evidence the inquest was again adjourned.

CHEAPNESS OF POULTRY IN THE METROPOLIS.—Notwithstanding the high prices of provisions generally, poultry and game are now selling in London at unusually low prices. Pheasants are being sold at 4*s.* a brace; hares at 1*s.* 6*d.* each; geese at 3*s.* each; and fowls at 3*s.* a couple. On Wednesday there was a large arrival in London of live ducks and geese for the poultry markets at Christmas.

AN OLD TRICK NEWLY REVIVED.—CAUTION TO LADIES.—A female has lately been in the habit of calling at gentlemen's houses with a packet of common edging, which she tells the servant has been ordered by her mistress, and that there is half-a-crown to pay; the servant unhappily pays the money, as the woman always gives the description of her mistress's dress, whom she watches out previous to her calling. This trick has been very successfully carried on within the last few days, in the neighbourhoods of Kennington and Lambeth.

CUSTOM HOUSE FRAUDS.—A fraud of a most extensive character has just been discovered, committed in one of the largest warehouses belonging to the St. Katharine's Dock Company, by the connivance of the officer in charge of that warehouse. The amount of which the revenue has been defrauded is said to be between twenty and thirty thousand pounds. Sugar is the article by which this fraud has been effected, and the way it has been done is simply this:—Upon the presentation of warrants for the delivery of goods to the company's clerks, it is the practice to present the document to the locker on the premises, for him to certify that he has received the necessary order from the Custom House that the duty has been paid, before the delivery is allowed to take place. In this instance the locker asserted that he was in receipt of the "order," when such was not the case, no duty having been paid. The Dock Company delivered the sugar, and, we presume, stands exonerated. It was a "split" among the actors which brought this affair to light, and it is to similar differences that the public are indebted for all they know of frauds upon the Customs, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer for all he may have received, in the shape of verdicts, from fraudulent traders.

THE COUNTRY.

FAVERSHAM.—Considerable anxiety was occasioned in the town of Faversham, on Friday the 4th inst., by a serious explosion happening within the boundaries of the powder mills of Messrs. Hall, which, from its violent character, led persons to suppose that one of the mills had blown up. A large number of the inhabitants immediately hastened to the works, and found that the mills were all safe, as well as the adjacent premises. On the following day the explosion was ascertained to have resulted from an experimental trial of gun-cotton. About 30*lbs.* of it, it was stated, had been buried in a barrel on Monday, with a quantity of dung mixed, with a view of testing its liability to explode when heated. It had not been disturbed since it had been so deposited, and the result of the experiment was forcibly told by the loud character of the explosion, and the mutilated state of the ground in which it had been placed.

NORFOLK.—Late on the night of Saturday, the 12th inst., a dreadful fire broke out at Flixton Hall, the residence of Sir Sinfio Adair. It appears that about twelve o'clock at night, a boy was passing along the road adjoining the park, when his attention was called to a great body of flame which appeared to be issuing from the windows of the hall. He immediately gave an alarm and aroused the domestics. Shortly afterwards the engines arrived, and began to play on the burning pile, but not to much effect, as the fire had got such a hold as to defy all their efforts to stop it. The mansion was destroyed, with all its valuable and ancient pictures (one worth 1000 guineas), and costly furniture. Nothing was saved from the devouring element but a few bolsters and pillows. The family were absent, and there were only six domestics in the house at the time.

RAMSGATE.—The omnibus which runs between Deal and Ramsgate, and left the former place, was upset in the snow storm about a mile from Sandwich. The driver missed the road, and got on a heap of stones, which caused the vehicle to turn over, and left it standing on the end, blocking up the door-way, throwing together at the further end the passengers, consisting of three ladies, a child, and two gentlemen. Fortunately, no life was lost. One of the passengers (Mr. C. Whetham, of London,) was bruised and cut over the left temple. He extricated himself by breaking the window and getting through the aperture, and the other passengers followed. Shortly after, another omnibus coming up, conveyed the passengers to Ramsgate.

YORKSHIRE.—COMMITTAL OF A QUACK DOCTOR FOR MANSLAUGHTER.—At Hull, on Friday, the 11th inst., an inquiry was brought to a termination in the committal of a quack doctor on a charge of poisoning a female. Three years ago, the deceased, Mrs. F. K. Cox, the wife of a tobacco merchant in Hull, had what is termed a fungous tumour appear on the left wrist. She applied to several medical gentlemen, who pronounced it to be incurable, and that eventually the arm would have to be amputated as the only mode of saving her life. Various remedies were applied to delay the operation as long as possible, which was fixed to take place as last week, when a man named Cotton, who professed to cure diseases of all descriptions, was introduced to her notice. Cotton examined the tumour, and induced the gullible female to place herself under his treatment. He informed her that he would not only save her arm, but would, in a few weeks, make a perfect cure. He then took out from a packet a red powder, which he rubbed over the tumour. This took place on the 21st of last month. Soon after the powder had been applied, a surgeon came by accident to see her, and hearing of the application, he endeavoured to persuade her to wash it off. This she refused to do, and in a day or two she was seized with violent vomiting and purging; excruciating pains ensued in various parts of the body, and, notwithstanding the most skilful treatment of various surgeons, she gradually sunk, and expired on Tuesday, the 8th inst. A post mortem examination proved that her death had been occasioned by the absorption into the system of the irritating powder applied by Cotton, which the medical witnesses believed to be composed entirely of arsenic, particles having been discovered by the post mortem examination. The jury returned a verdict of "Manslaughter" against Cotton, who was committed to take his trial at the ensuing assizes.

DETENTION OF THE MAILS BY SNOW.—A vast quantity of snow has fallen in various parts of the provinces, particularly in the north and north-west, as well as part of the south of England, and also in Scotland. In many parts between Carlisle and Edinburgh the snow lies to the depth of eight or nine feet. The moors of Westmoreland and Cumberland are quite impassable, and in the neighbourhood of the city of Durham and other parts of the county the snow has drifted to the depth of about eight feet, and in the vicinity of Margate, Ramsgate, Dover, Canterbury, &c., to the depth of nearly three feet. At Swansea, Aberavenny, Carnarvon, &c., the snow is many feet deep. Many men are employed on the various lines and roads in order to clear away the snow, but from the constant drifting of snow the work has proved comparatively abortive. In consequence, a very general detention of the mails has occurred on the railways as well as on the ordinary roads. The train bringing the mail bags from Rugby on Tuesday did not arrive till near twelve o'clock instead of five o'clock. The Scheldt is blocked up with ice.

and the Holland mails due on Sunday have not consequently arrived.

SHEERNESS.—On Thursday night, the 10th inst., the inmates of the Fountain Hotel, Sheerness, were much alarmed by the following occurrence:—Shortly after Mrs. Gregory, the landlady, had retired to rest, she heard her bed-room door opened and shut again, but imagining it to be her husband she took no notice of it; however, shortly afterwards hearing a rustling noise under her bed, at the same time noticing a smell as of something burning, she became alarmed, and hastening to her mother's bed-room for assistance, returned, and looking under the bed observed the naked feet of a man. Alarmed at the circumstance, they immediately ran down stairs for help, when Mr. Gregory, accompanied by the waiter, proceeded to the room. The fellow, having been disturbed in his concealment, attempted to make his escape, and which he would have effected at the moment, but for two gentlemen who were staying at the hotel, and who intercepted him in his flight. He was then handed over to a watchman, from whose custody he escaped, and running down to the pier took refuge in a barge lying alongside. The crew quickly routed the intruder from his retreat, and after inflicting on him a severe chastisement, he was suffered to depart. Under Mrs. Gregory's bed were found his stockings and a piece of burnt rag, which he had ignited, for what purpose does not appear.

PETERSHAM.—On Friday, the body of J. Cato, the well-known Petersham and Richmond carrier, was found in the Thames, near the Eel Pie House at Twickenham, and in water not two feet deep. The deceased had not been home since Monday last, and was seen last alive on Thursday in London. He had latterly given way to habits of intemperance, and his affairs had become embarrassed.

MANCHESTER.—A person of the name of Smith, for many years the confidential manager for Mr. Shuttleworth, of the Stamp Office, has absconded from Manchester. Mr. Shuttleworth, as is well known, has had the exclusive sale of a peculiar kind of yarn, but he, since his appointment to the Stamp Office, has, it is understood, left the full management to Mr. Smith, who has also acted as a kind of cotton broker for various parties. The exact mode in which he has contrived to involve several parties is not fully known; there is no doubt, however, but that he has, in more instances than one, sold the same lot of cotton twice over, obtaining, of course, payment in both cases, without handing over the proceeds to Mr. Shuttleworth. Report states that Mr. Shuttleworth will be a considerable sufferer, and also a Mr. Trueman, and we have heard that the executors of a person deceased have been thus swindled out of a sum little short of 1000*l*. The amount of his delinquencies is differently stated, varying from 5000*l*. to 10,000*l*. It is one of the most extensive cases of embezzlement that has occurred in Manchester for a very long period.

RAMSGATE.—The port of Ramsgate, although for so many years so much esteemed as a watering-place and of resort during the summer and autumn seasons, has never assumed so great commercial importance as a port as has been the case during the last few months. The extension of the railway from the metropolis, and the direct steam communication established between this place and Belgium, en route to the Rhine and entire continent of Europe, has given to it a vast degree of importance, and it was deemed prudent by the revenue authorities, in the busiest part of the autumn, to despatch officers of experience from London to render assistance in the examination and passing of the baggage of passengers arriving from the continent, in order to prevent delay and inconvenience.

GLOUCESTER.—We last week recorded a story, told by a travelling stationer at the city station on Saturday night week, that the said hawk, whilst travelling to Gloucester, was joined by a youth who entered into conversation with him, and on being told that the stationer had a few shillings about him the youth fell upon him with murderous violence, and knocked him about the head with a bludgeon, but that in the struggle which ensued the man of paper got the boy's nasal organ between his teeth, and actually bit it off, leaving the juvenile highwayman to make his way home to his friends minus his nose. Since then the police have been engaged in investigating the matter, with the following results:—A boy named John Wells, who resides at Elmore, and who is about 17 years of age, states that about six o'clock on Saturday evening, the 28th ult., he was met by a travelling man on the side of the Gloucester and Berkeley canal, and walked with him for some distance, that as they walked along the man asked him what he gave for his boots, to which he replied 11*s*. The man said he wanted a pair himself, but could not afford to give so much money for them. He also remarked that if the boy had had been at Gloucester fair that day he could have earned some money, to which the lad replied that he had been there, and had received 2*s*. for driving some sheep to Charlton Kings. The ruffian then knocked him down with a blow from his fist in his face, knelt on him when he was on the ground, and began feeling for his pockets. The boy cried "murder," and the man seized him by the throat, threatened to throw him into the canal, and in the scuffling did get the poor boy's nose in his mouth and bit it, but only left the marks of his teeth in it; he did not bite it off. The boy begged for mercy, and the fellow ultimately let him go, giving him back a knife which he had taken out of his pocket; but the boy missed his 2*s*., and supposes that the man appropriated them to himself, or that they were lost in the struggle. The boy Wells states his willingness to come forward at any time. With regard to the pedlar all trace of him has been lost, and it seems probable that, for fear the boy should make complaint to the police, he determined to turn the tables upon him and be the first to have his story heard, preferring to appear in the character of a prosecutor rather than to stand at the bar as a criminal charged with highway robbery and violence. The activity of Superintendent Griffin in so far unravelling this affair is creditable to him, but it is right to state, on the other side, that this new version of the whole story does not obtain implicit credence, and that mystery is still supposed to attach to some of the circumstances of this singular narrative.

NOTTINGHAM.—A meeting of the donors and subscribers to the People's College was held early in the last week, when the first report of the directors was read and adopted. The report states that the building has progressed very satisfactorily, and that the college is now nearly completed, presenting an erection creditable to the architect, and ornamental to the town. That the land and building have been conveyed to ten trustees for the benefit of the working classes of Nottingham and the neighbourhood; that the donations and subscriptions paid into the bank up to the present time amount to 1703*l*. 10*s*. 6*d*.; of this sum 1200*l*. have been paid to the contractors, and that a further payment will shortly have to be made to them. That a considerable expense will also have to be incurred for furniture and fitting up the lecture room for books, apparatus, &c. The directors hope that the college will be opened by Midsummer next, and in the interim they will endeavour to secure the services of a principal fully competent to undertake the duties of his office.

CHILTERNHAM.—An inquest was held on Friday, the 11th inst., at the Suffolk Arms Inn, before J. Cooke, Esq., on the body of Thomas Manning, aged 57, who had filled the situation of pumper at the Montpellier Spa for forty-two years. It appeared from the evidence that the deceased was in his usual health on Wednesday morning, and went to his employment at half-past six o'clock. About half-past eight o'clock he had just served a glass of water to a gentleman, when he was taken sick and giddy, and fell with his head over the pump trough. Mr. Taylor, sen., who was present, caught him, and assisted him to a chair. He was afterwards removed home, but although medical assistance was promptly obtained, he never rallied, and died about half-past one o'clock in the afternoon. Verdict, "Died by the visitation of God."

NORFOLK.—A distressing affair occurred on Monday night last at Fornett, St. Peter's, a small village in Norfolk, near New Buckenham, and about twelve miles from Norwich. This is an agricultural village, and the name of one of the farmers residing there is Robert Bailey. Mr. Bailey has two sons living at home with him, and about the middle of Monday night one of these observed some men enter his father's barn. He had no doubt but their object was to rob it, and he awoke his brother and father, and these, being dressed, all three proceeded to the barn. Here they found three men in the act of filling sacks with wheat, having already filled three, when Mr. Bailey surprised them, and demanded them to surrender. One immediately struck him a severe blow with a large bludgeon, with which he was armed. One of the sons had taken the precaution to arm himself with a gun, and the moment he found the blow struck

eyes, and were chiefly lodged in his head. The others were so frightened that a second was secured, while the third fled. Messrs. Bailey recognised them all as their own labourers, and one of them the thief. The man that was shot, whose name is Brown, arrived at the Norwich Hospital about three o'clock on Tuesday morning, and we have not heard that he is at present dead. The other, who was apprehended, has been examined, but had not arrived at Norwich Castle in the early part of this afternoon. He will no doubt be committed for trial.

MANCHESTER.—**RAILWAY ACCIDENT.**—Another dreadful collision took place on Tuesday on the Manchester and Bury Railway, by which one man lost his life, and a number of others were more or less injured. The express train for Manchester, which should leave Bolton ten minutes before eleven, but which on that day started at eleven, had reached a little on this side of the Clifton station, at a place called Pepper Hill, near the junction with the East Lancashire line, when the passengers became sensible of a series of unusually violent jerks and jolts, caused by the engine having in some manner got off the rails, and the wheels on one side running over the wooden sleepers between the rails. After running in this way for a short distance, when within fifty yards of the junction of the East Derby line, the engine ran up a small embankment, and then came down again in a curve upon the line, and was there overturned across the line. Apparently, on being overturned, the tender was violently detached from it, and hurled quite over it, falling from forty to fifty yards in advance of where the engine was found. The carriages were also separated, and some were thrown one way, some another. The last carriage kept on its wheels, but a third class carriage was overturned, and the passengers were taken out through the window. On the passengers getting liberated from the carriages, they discovered the engineer lying on the road, quite dead, and in the rear of the carriages, the stoker, or fireman, sitting on the other line of rail, holding his leg, and it was found that his right foot was cut off by a wheel, and his left leg fractured in two places. Several of the passengers sustained material injuries.

GUERNSEY.—A fracas of a very extraordinary nature took place on Saturday, the 12th inst., at Havilland Hall, the residence of Major-General W. P. Napier, the lieutenant governor of this island, between his excellency and Mr. Wools, the ordnance storekeeper of Alderney, which terminated in the forcible ejection of the latter. According to statements, Mr. Wools had called on General Napier to make an official communication respecting some act of duty which he (Mr. Wools) had been executing at Sark, in obedience to orders given to him by the Board of Ordnance. The conversation which took place on this occasion became, after a time, an altercation, and this led, as it is stated, to an interchange of personal acts of violence, which were terminated by Mr. Wools being forcibly expelled from Havilland Hall. Complaint, in the course of the evening, was made by the lieutenant governor to the police, who thereupon arrested Mr. Wools, and exacted from him bail to appear before the court to answer to the accusation. Accordingly, on Monday, Mr. Wools, who was habited in full uniform, was brought before the court, composed of the bailiff, Mr. Carré, and Mr. Andros, and after a long conversation upon disputed points of law, witnesses on both sides were sworn, and the court was cleared. At six o'clock the court committed Mr. Wools for trial, Advocate Tupper giving bail of 100*l*. for his appearance.

IRELAND.

THE REPEAL ASSOCIATION.—**THE CONFERENCE DECLINED.**—Mr. Nicholas Maher, M.P. for Tipperary, was chairman of the weekly meeting held on Monday. Mr. Ray read the minutes of the last meeting. Mr. O'Connell announced the receipt of some subscriptions, and handed in a contribution from his grandson, Master O'Connell Fitzsimon. He had made a mistake in omitting this juvenile patriot on the last day, who made the thirtieth of his grandchildren, and who was as fine a specimen of the "tribe of O'Connell" as could be wished for. After taking occasion to advert to the distress existing, Mr. O'Connell then made his speech for the day, and said that he was most anxious for conciliation. He had been assailed for making an offer on the subject. It was said the Young Irelanders had gained a victory over him; but he thought the fact was otherwise. He denied their capacity to manage the affairs of a nation. Who were they? Why, the mere writers of a newspaper. It was degrading to the country that the clique of a "compositors' room" should set themselves up in opposition to the people. He had proposed an arbitration, but the seceders had not met him in a candid spirit. They had passed resolutions utterly foreign to the main question. He did not regret, however, anything he had done. He maintained that the physical force principle would vitiate the constitution of the association, and render it illegal. He had sent a clergyman, as a missionary of peace, to Cahermoyle, to Mr. Smith O'Brien; that clergyman was Dr. Miley. However, Dr. Miley had not succeeded in his mission. He would read Dr. Miley's report of their interview. (Mr. O'Connell read over twice, and with great emphasis, one passage, in which Mr. W. S. O'Brien acquitted Mr. O'Connell of any malversation of the repeal funds, and gave it as his opinion that the accounts had been all satisfactory.) He (Mr. O'Connell) would now ask what more he could have done to conciliate the seceders? They had now refused even a conference; but he still hoped that a reconciliation might be effected. He despised the talk about fighting, although he knew there was something very captivating in it. His system, however, was strictly one of moral force. He would have nothing to do with the sword. He proposed a vote of thanks to Dr. Miley for the trouble he had taken in this business, and the ability with which he had conducted it. The rent for the week amounted to 101*l*.

LIMERICK.—Three vessels arrived in our port from Odessa, Vigo, and New York, with cargoes of Indian corn, on Wednesday, the 9th inst., beside four vessels from London, Glasgow, and Waterford, with flour and grain. The Isabella, from New York, with Indian corn, arrived here on the 11th inst., and was purchased at 15*d*. per ton. J. N. Russell and Sons, of this city, have entered notice of application to the grand jury for 2300*l*., amount of loss sustained by them in consequence of the plunder of their ship, the Sea Lark, and her cargo, at Ballybunnion, last month.

TRANE.—On Sunday night, the gamekeeper of Sir Hugh Stewart, Bart., on going his rounds in the demesne of Ballygowley House, county of Tyrone, saw a man armed, who, on being challenged by the keeper and being closed on by him, discharged the contents of his gun with fatal precision into the body of the keeper, who died on the spot. Every exertion was being made by the police to arrest the murderer.

HUNGER—COLD—DISEASE—DEATH.—Accounts from the northern parts of this county are most deplorable. What the poor people earn on the public work is barely sufficient to support them. All their earnings go for food; and the consequence is, that they have nothing left to procure clothing. Since the extreme cold set in, sickness and death have accordingly followed in its train. Inflammation of the lungs, fevers, and other maladies, resulting from excessive privation, have been bearing away their victims. Many died in the course of last week; and the illness in every case was traceable to the want of clothing and firing, if not of sufficient food. We feel true pleasure in stating that Mr. Boyse, of Bannow, has expended 1000*l*. in the purchase of corn to guard against the alarming contingency before us.

SCOTLAND.

PERTH.—About a week or ten days ago, an aged female, who during a long widowhood had kept a very small public-house nearly opposite the military barracks here, took ill and died. She lived penuriously, but this was believed to be in consequence of her poverty—being apparently at all times somewhat straitened in circumstances. After death her depositories and coffers were of course inspected by her relations, when, to the surprise of every one of them, her wealth, chiefly in bank notes, but partly in silver, was found to amount to no less a sum than nine hundred and ten pounds.

ABERDEEN.—We regret to have to announce the sudden death of Dr. Adam Anderson, professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of St. Andrew's. Dr. Anderson was found dead in his bed

for some days, but had attended his classes in the college as usual. He was taken very unwell in the college on Thursday afternoon, and was visited by Dr. Reid in the evening. On going to bed he directed his servant to call him in the morning, which she did, and, on receiving no answer, found him lifeless. Dr. Anderson was for 40 years a citizen of Perth, and for nine years had filled the chair of Natural Philosophy in St. Andrew's.

DRAINAGE WORKS.—The Earl of Caithness has applied, under the Drainage Act, for a sum of 3000*l*., to be made use of in the improvement of his estates of Moy, Durren, and Tister, in the parishes of Canisby, Bower, and Olrig. Sir George Sinclair, Bart., of Uibster, has applied for 1500*l*., for the improvement of Uibster, in the parishes of Thurso and Halkirk; and for 3700*l*. for the drainage of lands called Uibster and Tannoch, in the parish of Wick; and of Clyth, in the parish of Latheron. Kenneth Macleay, of Wick, has also applied for 1500*l*. for the drainage of Bilsbster, in the parish of Wick.

HAWICK.—The magistrates and town council of Hawick have, by a majority of 14 to 4, resolved to memorialise the directors of the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway Company in favour of the resumption of the Sunday trains. The resolution was moved by the senior, and seconded by the junior magistrates.

WALES.

MONTGOMERYSHIRE.—AN EARTHQUAKE is stated to have been felt on Monday se'night at Almwch. It was attended with a very slight tremor, and a noise like the rolling of carriages, ending in a whizzing sound. It took an horizontal direction over the west part of the town. The cattle in the neighbourhood where the shock was felt seemed terrified, and ran to and fro. This phenomena was preceded and succeeded by appearances, which indicated an electrical state of the atmosphere. A variety of meteors were witnessed in the early part of the week, one in particular, which was stationary for two minutes, and ran its course due north.

METROPOLITAN CEMETERIES.

II. ALL SOULS' CEMETERY, KENSALL GREEN.

(Continued from page 373.)

In our last publication we considered the "moral influence of the seclusion provided by the cemetery," as distinguished from the oblivious or repulsive character of the fetid, iron-bound, noisy, and public burial-ground of the "rattling city." On the present occasion, we propose to exhibit the superior opportunities afforded by the cemetery for improved practice in the neglected art of monumental design. The following general remarks will introduce the subject:—

The pious memory of the dead—the "composing of the body to burial," and the honouring of it afterwards, is an instinct of human nature. The living desire it for themselves, and in all ages they have shown a munificent desire to pay these holy offices to their friends. "I am not very desirous," says Jeremy Taylor, "to have a tearful funeral; some flowers sprinkled on my grave would do well and comely; and a soft shower, to turn those flowers into a springing memory or a fair rehearsal, that I may not go forth of my doors as my servants carry the entrails of beasts." He was ambitious of what we all love—an honourable memory. Christianity has seized on this feeling, and refined it with the hope which fadeeth not away; and, in like manner, the architect, the poet, and the sculptor have given it the dignity of a long existence. But it is in the cemetery only that the latter agents of immortality work with true effect for the benefit of ages and generations. In the cemetery, their beautiful works are seen to advantage, and there alone do they receive the care and honour which they deserve, being zealously guarded and openly exhibited at all times and to all classes of the community. A single visit to Kensall Green would convince the most interested burial-ground proprietor—or body destroyer, as he should more properly be designated—of the truth of these remarks.

A broad moral effect of the cemetery have long been well understood, and large secluded and rural places of burial are now very generally established. Wherever they exist the people hold them in deep affection. To some of the cemeteries in the United States an horticultural garden is attached; the garden walks being connected with the places of interment, which, though decorated, are kept apart. These cemeteries are places of public resort, and are there observed, as in other countries, to have a powerful effect in soothing the feelings of those who have departed friends, and in refining the feelings of all; a necessary preliminary, be it observed, in elevating the taste of the ornamental designer. At Constantinople, the place of promenade for Europeans is the cemetery of Pera, which is planted with cypress, and has a delightful position on the side of a hill overlooking the Golden Horn.

In Russia, almost every town of importance has its burial place at a distance from the town, laid out by the architect of the government. It is always well planted with trees, and the opportunity being afforded, is frequently ornamented with good pieces of sculpture. Nearly every German town has its suburban cemetery, planted with trees and ornamented with public and private monuments. Most of the cemeteries have some choice work of art or public monument, which alone render them an object of attraction. For instance, at Saxe Weimar, the cemetery contains the tombs of Goethe and Schiller placed in the mausoleum of the ducal family. In Russia it is the practice to hold festivals twice a year over the graves of their friends. In several parts of Germany similar customs prevail. At Munich, the festival on All Saints' Day (Nov. 1st) is described as one of the most extraordinary spectacles that is to be seen in Europe.

The tombs are decorated in a most remarkable manner with flowers, natural and artificial, branches of trees, canopies, and every conceivable object that can be applied to ornament or decoration. The day and the day following the cemetery is visited by the entire population of Munich, including the king and queen, who go there on foot, and many strangers from distant parts. Mr. Loudon states that when he was there it was estimated that 50,000 persons had walked round the cemetery in one day, the whole, with very few exceptions, dressed in black. These extraordinary acts of funeral homage not only tell the living that "their departure shall not be folded up in silence," they furnish a great motive to the artist, and give him noble opportunities of adding dignity to a nation's sorrow. He "paints the moral" and "adorns the tale" of death; but the pent-up churchyard gives no scope for his vocation. Accordingly we find that in Bavaria the art of monumental statuary is rapidly advancing in poetry of thought and religious truth of expression, while in England it has remained for ages almost the exclusive trade of the stonemason. But in these respects, Kensall Green, supported by a discerning public, will not fall short of Munich, supported though it may be by the purse of a munificent king.

But the value of the cemetery is still further enhanced by the eminently social feelings which it exhibits and inculcates. There the brotherhood of death is seen. In the midst of such relationships, and giving due expression to them, the sculptor finds his highest employment. But in the city churchyard he discovers no such companionship; unless indeed it be in the confused heaps of the pauper poor. Abroad it is otherwise. At Berlin there is a cemetery connected with the *Invalidenhaus*, founded by Frederick the Great, in which many of the generals are buried with the private soldiers. The ground is well laid out, and ornamented with monuments, the latest of which are executed by Tieck and other celebrated sculptors. Similar examples might be multiplied. The great moral force and the incentive to public spirit furnished by monuments placed in such circumstances is entirely lost sight of in our churchyards, and can indeed only be effectually secured in places of corresponding capacity with Kensall Green. In the metropolis there are few occupations which could not furnish examples for pleasurable contemplation to the living who are engaged in them, and claim honour from the public. Kensall Green is chiefly remarkable in this respect as the burial-place of the aristocracy and the learned dead. The central avenue and "circle" displays a cluster of tombs of the illustrious dead, which, while it bespeaks the dignity of the nation, and the power and worthiness of her departed sons, shows what great artistic effects might be produced by an extension of the principle.

Kensall Green Cemetery is admirably adapted for a display of general monuments. It is large, open, and laid out in a series



I. GOTHIC.—CHARLES JOHN MIDDLETON.

MARY BOND. WILLIAM SCHOLEFIELD.

ROBERT WESSETT.

LOUISA FREELING.



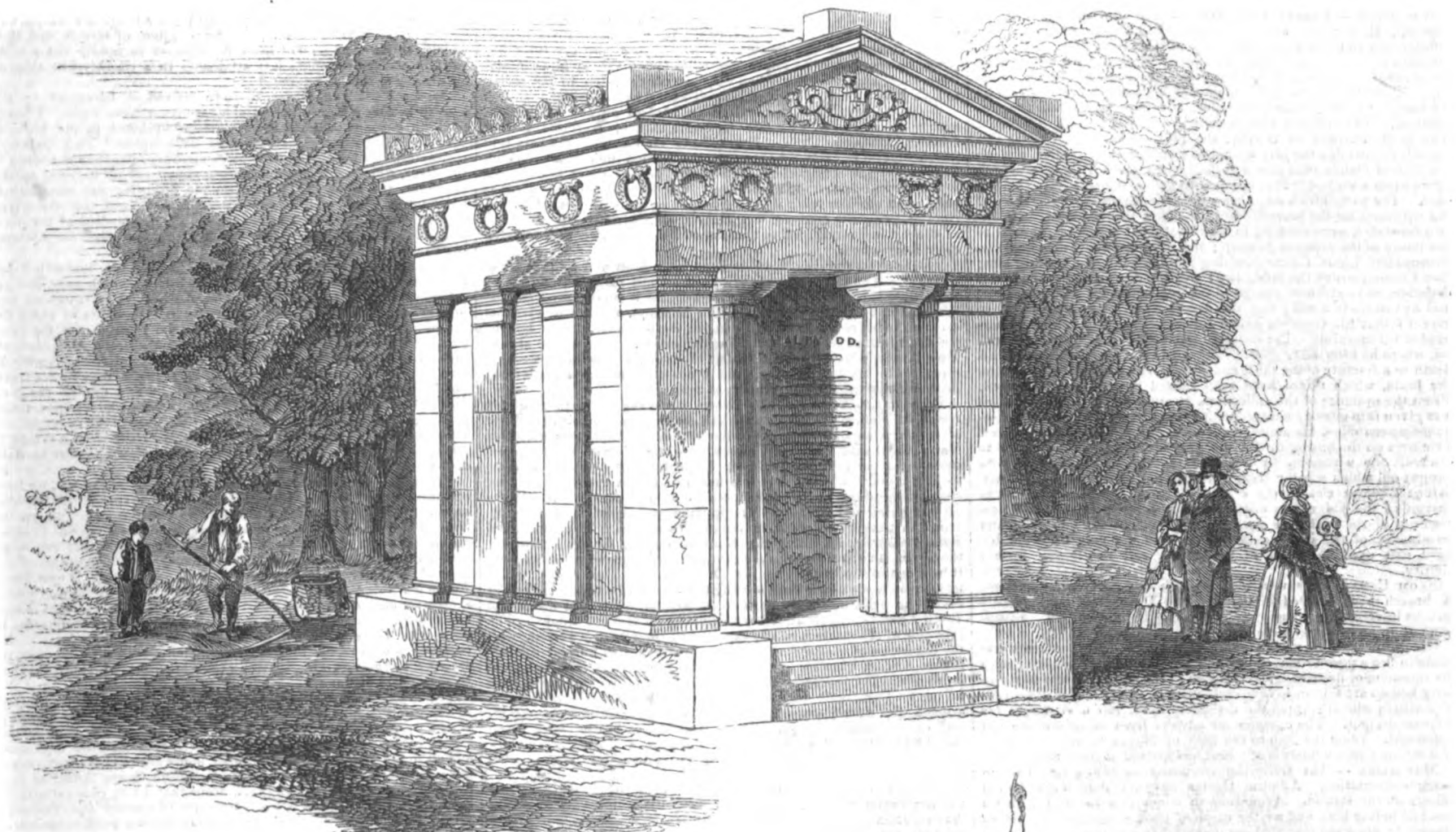
note, to be obtained of every particular tomb, while at the same time it allows it to be seen in connection with the monuments in its neighbourhood, and the group of which it forms a part, to be contemplated in connection with the arrangements of the whole cemetery. Individuality of effect is thus combined with the universal impression of the cemetery. A more hilly site or a more richly-wooded locality would have been unfavourable to the production of the one grand idea of the sepulchre, which is here produced by the aggregate of the tombs. A few gentle undulations in the general surface varies, but does not disturb, the grand and touching quietude of the solemn picture. Standing in the midst of this great city of the dead, we not only feel its vastness, but we can at a glance see the compass of its stately boundaries. Artists have not been slow in taking advantage of circumstances so favourable to their labours.

In the interior the grounds are disposed in the manner of a stately garden, in which wood, lawn, and parterre succeed and interweave their charms in an endless variety of picturesque combinations. Imbedded in these natural beauties stand the tombs, the inalienable freeholds of the families or friends of the deceased; the exponents of our faith, the emblems of our sentiments, and the witnesses of our taste. It is desirable they should bear creditable testimony of all these matters; and as we believe them to deserve more than a passing record, we have sketched a few examples, arranged in the order of age in which their several styles were introduced to this country.

I. GOTHIC.—Sepulchral monuments made their appearance among us soon after the Norman conquest, and from that period to the reign of Henry VIII. they were exclusively Gothic in character. Of these, the sculptured crosses of the time of Edward I., and the rich altar tombs of the reign of Edward III., are splendid examples. Independent figures were rarely attempted, and then were only dealt with in subordination to architectural arrangement, being in themselves bad literal transcripts of life, deficient in sentiment, and rude of execution.

Gothic is well suited to the requirements of our climate and the solemn spirit of the cemetery. It admits of infinite variety of design, and may be more cheaply worked than any other style. Green contains many fine specimens, which deserve to become models to provincial artists. One, in particular, we think worthy of imitation: it is an altar tomb in early English, built to the memory of Mary Bond; a sketch of it forms the central object in the subjoined group. Gothic designers, generally, would do well to look to the cemeteries as a source of large and dignified employment.

II. ALLEGORICAL.—To the simple, durable, and picturesque structures of the Gothic period, succeeded the fancies of allegory, and the embodied witticisms of a vain and frivolous age. Tombs becoming strangers to humility, assumed an air of lavish but meretricious magnificence. Gradually, however, as two centuries rolled on, a purer taste was engendered; but it was not till Roubilliac appeared—a man of poetic feeling, well acquainted with the marble miracles of the sculptors of old—of unbounded enthusiasm, and who devoutly believed the maker of a fine statue to be the noblest of all God's creatures—that allegory became the handmaid to truth. The cemetery boasts several costly monuments in this style; but the finest is, perhaps, the one erected to the memory of "Emma," the



III. GRECIAN:—TOMB OF DR. VALPY.

celebrated wife of A. Soyer, of the Reform Club. It was, we believe, designed by the great "gastronomic regenerator" himself, and executed by M. Puyenbroeck, of Brussels. The capabilities of the allegorical style for the production of striking effects is unquestionable; but in our opinion it is unsuited to funeral purposes, and we should be sorry to see it extensively adopted. The question too often arises, "It may be all very fine, but what does it mean?"

III. GRECIAN.—In our own days, resort has been made to the pure models of antiquity, and with the happiest effect. The Grecian tombs of Kensall Green may vie with those of any age or nation. This style was introduced by the sculptor Flaxman, and perfected by the architects Smirke and Soane. Its elements are founded on the noblest principles, exhibiting the purest lines with the most exquisite proportions. One example, designed in the spirit of the Athenian temples, we have engraved. It is the tomb of the venerated scholar, Dr. Valpy. The structure is of fine Sicilian marble, and being simple and massive in its arrangements, it will doubtless outlast most of the sepulchres in its neighbourhood. The epitaph inscribed beneath the portico exhibits a kindred purity of style and expression. It was written by Mr. Sergeant Talfourd, and is as follows:—

SACRED
To the Memory of
RICHARD VALPY, D.D., F.R.S.,
Rector of Stroudham, Suffolk,
And for fifty years Head Master of Reading School,

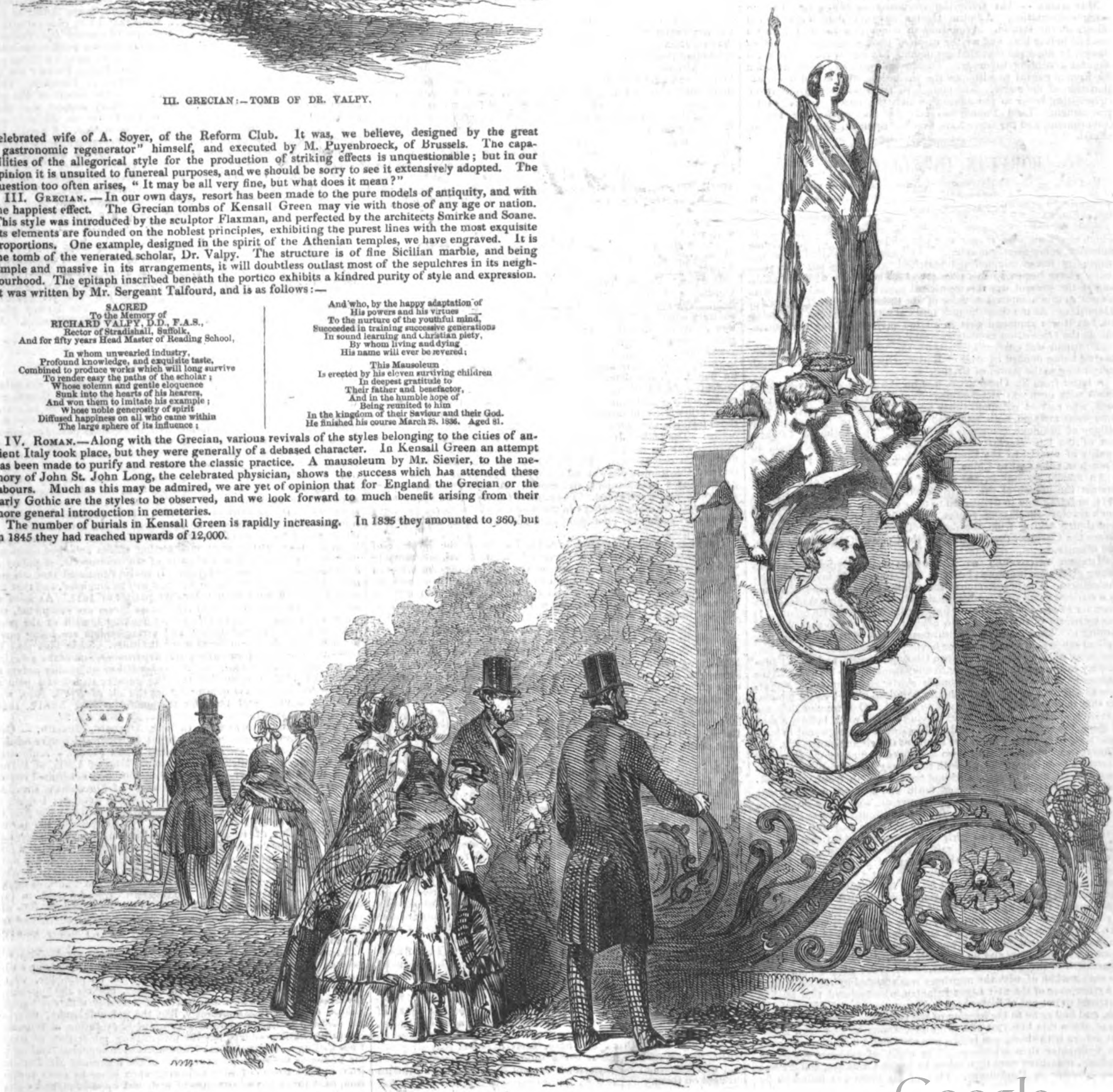
In whom unwearied industry,
Profound knowledge, and exquisite taste,
Combined to produce works which will long survive
To render easy the paths of the scholar;
Whose solemn and gentle eloquence
Sunk into the hearts of his hearers,
And won them to imitate his example;
Whose noble generosity of spirit
Diffused happiness on all who came within
The large sphere of its influence;

And who, by the happy adaptation of
His powers and his virtues
To the nurture of the youthful mind,
Succeeded in training successive generations
In sound learning and Christian piety,
By whom living and dying
His name will ever be revered;

This Mausoleum
Is erected by his eleven surviving children
In deepest gratitude to
Their father and benefactor,
And in the humble hope of
Being reunited to him
In the kingdom of their Saviour and their God.
He finished his course March 23, 1836. Aged 81.

IV. ROMAN.—Along with the Grecian, various revivals of the styles belonging to the cities of ancient Italy took place, but they were generally of a debased character. In Kensall Green an attempt has been made to purify and restore the classic practice. A mausoleum by Mr. Sievier, to the memory of John St. John Long, the celebrated physician, shows the success which has attended these labours. Much as this may be admired, we are yet of opinion that for England the Grecian or the early Gothic are the styles to be observed, and we look forward to much benefit arising from their more general introduction in cemeteries.

The number of burials in Kensall Green is rapidly increasing. In 1835 they amounted to 360, but in 1845 they had reached upwards of 12,000.



II. ALLEGORICAL:—TOMB OF EMMA SOYER.

BRITISH COLONIES AND DEPENDENCIES.

HOMICIDE. — PROTRACTED TRIAL. — The trial of Lieut. A. F. Connel, R.A., and Henry Symons, Esq., clerk of courts, for murder, began on Monday, the 12th of October. The day's proceedings terminated with the grand jury finding a true bill against the accused. The trial before the petit jury commenced on Tuesday, Wednesday, and part of Thursday were taken up by the opening speech of the prosecutor, and the witnesses for the prosecution. The defence commenced and concluded on Thursday. The judge charged on Friday, the 16th of October, and at two o'clock on that day the jury retired to consider their verdict, and on the 20th of October the jury was discharged, not having been able to agree upon a verdict. It is not easy to gather the real merits of the case. The party killed was a poor Spanish fisherman. The story of the witnesses for the prosecution is: — That the deceased, with his two children, were sleeping in their boat near a wharf attached to the house of the prisoner Symons; that they were awakened by Mr. Symons and Lieut. Connel coming into the boat and beating him; that Connel struck the fatal blow; that the deceased and one of his children were given in charge to the policeman by their assailants and locked up in a cell; that the deceased was soon after taken so very ill that his comrade called for assistance, but remained unheeded till morning. The deceased was then carried into the hospital, where he soon after died. The medical witness attributed his death to a fracture of the skull and consequent effusion of blood on the brain, which might have been caused by the blow described. From the evidence of the policeman, it appeared that the deceased was given into custody charged with an assault by the parties subsequently accused of his murder. The defence consisted of critical remarks on the testimony for the prosecution, and an attempt to discredit the witnesses, by evidence that they had sought to be brought off, which was far from conclusive. There were some apparent discrepancies in the evidence against the prisoners. The charge of the judge was distinct and impressive; the whole proceedings of the trial were perfectly correct; but the unsatisfactory termination of the jury's deliberations, and the very unfavourable light cast upon the state of the police, call loudly for further inquiry.

FROM CANADA we have accounts which are not very important. A breach had occurred in the Welland Canal, and consequently serious interruption to the operations of commerce ensued. Symptoms of an early winter were evincing themselves.

One of the Quebec papers mentions that a diabolical attempt was made to fire a powder magazine at St. Pierre, Newfoundland, with the intention of destroying every house in the place. From thirty to forty houses are said to have been blown up, and two lives destroyed. The villain who attempted the diabolical deed, fell a victim to his infernal design. The commercial advices from Montreal are not important. From the 20th to the 24th of November 45,000 barrels of flour, and 70,000 bushels of wheat had arrived at Montreal.

MAURITIUS. — The following circumstance has given rise to much conversation. Admiral Dacres was invited to a ball by the officers on the station. According to etiquette a list of the guests was laid before him, and on the name of the French consul meeting his eye, he observed that that gentleman had omitted to pay him his respects according to usage. Thereupon two officers waited upon the French consul to withdraw the invitation, with a courteous explanation of the cause. The consul, so far from apologising, wrote an insulting letter to the admiral, which the latter enclosed to his government. Lord Palmerston laid the case before the French Government, and the latter have decided upon recalling the uncivil official.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE. — The Paris papers of Sunday are filled with accounts of meetings of the electors of the different arrondissements of Paris, preparatory to the municipal elections, which were to take place that day. Since 1830 Paris, instead of having one mayor and one municipal council, is divided into twelve arrondissements, each of which elects its own mayor adjoints. The duties of these functionaries being merely municipal and local, the choice of them was originally not considered political, but within the last few years politics have begun to mix themselves up gradually with the affair, and at the present day the municipal elections are looked to with almost as much interest as those of the members of the Chamber of Deputies. At the time the post left Paris the ballot was still going on, but it was supposed that in a large majority of the arrondissements the Opposition candidates would carry the victory.

A rumour was current in Paris on the 12th inst. of a negotiation having been opened by Abd-el-Kader, with a view to his at length submitting to the power of France.

A letter from St. Omer states that on the night of the 7th a boat laden with corn was attacked near Sept Ecluses by a band of persons, who carried off about thirty bags. The next day thirteen persons were arrested, both men and women, most of them from the village of Malhove, commune of Argues. The Duke de Tarento, son of the late Marshal McDonald, has been sent to Munich, in quality of attaché to the French legation. He formed part of the French mission sent to China.

An appeal by Suisse, the valet of the late Marquis of Hertford, against the decree of the Cour Royale, issued on the 3d August, 1844, ordering him to deliver up to the executors of the marquis the stock receipts for 30,000*fr.* rentes, which Suisse was accused of surreptitiously taking from the drawer of the marquis, has been heard before the Chamber des Requetes of the Cour de Cassation, at Paris, and dismissed.

MURDER DISCOVERED BY CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE. — Two young girls were murdered lately at Albi, under very mysterious circumstances. The perpetrator of this crime has since been discovered by a curious chain of circumstantial evidence. It appears that in the chamber of one of the girls was found a shirt stained with blood. It was by means of this that the law officers of the crown succeeded in coming to a knowledge of the murderer. The shirt the Procureur du Roi remarked was new, never having been washed. It was not, therefore, unlikely that it had been lately purchased, and in all probability in the town. He immediately summoned to his office all the persons at Albi that sold ready-made shirts, and submitting the article in question to them individually, inquired if they could remember that they had sold it lately, and to whom. One woman declared that she had some recollection of having sold, a week before, a shirt of about the texture of that produced to a man who appeared to have been a soldier. What made her recollect the circumstance was, that a young workwoman having been employed in making the shirt, had inserted one of the wristbands with the wrong side out, and, in addition, had forgotten to place a second buttonhole in front. The soldier had perceived this last-named fault, and had got a second one made, which being worked by another person, was better done than the other one. On examination, the marks alluded to were all found to be exact, and there could be no doubt that she had sold the shirt to the murderer of the two girls. The woman added that she recollected also that the man had said that he had been a drummer, and had spoken of lodging at the alberge of a man named Gesse. The latter being brought forward, deposed that a man had for some short time lodged in his house, but he did not know his name. He also declared that the man in question had returned home exceedingly late on the night of the 27th of November, which was the date of the murder. The question next to be solved was, who was this man? A workman came forward, and stated that he had known him for some time; that his name was Carcasses; that he had been a drummer in the army, and he generally resided at Puy-laurens, in the department of the Tarn. A corroborative proof of the identity of the man spoken of with the murderer was afforded by the deposition of a trumpeter of the 21st Light Infantry, who declared that he had contrived to get out of barracks at half-past one on the night of the 27th, and had gone to the lodging of the two girls. When he knocked one of them told him that the drummer, whom he had seen a few days before with them, was inside, and they could not admit any one. The trumpeter then withdrew. The chain of evidence appearing complete, measures were then taken to arrest Carcasses, and he was taken prisoner at Puy-laurens. One of his boots was found to be stained with blood. He had in his possession a sum of 345*fr.*, for which he could not satisfactorily account, and had also in his room

some handkerchiefs bearing the initials of the girls. He was interrogated at great length by the Procureur du Roi, and being unable to account for the manner in which he spent the night of Nov. 27, refused to answer any other questions. He was then delivered over to the custody of the gendarmes, who locked him carefully up. They, however, were so imprudent as to leave him by himself, and the consequence was, that when they entered his room in the morning, they found he had hanged himself with a handkerchief.

SPAIN. — Don Henrique arrived in Madrid on the 5th inst., accompanied by M. Vicente Gonzales Arnao, secretary to the Spanish embassy at Paris. Four of the six electoral districts into which Madrid is divided had on the 6th formed their *mesa* or board, in favour of the Progresista candidates. In the other two the government had gained the advantage. The formation of the *mesa* is considered more or less a sign of the final result of the elections. A rumour, generally credited, was current at Madrid on the afternoon of the 6th inst., to the effect that some of the ministers had tendered their resignations.

The ministerial crisis is still impending. Mon and Isturitz are at variance. The difficulties of their position are further increased by the countenance given to Senor Pacheco, for it is now asserted that the Queen, at the instigation of her husband, refuses to give her sanction to his resignation, and that, in consequence, Senor Isturitz has discontinued his official visits at the palace. The arrival also of Don Henry, who is in great favour at court, and who is strongly protected by his brother the King, tends to complicate matters, at least as far as the present ministry is concerned.

PORTUGAL. — Accounts from Lisbon, dated the 5th inst., have been received. Nothing of importance had occurred in the neighbourhood of Lisbon since the departure of the last mail. It was reported that Baron Casal and Viscount Vinhas were marching on Coimbra, and some battalions from the Duke de Saldanha's army had left Cartaxo to join them. The late wet weather had, however, for the present, stopped the movements of Saldanha and Das Antas. At Oporto all was quiet in the town. The junta were preparing to resist any attack that might be made in the neighbourhood. They mustered about 7000 men, including the National Guard, for the defence of the town. The fortifications are said to be in a better state than when it held out so successfully against Don Miguel. Das Antas, by his last dispatch, says he is only waiting the arrival of a reinforcement of cavalry to strike a decisive blow on the capital. He also states that Bomfin had lately joined with his column of excellent troops. The province of Alentejo is nearly deserted by the Queen's troops, with the exception of the fortress of Elvas, where a small force still remains. From Vigo we learn that about 270 or 300 men from the crews of the Portuguese squadron, and a few refugees, landed here on the 1st Dec., with permission from the provincial government, assisted with money and arms, and the complement military escort, and marched and took possession of Valenza, it having been given up by an understanding beforehand. Reijes, a Portuguese nobleman, was at the head, accompanied by the Portuguese consul, both staunch Queenists.

ROME, DEC. 3. — The old established bank of Brancadoro and Co. has closed its doors, and rumour says under circumstances not very creditable. The Portuguese minister is a sufferer, and also a celebrated character. Gaetanino, the late Pope's barber, whose suffering amounts to 8000 dollars, in fact, a good portion of the legacy he derived under his defunct master's will. Last March the Duchess of Plumbina was a victim to homoeopathy, and this week a lovely daughter of Colonel Brian, of Kilkenny, died under this treatment, none of the many English physicians resident there having been suffered to attend. She had arrived there but a few weeks ago in perfect health.

AUSTRIA. — A letter from Tarnow (Austrian Galicia), in a Frankfort paper, states that several bands of armed peasants have been formed near Mount Feilra, with the famous Szela at their head. Intelligence has been received at Vienna that M. Dembinski, chief of the insurgent Poles, who had disappeared after the defeat of the nobles of Galicia, near Lissa, has been arrested at Cilly (Carniola). He had been concealed in Hungary, and by means of a false passport, was travelling with a lady when arrested.

The "Universal German Gazette" mentions a report that the Duke de Bordeaux intends in the spring to fix his residence at Treves.

GREECE. — PIRACY IN THE MEDITERRANEAN. — On the 31st of October, a small boat, loaded with fruit, from Scala Nova, arrived at Scio. The captain deposes that on the 28th he encountered strong contrary winds, which prevented his doubling Cape Corbo, and he was compelled to seek refuge in a port of that cape, where he had scarce anchored when he was assailed by two boats, manned by eight armed men. The pirates seeing his cargo offered nothing of value to them, turned their attention to two Jewish pilgrims, passengers on board. They demanded money from them, and having, on searching, found none, they seized one of them, bound him with cords, and plunged him several times into the sea; they also inflicted every other kind of atrocious torture. Nothing revealing, under those tortures, they finished them by blowing out the poor fellow's brains. The second Jew, more dead than alive, escaped, after some torture, with his life; he having given up his own money and also that of his companions. On the 9th instant the land-post between this and Constantinople was also stopped by a band of fifteen brigands dressed as Albanians, and armed. A zebec was much hurt, and two horses were killed. The courier (query—is he not an associate?) left the mails and bags in the hands of the robbers; by which means they came into possession of a sum of money amounting to 1800*l.* sterling.

NETHERLANDS. — On the 8th inst. his Excellency the Minister of the Interior gave notice to the persons interested, that, conformably with the advertisement, the public lottery for drawing ten shares in the loan of 950,000 florins, for the constructing of a causeway from Maestricht to the frontiers of Guelderland, took place on the 7th of this month. The ten series drawn were, Nos. 6. 152. 165. 196. 198. 203. 418. 636. 735. and 804.

THE HAGUE, DEC. 9. — All the boats, except one, have returned in safety from the English coast to Scheveringen; the number of herrings they have brought is nearly four millions and a half, which is more by half a million than last year. The fishery has been very successful, only two of the owners are said to have barely covered their expenses, the rest have all ample reason to be satisfied. The prices have lately risen.

FLORENCE. — On the day a subscription was opened at the French legation at Florence, for the sufferers from the inundations of the Loire, the Duke of Devonshire, who arrived only the preceding day, went to the Count de la Rochefoucault, the King's minister in Tuscany, and presented a rouleau of 30 louis. This noble example was quickly followed by many of the resident English, some contributing 400*fr.* and some 200*fr.*

TURKEY. — Letters from Constantinople of the 27th ult. announce that Tahir Pasha, governor of Mossoul, had defeated the rebels of Kurdistan. The cholera had unfortunately made its appearance at Mossoul, but the mortality was not great. Letters from Smyrna of the 27th ult. also state, that 860 houses had been destroyed by fire at Salonica on the 17th ult., by which calamity 1500 families were reduced to indigence.

POLAND. — A letter from Warsaw of the 5th states that "The ukase relative to the dress of the Jews has produced a great change in their social relations. A great number of the Jews of this city are much pleased with the ukase, as it enables them without dread to assume the modern costume. Many of them retained the old dress only out of deference to some members of their families."

THE RIO PLATE. — From the River Plate accounts to a late date in September had been received. Hostilities had been resumed under the walls of Montevideo. An attempt has been made by a partisan of Oribe to assassinate him. The attempt was unsuccessful. The assassin was secured, and was being tried.

BAVARIA. — The custom house and excise officers on the banks of the Great Ludwig Canal, connecting the Danube and the Rhine, and thus opening an uninterrupted water communication between the Baltic and the Black Sea, have received orders that all goods passing on this canal, without being unloaded and forwarded by any land carriage, shall be henceforth exempt from all duties hitherto imposed on them.

EGYPT. — Improvements in the transit service continue gradually to take place, and the road between Cairo and Suez has just been

surveyed by order of his Highness, preparatory to the commencement of extensive contemplated improvements in the desert. It is quite evident now that the Pasha appreciates the advantages which will accrue to his territory by an extended sphere of transit, and it is equally certain that he will spare no expense to render the service efficient, as far as perfection is attainable in a country like this, so apparently devoid of resources.

AMERICA. — The Great Western arrived at Liverpool on the 12th inst. after a fine run of sixteen days from New York. The expedition despatched from the American squadron in the Gulf of Mexico had partially succeeded in its purpose. Two Mexican steamers, and a small fleet of Mexican trading schooners at anchor in the river, were captured; and having penetrated up the river during the night, the town of Tobasco on the following day was slightly bombarded, guns and batteries were spiked, and the American forces then returned to Anton Lizardo, the rendezvous of the main squadron. Two American vessels had been made prizes for attempting to run the blockade of the coast.

The accounts of the fleet reach to the 8th ult. inclusive; but from the interior of Mexico we have no intelligence beyond that received by the West India mail. The American papers publish vast masses of official documents, rumours, and statements of every description with regard to Mexico, her internal position, and the prospects of the war. If we may judge from these, the Mexicans are raised to a surprising degree of energy with regard to the American war. In the United States nine additional regiments of volunteers had been called for by the executive, and though one of the New York journals states that a semi-official correspondence has taken place between a certain party and the American secretary respecting a treaty of peace, yet now the hopes recently evinced that a return to amicable relations would shortly be attained would appear to have died away.

From Monterey, the head quarters of the army of the left, we have accounts to the 4th ult. General Taylor was preparing for another movement, and all the regular troops were being advanced up the river. The volunteers were relied upon to maintain the line of communication with the Rio Grande. From the army of the centre we have official dispatches to the 14th of October. The passage of the Presidio was accomplished on the 11th of the month. From Santa Fe we learn that the Mormon levy had at length arrived, and would shortly set out en route to California, in the track of General Kearney's force. General Scott had been ordered from Washington, to unite with General Taylor in pushing the winter campaign. No new details with regard to the contemplated attack on Tampico are supplied by this arrival. Mr. John Quincy Adams had been attacked by paralysis, but was recovering.

The steam-ship Acadia, which sailed from Boston on the 1st, and Halifax on the 3d inst., arrived at Liverpool on Wednesday morning, after a passage of about fourteen days and a half. The news by this arrival extends our previous accounts for a period of five days later, and although the time is short, still many occurrences have taken place highly interesting. The accounts from Santa Anna, as they come through the American press, state that he is concentrating a large force at San Louis Potosi, between Monterey and Tampico. It is stated that General Taylor cannot receive reinforcements at Monterey before the 1st of January; nor can he unite his forces with those at Tampico without passing near San Louis Potosi; nor can the United States land more than 7000 men at Tampico. These considerations seem to have raised a fear in the minds of the conquering citizens of the United States, for they suspect that Santa Anna will have his whole strength at San Louis, on the only road by which the United States forces can be united. A battle, sanguinary and dreadful in its results, is anticipated about the end of January, or early in February. The Americans estimate Santa Anna's army at San Louis to be about 30,000 strong. The papers state that the Mexican cabinet had been dissolved, and that the Hon. Mr. Bankhead, her British Majesty's Plenipotentiary, had ordered the restoration of the two millions of specie which had been seized by Santa Anna. General Almonte had been appointed minister to England for the purpose of soliciting the aid of the British Government.

MEXICO. — It was reported that 80 Mexicans were killed by the bombardment of Tobasco. Members of the new Congress were elected on the 15th of November. Old Herrera was unanimously chosen in Jalapa. A paper of the latest date says — "M. Gasquet, French consul at Monterey, is in custody of the American squadron for protesting against the seizure of California. The United States sloop Cyane was repulsed at Guamas with 20 men wounded. Arrangements were being made to seize Mazatlan."

PROGRESS.

IMPROVEMENTS IN THE POST OFFICE. — Considerable alterations are about to take place at the office in St. Martin's-le-Grand, and which will tend materially to facilitate the daily duty. The following are a few of them: — Measures are being taken for the earlier despatch of the whole of the letters and newspapers posted overnight, and before the first delivery in the morning. In consequence of the time gained in the inland office through the abolition of the early delivery, the general post letter-carriers will be employed in the 8 o'clock distribution of local letters, and the officers in the London district post have received orders to attend at that office henceforward a quarter of an hour earlier than heretofore, to prepare the correspondence for the carriers to deliver. It is also said that an extra number of sub-sorters will be appointed in the district office. If possible, the deliveries of letters in this office will take place every hour, and there will be additional sorting offices arranged upon the "central" principle in several parts of the metropolis, at points of despatch considered most eligible. It is also rumoured that the pay of the letter-carriers of the district post will be amended, and that the scale will be adjusted at the January quarter of 1847. As soon as the fittings in the new office in Aldersgate Street are completed, the whole of the business of this important banking branch of the post-office will be transferred thither, and arrangements are being made for a considerable simplification of the duty. Some idea may be formed of the amount of duty in this department, and of the great increase since the reduction of the commission on money orders in November, 1840, from the fact that the number issued and paid at the London office in the quarter ending the 5th of April, 1839, was 9423 — amount 17,401*l.* 14*s.*; for the quarter ending April 5, 1846, the number was 391,918 — amount paid, 681,298*l.* 13*s.* 3*d.*

THE BODACUM MARBLE IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM. — Our national collection now contains what is conjectured to have formed a portion of one of "the seven wonders of the world" — sculptures from the famous sepulchre of Mausolus, king of Caria, at Petronium, the modern Bodrum, and the ancient and celebrated city of Halicarnassus, in Asia Minor. The tomb of Mausolus is stated to have been in existence so late as the twelfth century; indeed, it would appear that it was only finally destroyed in the early part of the sixteenth, for it is expressly stated by historians of the period that the knights of Rhodes destroyed the edifice, which they had opened up in the course of excavating for materials to repair a fort at the entrance of the harbour. Portions of the sculptures were then removed and built into the walls of the fort, and there they remained till, through the exertions of our minister at Constantinople, permission was obtained from the Sultan to transfer them to this country. They were recently brought to England, and are now deposited in the British Museum. They are in bas reliefs, and represent that favourite subject of ancient myth, combats between amazons and warriors.

LOAN DUNDONALD'S WAR PLAN. — The scientific commission appointed to examine and decide on the merits of his lordship's discovery, is occupied with the investigation of its principle, which neither trenches on that of Captain Warner, nor on the ingenious invention termed gun-cotton, but is of a totally different nature. Cotton explodes instantaneously, like the galvanic spark, whereas his lordship's discovery effects a continuous evolution of intensely powerful elastic products, like the unremitting generation of steam from boiling water, the effect of which has been rendered familiar to the public by the steam gun (or tube) of the ingenious Mr. Perkins, from which a stream of shot, following each other in close succession, pass through the atmosphere with less opposition, and consequently transport their overwhelming effect to a greater distance than shells or shot propelled singly from artillery.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

- A. B. Eltham. *The Greenwich railway is only four miles long. The journey from London ought certainly to be done in less than fifteen minutes.*
- Leo, Dulwich. *There are several copies of Magna Charta of the same age as the one preserved in the British Museum.*
- 11,464. *Railways are compelled by Act of Parliament to convey the mails, when and as often as the Post Office authorities may require.*
- An Englishman. *The Habeas Corpus Act is the 31st Car. II. The arbitrary imprisonment of a London citizen by the court was the origin of its enactment.*
- G. R., Ripon. *Not singular at all. Roman coins are sometimes found on the Malabar coast of India.*
- An Admirer. *Napoleon was a great patron of the fine arts; possibly more from policy than really good taste.*
- N. B. *To be paid in advance, to the second question.*
- 19,633. *Seven days.*
- S. R. B. B. *When you come to London, apply to any dealer in old coins; the report you mention has never reached us.*
- 14,471. *B. is the liable party, as in making the purchase he must take the responsibility.*
- A Subscriber, Dudley. *It is immaterial whether upon plain or printed paper.*
- A Constant Reader, North Wales. *We know no remedy; we wish we did.*
- A Constant Reader, Limerick. *Send the manuscript to any respectable book-seller in Dublin or London; you will soon receive an answer.*
- R. C., Brighton. *Yes, when on permanent duty.*
- Richard Burke. *We would advise you to consult your solicitor.*
- 10,750. *We advise you to have nothing to do with them.*
- 23,157. *It was sung at a public dinner; we do not know if it be published; apply to any music-seller in Shrewsbury.*
- Richmond. *Public Record Office. We do not think you could see it.*
- 17,920. *We thank our correspondent for the following hint:—"Perhaps some of your subscribers may not be aware that by running over the paper with a heated clothes-iron, the moment it is taken out of the wrapper, will give it all the appearance of having been hot-pressed, and effectually remove all the creases it acquires by being folded."*

The Pictorial Times

LONDON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1846.

MEMBERS AT A PREMIUM.

THERE is a difficulty in getting people to stand for vacant counties and boroughs at this particular juncture. Mr. Foley has relinquished East Worcestershire, and Renfrew has returned a new member, who met with no kind of opposition. It is not deemed worth anybody's while to represent Parliament for one session only.

What does this mean? Why should competent men dread the necessity of a second, and a comparatively early appeal to their constituents? Do they anticipate being called upon to violate their pledges, and make ducks and drakes of their principles? Do they apprehend that it will be impossible for them to render a good account of their stewardship when the day of reckoning arrives? No.—We suspect they are troubled with no idle fears of this kind; their considerations are quite of another complexion. The purse is the barometer of their feelings; they are alarmed at an early renewal of an appeal to their pecuniary resources.

And herein is involved a curious commentary upon the purifying influence of the Reform Bill. That notable measure was to render bribery difficult, if not impossible, by a multiplication of the number of electors. Two hundred borough voters were formerly to be bought for two thousand pounds; five thousand possessors of the franchise, at the same rate of payment, cost fifty thousand pounds. Corruption has not been exterminated, but it has been rendered more expensive. The fortunate candidate is the man with the longest purse; it is ten to one upon the millionaire against the poor patriot.

And what is the remedy for this state of things? How shall the country obtain a fair representation, when superior wealth alone is the true key to popular suffrage? The petition is an expensive and an uncertain cure—the ballot a hazardous preventive. There is but one resource open to us, if we do not wish to lose the franchise altogether. It is to balance the few pounds received for a vote against the extreme folly of entrusting our sacred political privileges to unscrupulous men, who use their position as a stepping-stone to political advancement; and then open our eyes to the result. So long as members are compelled, by direct or indirect means, to purchase their seats, so long will they be careless of their pledges. They not unreasonably conclude that they have a right to the free exercise of a power they have obtained through the venality of electors, and they regard as a piece of barefaced dishonesty all invitations to them to resign before they have had their money's worth. Let the electors learn to attach a high moral value to their votes, and the country will never be at a loss for worthy representatives, and all the great advantages springing from purity of principle and perfect independence. Until then they must be content to take whoever they can get, and not presume to quarrel with the tergiversation and apostasy born of "expediency," or other convenient plea.

TAXATION.

If Sir Robert Peel's "great difficulty" was Ireland, it seems probable that Lord John Russell's difficulty will be, how to carry on the government of the country without money. So many combined efforts are now making to get rid of the various imposts levied for purposes of administration, that the day appears to be by no means remote, when the question of Cruikshank's lacquey, "What is taxes, Tummas," will receive for reply, "An exploded method of obtaining from the people the means of paying an army, a navy, an ecclesiastical establishment, a *bureaucratic*, and all the machinery of a protective government." Not content with crippling the finance minister by enforcing a reduction of the duty on foreign corn, the people's *quasi* friends are now studiously endeavouring to get rid of the tea duty, the malt tax, and the window tax; and before Parliament meets, we dare say the iniquity of a variety of other taxes will be discovered, and their repeal insisted upon.

The theory of taxation is pretty well understood by all statesmen and men of education; but the safest and most satisfactory method of its application is a problem which few have been able to solve. There is not one impost which does not touch some special interest, or against which a new M.P. has it not in his instructions to protest. But the very constituency which, in the aggregate, is the most clamorous for the reduction of the gubernatorial resources, is often in its integral parts the most avid of place and preferment. "Vote against all taxation," cry the

worthy and independent electors of a borough to the successful candidates for their sweet voices. "Abolish sinecures; cut down the pension list; reduce our cumbrous establishments; and get us, or our friends, situations under government." How to reconcile principles of action so utterly at variance is an enormous and intricate puzzle; yet, in effect, the legislature is called upon to overcome the difficulty every hour of its existence. It is commissioned to recognise the necessity of a certain form of government with all its expensive machinery, and in the same breath it is entreated to withdraw the numerous sources of the "ways and means."

Let the people ponder on this incongruity. We register ourselves among their earnest friends, and shall ever be found ready to lift up our voice against the imposition of an oppressive burthen. Our whole course of conduct has been in accordance with this profession of honest sympathy; we shall not, therefore, be suspected of an improper bias, if we conjure the constituencies of our Lower House of Representatives, not to be easily led away by interested clamours against separate taxes, but to examine each impost with particular reference to its bearing on the general scheme of government. The question, in respect to the Malt Tax, for example, is not exclusively whether the labourer and the artisan shall drink their sustaining ale and porter at a farthing the quart below its present price, but whether the sacrifice of some of the blessings conferred upon us by a paternal government is worth incurring for the sake of such a trifling addition to our creature comforts.

THE SALT TRADE TO INDIA.

A DEPUTATION of gentlemen interested in the removal of obstructions to the trade with India in salt, and in the abolition of the East India Company's monopoly of manufacture, was received by Sir John Hobhouse on Thursday, at the office of the India Board. Amongst the gentlemen present there were Mr. Davis Le Marchant, M.P. for Worcester, Mr. D. C. Aylom, of the house of Aylom, of Calcutta, Mr. Worthington and Mr. Ashton from Cheshire, Mr. Shawcross and Mr. Peel from Manchester, Mr. Greenshields and Mr. Rufford from Worcester; Mr. Ridley, of the London Ship Owners' Association, Mr. M. Fielden from Blackburn, Mr. Shipton from Gloucester, Mr. Storgneier, the secretary to the Salt Trade, and several others. Sir John Hobhouse listened with great attention to the deputation, and assured them that the subject they had brought to his notice should immediately be laid before his colleagues, and the fullest consideration given to it. Sir John was addressed by Mr. Aylom, Mr. Greenshields, Mr. Fielden, Mr. Shawcross, and others upon the subject of the absurd bonding system in force in Bengal, and the iniquity of the monopoly of manufacture.

ELECTION MOVEMENTS.

MANCHESTER.—Mr. Bright's tour through the townships and districts forming the borough of Manchester, has hitherto been a kind of "triumphal progress; he everywhere meets with the most cheering and encouraging reception.

NORWICH.—Joseph Hume, Esq., M.P., has been named as a candidate for Norwich in conjunction with Mr. J. H. Gurney.

COLCHESTER.—A requisition is in course of signature at Colchester, inviting Mr. D. W. Harvey to become a candidate at the next general election. This step is said to have been taken after a careful scrutiny of the register by that gentleman and his friends.

READING.—A requisition, signed by about one hundred electors, has been sent to Mr. Walter, of Bearwood, asking that gentleman to allow himself to be put in nomination. Mr. Walter has given a conditional consent.

DUDLEY.—It is said no opposition will be offered to Mr. Benbow's return for Dudley.

EXETER.—Mr. Lock, the civil engineer, who has recently purchased a large estate at Honiton, intends, it is said, offering himself as a candidate for the city of Exeter at the next general election.

COURT AND FASHION.

The Queen and Prince Albert remained until Friday morning at Osborne House. At ten o'clock they left for town. To-day (Saturday) the Queen will hold a privy council at half-past two p.m. at Windsor Castle.

The Duke of Wellington entertained a select circle at Strathfieldsaye during this week.

Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston do not leave Carlton Gardens so soon as expected. Monday next is appointed for their departure for Broadlands, near Romsey, where the noble viscount and viscountess purpose entertaining a numerous and distinguished party.

THE ATHOL FAMILY.—There is a notification in Tuesday night's "Gazette" that the Queen has been pleased to grant to the brothers and sisters of the Duke of Athol the same titles, place, pre-eminence, and precedence, as would have been due to them in case their late father, who died on the 14th September last, had survived their elder brother, the present duke. This order and declaration to be registered in the Royal College of Arms.

A Cabinet Council was held on Wednesday afternoon at the Foreign Office; at half-past two o'clock the following ministers assembled:—Lord John Russell, the Lord Chancellor, the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Earl of Minto, Sir G. Grey, Viscount Palmerston, Earl Grey, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Earl of Auckland, Sir J. Hobhouse, Lord Campbell, Viscount Morpeth, the Earl of Clarendon, and the Right Hon. T. B. Macaulay. The Council sat two hours and a half. The Cabinet Ministers again assembled in the evening at the residence of Earl Grey, in Belgrave Square, the noble Earl giving a Cabinet dinner.

WINDSOR.—Orders were received at the castle on Wednesday morning to prepare the private apartments of her Majesty and the Prince Consort, and the Royal Family, for the reception of the court on Friday next, on which day her Majesty and the Prince, with the Royal Family, will leave the Isle of Wight. The court will proceed from the Isle of Wight in the Fairy tender, for Gosport, and proceed thence by a special train to the Farnborough station, where the royal carriages have been ordered to be in attendance at eleven.

THE CHURCH.

The following appointments have taken place:—The Rev. Frederick Russell Mills, M.A., of Trinity College, to the rectory of Hartley Mandit, Hants.—The Rev. Octavius James, M.A., of St. John's College, to the rectory of Kirkhaugh, Northumberland.—The Rev. William Sprigg, M.A., of St. Peter's College, to the rectory of Brockley, Suffolk.—The Rev. Thomas Massingberd Pyke, B.A., of Corpus Christi College, to the rectory of Onnehouse, Suffolk.—The Rev. Martin Henry Whish, B.A., of Corpus Christi College, to the rectory of Alderley, Gloucestershire.—The Rev. John Mannings Johnson, B.A., of Queen's College, to the rectory of Scoulton, Norfolk.—The Rev. John Whitley, M.A., to the rectory of Newton-le-Willows, Lancashire.—The Rev. Charles Bryan Leigh, M.A., of Christ's College, to the rectory of Little Totham, Essex.—The Rev. George Adon, of Downing College, to the perpetual curacy of Holy Trinity, Swansea, Glamorganshire.—The Rev. C. G. Smith, M.A., of Clare Hall, to the incumbency of the Episcopal Chapel, Long Acre, London.—The Rev. William Rowland Bidditch, M.A., of St. Peter's College, to the perpetual curacy of St. Andrew, Wakefield, Yorkshire.—The Rev. John Price Alcock, M.A., of St. John's College, to the vicarage of Woodnestborough, Kent.—The Rev. John James Barlow, B.A., St. John's College, to the perpetual curacy of St. Mark, Gloucester.—The Hon. and Rev. Orlando Watkin Weld Forester, M.A., has been appointed to the prebend of Bullinghope, in the diocese of Hereford.

THE ROYAL EXCHANGE.—On Tuesday the remaining portion of the asphalt that formed the pavement of the Royal Exchange was removed, to be replaced by a very hard material, termed "Turkey stone," that formed the paving of the Exchange destroyed by fire in 1838, a quantity of which has been some time laid down, but this being insufficient to cover the entire area, the works have remained in an unfinished state for some months, till a fresh supply could be obtained from Turkey.

MORTALITY OF LONDON.—The total number of deaths which occurred in the metropolis during the week ending last Saturday, as returned by the registrar-general, was 1163, showing a further increase in the mortality as compared with the previous week, and attributable, no doubt, to the extreme severity with which the frost has set in. The returns have during the whole autumn been considerably under the average, but since the winter may be said to have fairly commenced, namely, during the last two weeks, the number has exceeded the average. The return of the present week exceeds the weekly average of the last five years by 195. The number of deaths in London during the corresponding week of last year was 970.

ACCIDENT TO THE EARL OF LAUDERDALE.—We regret to intimate that his lordship, while out with a shooting party on the 9th current, at Drumore, on the lands of the Earl of Seikirk, near St. Mary's Isle, unfortunately met with an untoward accident. After firing, he was in the act of reloading, when from small portions of wadding having been left in the gun, or some other cause unknown, the powder flask exploded, and was blown into we know not how many pieces. Providentially, we rejoice to say, his lordship's hand escaped injury; but his eyes and face were severely scorched. He is, however, convalescent, and will ere long surmount, even in appearance, the inconveniences arising from the work of a moment.—*Dumfries Courier.*

JEKSEY.—Government is about to construct a naval port in St. Catherine's Bay. Two engineers, who arrived on Thursday last, are already employed in taking measures for the construction of this port, as well as for the fortifications that will be erected there. It is added that the garrison of this island will shortly be reinforced, and will be composed of the 71st regiment of foot and the depot of the 92d Highlanders.

TURKISH JUSTICE.—A correspondent at Damascus mentions an interesting anecdote of the justice of the seraskier, or Turkish military governor of that city, where a few years ago no Christian could show himself with safety. A Christian, to whom a Mussulman owed 250 piastres, and who could not obtain payment, made a complaint to the cadi. The Mussulman, however, brought two witnesses to prove that, so far from owing anything to the complaining party, the Christian owed him 1000 piastres, and the cadi thereupon ordered the latter to pay the money. The Christian then presented a petition to the seraskier, who had all the parties brought before him and examined. Upon this the two witnesses became frightened, and confessed that they had been bribed with 100 piastres each to give false evidence. The seraskier then ordered the Mussulman debtor and his witnesses to be mounted on an ass, to be taken round the town, and after an ample public exposure, to be sent to prison. Considering how intolerant the law and practice have been hitherto with respect to the testimony of Mussulmans in disputes between them and Christians, a fact like this is no slight proof of the progress of toleration and civilisation in the Turkish empire.

CASHMERE (OR KASHMIR).

War, politics, and commerce are sadly antagonistic to the poetical. They destroy our brightest dreams, investing with a serious matter-of-fact aspect, images on which the fancy long has dwelt in pleasing confidence. Before the Punjab acquired a political interest in English eyes, our faith in Cashmere and its exquisite bayaderes rested on the charming descriptions of Thomas Moore. We believed in the paradisaical attractions of the vale, and the unrivalled fabrics which stately Indian women brought from the far East for the adornment of our fair countrywomen served to confirm the agreeable delusion. What loom in Manchester's pride could ever produce a Cashmere shawl? But the insane ambition of the Sikhs forcing us into a collision which has given the British a permanent footing in the Punjab, has utterly destroyed the ideal in respect to the far-famed oasis; we have learnt to inquire into its revenue and commercial uses; and the day cannot be far distant when we shall have to consider its advantages as a frontier military post. Geographers, travellers, and political agents are the authorities now consulted in preference to the pages of "Lalla Rookh," and from these sober worthies we glean the following particulars:—

"The valley of Cashmere is an elevated tract inclosed by very lofty mountains, having in the middle a level and alluvial soil watered by the river Jialum, and on all other parts a very uneven surface formed by numerous ridges or gorges, extending from the plain to the culminating line of the surrounding range. The grandeur and splendour of the scenery results from the sublimity of the huge inclosing mountains, the picturesque beauty of the gorges, the numerous lakes and fine streams, rendered more striking by cataracts, the luxuriance and variety of the forest trees, and the rich and multiform vegetation of the lower grounds.

The city of Cashmere, which stands in the heart of this glorious valley, contains 200,000 inhabitants. Formerly the population numbered 800,000, but the awful dispensations of earthquakes, pestilence, and famine have reduced the amount by three fourths in the short space of twenty years. The greater part of the people profess the Mahometan religion; but there are likewise a great number of Brahminical Hindoos. In physical qualities, the Kashmirians excel all other branches of the great Indian nation. The men are of broad, robust, Herculean make; the women have full-formed symmetrical figures, being light brunettes in complexion, with regular and beautiful features, blooming cheeks, fine white teeth, and large, clear, dark eyes. The people live by their manufacture of shawls, gun barrels, leather, paper, lacquered ware, and attar of roses; all of which articles are exported to India, Afghanistan, and Persia, or consumed in the Punjab."

Cashmere was recently ceded to Gholab Singh, as part of his reward for the neutral position he occupied during our war with the Sikhs. He will be allowed to retain it in perfect security if he observes good faith towards the British government; but this condition, from what is now known of the Sikhs, appears so problematical, that we may not rashly anticipate the early absorption of Cashmere into our scheme of Eastern dominion.

DEBARKATION OF THE THIRTY-FIRST FOOT.

A touching sight is the return of a regiment from the far East; and more especially of one that has been distinguished as foremost in the fight in the terrible campaign on which the very existence of our empire was staked. Full of hope, proud of its brilliant equipments, and resolute to fulfil its country's warmest expectations, a regiment embarks for India—the El Dorado of the merchant, the boundless field of the warrior. Twenty years elapse, and behold the skeleton of the gallant corps, its healthy flesh and sinews withered and destroyed by the dreadful assaults of disease in its most hideous form, by long and weary marches under a burning sun, by the sickening influence of expatriation, and by the blasting effects of sanguinary war. The youths who survive return bronzed veterans; the experienced soldiers of the higher ranks have long since left their bones in Hindostan, or withdrew from service before their frames had been completely shattered by a baleful climate.

The 31st foot has been greatly distinguished during its service in India. Not to go further back than the campaigns against the Afghans; after the cruel slaughter of our troops in the Cabul passes, the regiment bore a most conspicuous part in clearing the Khyber heights, and storming the town of Istahiff, feats which contributed to the rescue of the prisoners and the vindication of British honour. And in the last arduous campaign upon the Sutlej it was pre-eminent for intrepidity and fortitude, daring and constancy, when opposed to a tremendous host of skilful warriors, furnished with artillery, and led by trained and resolute men. In every dispatch, in every general order and gazette, we find most honourable mention made of the 31st foot; and now that the *débris* of the corps has returned to enjoy



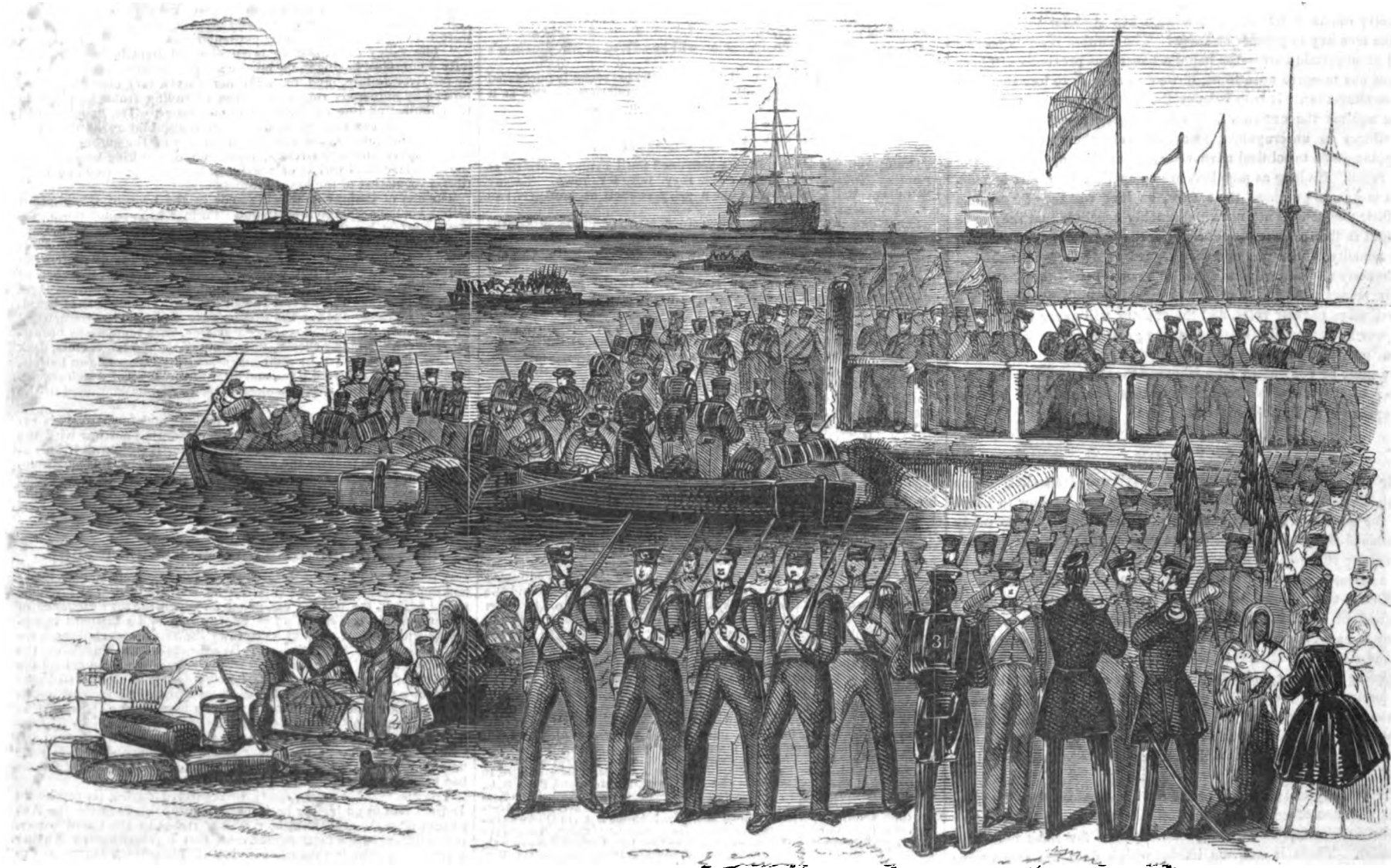
THE CITY OF CASHMERE.

its well-earned laurels, we are proud to be amongst the first to announce and delineate its arrival.

One of the most memorable occurrences connected with the historical records of this exemplary corps is the conflagration which happened on board the Kent East Indiaman in the year 1825. On

its outward passage with the regiment to India, that vessel caught fire, and the loss of every one on board seemed to be inevitable. The presence of mind and energetic activity, however, of Lieutenant-Colonel, now Major-General, Robert Bryce Fearon, who was at that time commanding officer of the 31st, rescued it, as well as the

ship's crew and the passengers, from impending annihilation. Had the colonel behaved with less promptitude, decision, and judgment than he displayed upon that awful occasion, England would have had to lament a catastrophe which would have deprived her of as gallant a body of men as ever yet defended her standard.



THE HEROES OF THE SUTLEDGE—(See page 391.).
Disembarkation of the 31st Regiment at Gravesend on its return from India.

STATUETTE

OF THE

EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.

We are again indebted to the kindness of Count D'Orsay for the accompanying sketch of his recently-finished statuette of the Emperor of all the Russias. To those who had opportunities of seeing his Imperial Majesty during his late visit to the English court, the likeness and character preserved in this admirable work will be admitted at once; and the confirmatory impression it leaves upon minds, to whom only portraits have previously conveyed the features of the Emperor, is the instinctive homage of nature to truth always paid, on recognising an indisputable production of genius. It is, indeed, a speaking likeness; and though so differently treated to the subject last taken from the Count's studio (the statuette of the Emperor Napoleon), we can still perceive the same character of thought and touch, which attach the personality of a clever artist to his works, just as much as if he had inscribed his name upon them with his chisel.

From the artist to the subject of his work, Nicholas I. of Russia, we turn, however, to glean from past history and passing events something to interest and instruct. Late occurrences on the continent with regard to the suppression of the free city of Cracow, and its annexation to Austria, has brought the Emperor again before the public in no very pleasing light. Previously our instinctive love of liberty, gratified by the advances we have been able to make in social civilisation, had led us to consider the absolute autocrat of the North with feelings of no very great love or admiration. Some injustice, in fact, has been done, for we have been too apt to reflect the evils of his situation upon the monarch, and have blamed him for much, incompatible with our ideas of regal responsibility, that ought to be attributed to the system which has placed so much power and authority in the hands of a single person. There is little doubt, indeed, that the Emperor is as absolute now as in the days of Ivan the Terrible. But either progress of civilisation or natural goodness of disposition has modified considerably the capricious rule of former monarchs, for by his own subjects, it is certain Nicholas is both respected and revered. Several classes of his subjects now enjoy privileges and immunities previously unknown; and though they may have no other guarantee than the pleasure of the monarch, there is little expectation but that this will continue during his life. The people will then have some kind of right by prescription to expect the same indulgences from his successor, and a sufficient ground of complaint should they be withdrawn. When Nicholas ascended the throne he had an elder brother living. This was the Archduke Constantine, who, before the death of the late Emperor of Russia, had renounced all claims to the succession. We may here also observe that Alexander, Constantine, and Nicholas were the sons of the Emperor Paul, who was murdered in 1801.

On the death of Alexander, the eldest son of Paul, in 1825, Nicholas ascended the throne, but not without some difficulty, a series of military tumults occurring in which much blood was shed. Since the accession of the present monarch aggressions on the southern borders of his dominions have characterised his policy.

Still it is not to the man, but to the circumstances of the situation in which he is placed that we are inclined to attach the harsh judgment of abused power. In the first place, surrounded by sycophants or slaves, do these deserve the consideration due to honest and free men? Would they not be inclined to consider indulgence, weakness, and repay with ingratitude any treatment better than that for which they abjectly sue? To teach them improvement, the misery of their position must be impressed by cruel injustice, and this cannot be charged against Nicholas by his own subjects. That they live quietly and contentedly, is to us, therefore, convincing proof that their master is not a bad man; whilst every one must admit, that his power and opportunity for evil result alone; from the depravity and ignorance of the serfs over whom he governs. Our nationality, however, requires us in conclusion to remind our countrymen of the formidable aspect Russia, or her absolute representative Nicholas, is now enabled to assume towards the rest of Europe. The events of late years have rendered her almost



THE EMPEROR OF ALL THE RUSSIAS.

the arbitress of the destinies of her former Mahomedan opponents, Turkey and Persia, whilst the organisation of her diplomatic and military services in accomplishing this long-provided-for, result have enabled her ministers and generals to take rank with, and even to be considered superior to, those of many of the second-class kingdoms of the continent. The advantages derived from this advanced step in civilisation, and which makes the officers of the Russian government so far superior to the vast body of the people, were for the last ten years more than neutralised by the unwilling obedience of many tributaries on the southern confines of Russia. The Polish nation, for example, were a constant source of trouble and annoyance, requiring a standing army to be always in the field to keep them in subjection. This has now been effectually removed, and however disinterested Nicholas may appear to have acted towards Austria in respect to the Cracow annexation, he is, in fact, the greatest gainer, having exchanged a turbulent and hostile neighbour for a quiet ally, bound to assist him and his projects in other directions. Again, during the reign of Alexander, Russian aggrandisement was materially retarded by an extensive disaffection which prevailed among the ancient nobility, whose patriarchal privileges and power were gradually sapped by succeeding emperors until they became wholly suppressed, whilst at the same time an increasing knowledge latterly made them fully sensible of the advantages of which they had been deprived by the establishment of an arbitrary government. Since the accession of the present Emperor, the bad feeling towards the reigning family appears to have declined considerably, and whether we attribute it to the personal virtues of Nicholas, or to consummate skill in the management of the internal economy of his empire, still the advantages arising from this disposition of his subjects towards himself is an item of the first importance in summing up his capabilities of aggression, and his opportunities of carrying out any grand scheme of military invasion and dominion over any part, either of Europe or Asia. All these things being duly considered, it is very natural that the smaller states of Europe, and those whose prosperity depended greatly upon peace, should watch anxiously or jealously, as their situations might be, any symptoms of increasing power being thrown into the scale of Russia. It is singular, also, that France, to which Spain may also be added as a dependency, is hostile to any further encroachments of Russia. Without the causes other governments might justly assign, France appears to be her most inveterate foe, and which perhaps, in a great measure, must be ascribed to the wounded amour propre of that sensitive nation by the result of the unfortunate Moscow expedition. This universal hostility in feeling, though latent in deed, speaks with the voice of Europe of the enormous power of Russia, and the necessity of combination to prevent her absorption of all time-honoured nationalities in one Slavonic empire. The fear of this is becoming general on the continent, and however absurd and impossible such a centralization of barbarism may appear, it is useful to keep before our eyes pretensions, that, despised or overlooked, might lead to serious attempts of ignorant barbarians to interfere with the interests and happiness of at present peaceable and contented countries. That they would if they could is certain, and without charging Nicholas with any such weak and foolish design, still it is well to recollect that he has collected recently, for no very sufficient reason, a vast body of troops on the frontiers of Turkey; that he has also two large fleets in the Baltic and the Black Seas; an army numbering more than 800,000 men; and a compact evidently with the two neighbouring powers, Austria and Prussia, that under other circumstances have always sought to strengthen themselves against Russian encroachment by alliances between themselves and England. To secure a temporary advantage, they have acted unjustly and most unwisely towards us. They have broken treaties and outraged human feelings, marshalling the way for their own destruction or dishonour. Turkey we believe to be doomed to a similar fate as Poland; and by this act of political treachery our Eastern possessions, and intercourse with them, are exposed to more impending danger from Russian aggression, than even in 1808, when the Emperor Alexander leagued with Napoleon, to humiliate and ruin us.

FINE ARTS.

The improvement late years have witnessed in public taste and opinion as regards the Fine Arts, must be justly referred to the encouragements held out to native genius, and the untiring exertions of the Society of Arts, to develop improvements in our manufactures. This useful and patriotic association held its first ordinary meeting of its ninety-third session on Wednesday last, in the great room of the society's house, John Street, Adelphi. We were sorry to hear, that during the past year so many patrons and distinguished ornaments had been cut off by death; on the present occasion however the meeting seemed more fully attended than any we had previously witnessed. One of the recommendations contained in the report, and which, if we understood rightly, was suggested by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, the president of the society, is to increase during the present session the number of special prizes and premiums for decorative designs; thus in the words of his Royal Highness "wedding mechanical skill with high art, a task worthy of the Society of Arts, and directly within the path of its duty." To this we give our unqualified approbation, for we cannot conceive any thing more likely to elevate the character of the middle and lower classes of English society, than making them familiar with forms of beauty and chaste design through the medium of the commonest every day articles of dress or domestic economy. Other countries, whilst they have always failed in the texture and strength of their manufactures, as compared to our own, have nevertheless surpassed it in perfection of colouring, symmetry of form and in the beauty of their patterns, and therefore nothing more usefully effective in the objects of the Society of Arts, could have been proposed than the additional stimulus they now hold out for genius to display its powers in producing models for the improvement of many of our very ordinary and misshapen articles of household furniture.

The adornment of our residences is another subject to which we are glad to observe public attention is being directed. The next general meeting of the Decorative Art Society will take place on the 23rd of December, and we trust on that occasion to receive as favourable a report, and as useful suggestions as we had the pleasure to listen to at the Society of Arts meeting this week.

LAW.

EQUITY COURTS. — TUESDAY. — THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY v. NOTT. — MOTION FOR AN INJUNCTION. — Mr. Bethell appeared in support of a motion commenced on Monday for an injunction to restrain the defendant from using a certain mechanical instrument, called the electric telegraph, which the plaintiffs contended was an infringement of a patent already obtained by them. It appeared that several patents had been taken out, commencing in the year 1837, by William Follyger Cook and Charles Wheatstone, for the electric telegraph and for various improvements in working it. The last patent was in September, 1842, after which a company was formed for carrying out the invention. In January last, the defendant obtained a patent for an improvement upon the invention used by the plaintiffs, and a telegraph constructed upon his principle was in use on the Northampton and Peterborough Railway. The discovery of this instrument was made at the Blisworth station, where it had been seen by a person who had placed a ladder against the window of the station for that purpose. Mr. Stuart for the defendant contended that there had been no infringement of the plaintiff's patent. The principle of moving needles by electricity was not new, neither was it new to arrange the needles so as to give signals — these two objects contained in the plaintiff's specification had been long known, the only new invention was the adaptation of these principles to the use of the telegraph upon railways. The method devised by the plaintiff was to cause the needles to vibrate a certain number of times, according to the letter intended to be denoted, so that four vibrations would designate the letter D, and so on, in pursuance of conventional signals at the different stations; but the defendant had invented a completely different system; he had arranged a dial plate with the alphabet upon it, and the needles, when moved by the electric agency, would point at the actual letter intended. The instrument was so simple and so easily managed, that no mistake could possibly arise; moreover, the defendant's invention was complete with one wire, whereas that of the plaintiff required five. Mr. Bethell objected to the motion being proceeded with; but the vice-chancellor said he thought the best plan would be to let the motion stand over, with liberty for the plaintiff to bring an action at law.

LORD MAYOR'S COURT. — PROTECTION OF AMBASSADORS. — Mary Anne Murphy v. Don Thomas Jose Murphy. On Wednesday the recorder sat specially to hear some motions connected with the jurisdiction of the above court, the most important relating to the above. The defendant is the envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary from the republic of Mexico to the court of St. James's. From what could be collected of the proceedings, which have not as yet been brought into the Lord Mayor's Court — it would appear that the plaintiff, who is the executrix of her deceased husband, John Murphy, had attached the sum of 3550*l.* in the hands of Messrs. Schenieder, merchants, and agents to his excellency Don Thomas Jose Murphy, the defendant. Mr. Locke said he was instructed to move that the action and attachment made in the matter of "Murphy v. Murphy," and all the proceedings thereon, be adjudged utterly null and void, on the grounds that the court had no jurisdiction. The defendant, being the accredited minister and plenipotentiary from the republic of Mexico, was protected from arrest and attachment by the 7th of Anne, cap. 12; an act which was passed expressly for the protection of ambassadors, foreign ministers, and their servants, in consequence of the Russian minister in that reign being dragged out of his carriage in the streets of London. A rule nisi was granted.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

John Denny, 43, was indicted for setting fire to a dwelling house, in the occupation of Alfred Cole, the said Alfred Cole and other persons being therein at the time. The prisoner occupied a room in a house in Kent Street, kept by the prosecutor; and upon the day mentioned in the indictment, the 7th December, an alarm of fire was raised, and the prisoner was seen to rush from the room, which was then found to be on fire in five different places. The jury found the prisoner "Guilty," and sentence of death was recorded against him.

John Orchard, 23, a drummer in the Coldstream Guards, was indicted for stealing a gold watch and a sovereign, the property of the Hon. Charles Grimston. The case was clearly made out against the prisoner. Particulars are given elsewhere. He was found "Guilty," and sentenced to hard labour for a year.

The grand jury then came into court, and the foreman stated that they had concluded their labours. He at the same time called the attention of the court to the want of proper accommodation for the witnesses, which, he said, they considered must be calculated to deter persons from prosecuting. They were then discharged.

NEW COURT. — Thomas Johnson, a carter in the employ of Messrs. Chaplin and Horne, the railway carriers, was indicted for stealing, on the 12th of last month, a bale of silk, the property of his masters, of the value of 125*l.* From the statements of counsel, and the evidence adduced, it appeared that on the day in question the prisoner, accompanied by a lad named Fry, fetched the silk in question from the South Western Railway terminus. The bale was directed to a house in Bunhill Row, and the prisoner, on his way there, as it was alleged, purposely left his parcel-book at a chemist's, where he had to call, in order that he might get rid of Fry by sending him for it. This was done, and in the interim the bale was missed from the cart. According to the evidence of a man named West the cart of the prosecutors had been followed by a van and three men from the railway station up to the time when the boy Fry was sent for the parcel book, and that immediately upon his leaving, the silk was put into the van, and the men drove off with it. Mr. Huddleston was counsel for the prisoner, and contended that he ought to be acquitted on the ground that West was a witness unworthy of credit. The jury acquitted the prisoner.

Charles Bartlett, a cabinman, was indicted for stealing from Joseph Groves, a carrier, four sovereigns and other monies. The prosecutor stated, that last Saturday morning he hired the prisoner to drive

him from Notting Hill to Ealing, for which he was to pay him a shilling. After getting into the cab he felt tired, and fell asleep, and so continued to his journey's end; upon his arriving at Ealing, and getting out, he put his hand into his breeches pocket to pay his fare, when he missed all his money, which he was positive was safe when he hired the vehicle. He taxed the prisoner with the theft, who made various excuses. Some time elapsed before a policeman was called, and the prisoner in the meantime was busy doing something inside the cab. When the cab was searched by the officer, the money was found artfully concealed at the back. In answer to the court, the prosecutor swore he was perfectly sober, and only tired from the effects of his day's work. Other circumstances were adduced against the prisoner, and the jury found him "Guilty." The common sergeant said that he certainly should have transported him, but as he had hitherto borne a good character, he should therefore sentence him to one year's imprisonment in the House of Correction, and to be kept to hard labour.

POLICE.

MARLBOROUGH STREET. — WONDERFUL ESCAPE. — R. Hawkins, a lad, was charged with having thrown William Hingsby, another lad, from the gallery of the Tottenham Street Theatre into the pit. It appeared from the evidence that a dispute arose between the defendant and the complainant at the theatre on Monday night, principally through the misbehaviour of the complainant towards a couple of young females, who were seated near the defendant. The constable on duty was appealed to, and he threatened to remove the complainant from the theatre if he persisted in his improper conduct. At the close of the performance the dispute was renewed between the parties. The complainant aimed a blow at the defendant, which was returned by a blow on the head that knocked him over the low railing of the gallery, causing him to fall into the pit. The complainant was taken up in an insensible state and removed to Middlesex Hospital, where he was examined by a surgeon, but no bones were found to be broken. As the occurrence was quite accidental Mr. Long ordered the prisoner to be discharged.

SOUTHWARK. — PREPARATIONS FOR CHRISTMAS SPOILED. — On Monday, James Clist and Richard Godfrey were brought before Mr. Secker, charged with having conveyed a quantity of rum and brandy without a permit, whereby they incurred penalties of 100*l.* each. Falconer, an inspector, stated that he met the defendant Godfrey on London Bridge, carrying a parcel containing two gallons of rum and two of brandy. He stopped him, and while asking him if he had a permit the other defendant came up, claimed the articles as his property, and said that he had merely employed the man to carry the spirits home for him. He further said that he had purchased the articles at a public house at Limehouse, and that he was not aware it was necessary to procure a permit for the quantity. The inspector accordingly seized the spirits and took both the defendants into custody. Mr. Secker said, that as Clist claimed the spirits, the other defendant was entitled to his discharge, but the offence having been proved, he must pay the mitigated penalty of 25*l.*, or be committed for three months. Mr. Secker said the public ought to be made aware at the approaching festive season of the year, that they were not justified by law in conveying spirits above a gallon without a permit; and with respect to the defendant's case, he advised him to send a memorial to the commissioners of Excise, as they were the only persons vested with the power of mitigating the penalty still lower, or remitting it altogether.

GUILDHALL. — ALLEGED CONCEALMENT OF A WILL. — On Wednesday morning, Aldermen Wilson, Moon, and Farebrother met at an earlier hour than usual by appointment, to listen to the application of Mrs. Eliza Denman, niece-in-law to Lord Denman, respecting a certain will made by a Mr. John Thomas Roe, late a barrister in the Inner Temple, but now deceased, wherein he left her a legacy of 500*l.*, but which will had either been concealed or destroyed by certain parties from interested motives. Two private hearings had taken place in the magistrate's room, when it was decided to grant summonses for the attendance of all parties who could throw any light on the transaction, and accordingly the Rev. Mr. Roe, attended by his solicitor, Mr. Pocock, a clerk from Messrs. Oberton and Hughes, solicitors to the testator, a Mr. Hart, who had been in the habit of lending money to the deceased, Mary Anne Morrell, a female who lived with him, and at one time had the keeping of the will — her sister, brother, and a number of other persons. Mrs. Denman then stated, that a few years back Mr. Roe's father died suddenly, leaving four children without having made any will. Mr. Thomas Roe, the elder, laid claim to the property against the wishes of the rest of the family, who thought it ought to be divided amongst them, and after a great deal of litigation it was decided in favour of the eldest son. Applicant accidentally became acquainted with Mr. J. T. Roe, at the house of a Mr. Williams, to whose daughter he was paying his addresses. While there, Mr. Roe was requested by a lady to draw out a will for her, in which she bequeathed a sum of 200*l.* to her (Mrs. Denman). Mr. Roe did so, and having placed it in his pocket, went to play at billiards; that night the lady died; and on its being announced to Mr. Roe, he said, "Good God, I have been the means of losing you 200*l.*;" but he said he would recompense me, and he made out a will on paper in applicant's presence, leaving her a legacy of 500*l.* This was attested by two witnesses and handed over by deceased into Miss Williams's care. A breach took place between Mr. Roe and Miss Williams, in consequence of the former having an intimacy with a person named Mary Ann Morrell, in consequence of which Mr. Roe wrote for his letters, &c., which Miss Williams sent to him, as well as the will. He then went into chambers, Morrell going to live with him, and it was into her hands that he gave his papers and the will to take care of. In the will Mr. Roe had appointed Mr. Williams his executor, and upon the sudden death of the former he applied to Morrell, but she refused to give it up or let them have the slightest information on the subject. Inquiries were made, and applicant received information that Morrell had the will, and had written to Lady Dimmock a letter relative to Mr. Roe's papers, in their possession. After that all parties disappeared, and she gave up the pursuit. Last year she took a house at Windsor, and wrote to the Rev. Mr. Roe for a part of the legacy, but received no answer. She then went to his residence in the country, and had an interview with him, and he stoutly denied that there was any will amongst his brother's papers. She also asked Mr. Pocock relative to it, and he said he knew nothing about the will. Under these circumstances she had obtained summonses against the parties, to put such questions to them as she thought would elicit the truth respecting the will.

Mr. Colwell, of the Queen's Bench Prison, was then asked if he was not aware of a will being in existence, and he said he had heard some talk about such a thing, but never saw it. The Rev. Mr. Roe then answered a number of questions put to him, and said he supported the child out of charity. There was no will among his brother's papers, and, in fact, he died insolvent. His estate was sold for 704*l.*, which did not cover his debts. Alderman Farebrother said he thought the best course for Mrs. Denman to pursue would be to consult her legal adviser, and get him to have everything in a proper train, and then attend himself, and he would be much better able to put questions to the point, and elicit facts for the benefit of his client than Mrs. Denman could herself. The aldermen ultimately decided, that there were no grounds for proceedings before them, nor had anything transpired to implicate any parties in the destruction or concealment of the will, although it appeared an extraordinary affair.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

DARING AND DEXTEROUS ROBBERY. — On Tuesday morning the following daring as well as dexterous robbery was committed at Messrs. Cox Savory and Co.'s, the silversmiths and watchmakers, of Cornhill. It appears that the shopman, according to custom, opened the shop shortly before eight, and then, locking up the door, went to breakfast. During his absence, a thief, or thieves, who had evidently been watching his movements, contrived either to pick the lock, or to enter the shop by means of a false key, and swept off trays containing no less than 149 gold and silver watches of the value of nearly 100*l.* About the time in question, a cab was observed to drive away rapidly from the opposite side of the street; it is supposed that it conveyed away the plunder.

ACCIDENTS IN ST. JAMES'S PARK. — On Tuesday afternoon an accident of a very serious nature occurred to a lad named Brooks and a man named Simpson. They were sliding on the ice in St. James's Park, when they ran against each other with such violence as to knock each other down. The former received a severe fracture of the skull, and the latter broke his arm and received several other injuries. Shortly after, another accident occurred to a man named Brown, residing in Berkeley Street, Lambeth Walk, who was skating, and by some accident fell and broke his collar-bone.

ACCIDENT ON THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY. — On Saturday last, Mr. G. J. Mills, deputy coroner for Middlesex, held an inquest at the De Burgh Arms Tavern, opposite the West Drayton station of the Great Western Railway, on the body of Thomas Webber, a guard of one of the luggage-trains on the Great Western Railway. Mr. Whitehurst, superintendent of the Great Western line between Paddington and West Drayton, attended the inquiry on the part of the company. Deceased was guard of a train on Tuesday night, and having alighted at West Drayton, attempted to ascend it again while it was going at a speed of from five to ten miles an hour. The deceased laid hold of the handle of one of the trucks with the intention of mounting it, but the force with which the train was at that instant going instantly pulled the handle out of his hand, and he immediately fell, the wheels of the succeeding trucks passing over him, almost completely amputating his right arm, tearing also the scalp from off the right side of his head, and otherwise most seriously injured him. He died sixteen hours after. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death."

FIRE AT A LUCIFER MATCH FACTORY. — On Tuesday evening a fire took place on the premises of Mrs. Hynam, lucifer match manufacturer, Wilson Street, Finsbury Square. The nature of the property on fire caused the greatest alarm, but the firemen, who speedily arrived, exerted themselves in the most praiseworthy manner, and the fire was extinguished, after having done considerable damage. The factory is iron-roofed, and has been two or three times on fire before.

CORONER'S INQUEST. — On Tuesday, Mr. W. Carter held an adjourned inquest at the Swan Tavern, Battersea Bridge, upon the body of a man unknown, who had been found drowned. On Thursday morning, the 10th inst., a lighterman named Baldwin picked the deceased up as he was floating upwards with the tide, and conveyed him to this house. The body was in a very bad state, from having been in the water some time, but there were marks as of ill-usage. The neck was very much discoloured, as if some ligature had been fastened round it; and there were two incised wounds on the face. The deceased, who was about forty years of age, five feet ten inches high, had dark features and large whiskers, was dressed as seamen usually are; but all the property found on him was 2*d.* and a comb. There was a paper containing the name of a ship, with the address of the owners on it, and this formed the only clue to his identity. On Saturday evening Mr. Carter commenced an inquiry, but the presence of the wounds on the face and the discolouration of the neck were facts so fraught with suspicion, that the coroner determined upon having a *post mortem* examination, and accordingly adjourned the inquiry. On Monday, Dr. William Connor, who had made a *post mortem* examination of the body, gave evidence to the effect that the wounds on the face and the discolouration of the neck had not been the cause of death, the latter having been caused by the natural process of decomposition. His opinion was, that death was caused by immersion in the water. After the examination of one or two witnesses, the jury returned the following verdict: — "That the deceased was found drowned in the Thames; that he had no marks of violence so as to cause death; but who he is, or by what means he came into the water, we (the jury) have not sufficient evidence to determine."

CONVICTS FOR AUSTRALIA. — On Monday the steamer Waterman, No. 10, brought down forty prisoners from the Millbank Penitentiary for the Justitia convict hulk, lying at the Royal Arsenal. On the 4th, 7th, and 12th instants the steamers Waterman, No. 7, and No. 10, brought down one hundred and ninety-one prisoners, which were transferred on board the Sir Thomas Arbuthnot transport, lying off the arsenal, which will sail in a few days for Van Diemen's Land.

DEATH FROM STARVATION. — An inquest was held on Tuesday night by Mr. W. Payne, at St. George's workhouse, Southwark, on the body of John Tracy, who died from starvation in a lodging-house in the Mint. The body presented a most deplorable sight, being nothing more than a few bones. The feet appeared sodden with wet and mud, as if the poor old creature had for many weeks been compelled to tramp about the streets without shoes or any kind of covering to protect them from the inclemency of the weather. His clothing consisted of a few filthy rags. Cornelius O'Brien, of 5, Vine Yard, Mint, said the deceased first came to lodge at his house on Thursday night, but he did not see him until Friday night. When he got into the room he shook and trembled so much, and appeared as if he would get right into the fire. A woman was making gruel by the fire, and the deceased begged of her to give him a drop. Witness said to him, "Why, old man, you are dying;" when he replied, "Oh no, I shall be all right." He then led him upstairs to his bed. The following day, between eleven and twelve o'clock, witness's wife told him that the old man was not up. He went upstairs, and supposing the man was dying, sent for a doctor, but before he arrived the old man expired. By the coroner: He told me that he was a native of Kildare. I said to him, "Why did you not apply for relief?" when he replied, "I went there, but they pushed me away from the door and I fell from weakness." He further said, that it was at St. George's workhouse, and that it was on the Thursday when he applied. He never had any food after the gruel until he died. Messrs. Karslake and Leckhart, the relieving officers, and William Benton, the door-keeper, all swore positively that if such a circumstance as the deceased being pushed down had occurred, they must have known it. They never saw him on the Thursday. The coroner summed up at great length. With regard to the application for relief, it was evident that he had not applied. The jury returned a verdict, "Natural death, accelerated by want."

SUDDEN DEATH IN THE STREETS. — On Tuesday an inquest was held before Mr. Baker, at the Bell, in Petticoat Lane, Whitechapel, on the body of Jacob Mormon, a sugar baker, in the employ of Messrs. Martineau and Co., Whitechapel. On Sunday evening last the deceased was proceeding along Petticoat Lane, when he suddenly staggered and fell to the ground. He was immediately raised from the ground by a city police constable, who discovered him in a state of insensibility. He was conveyed to the above house, but he expired before he reached there. Verdict, "Natural death."

NUMEROUS FIRES. — On Tuesday morning a fire broke out upon the premises occupied by Mr. F. H. Cloake, shop fixture dealer, which did some considerable damage before it was extinguished. The fire is said to have originated in the stove at the next door. The building and contents are insured in the Phoenix Office. Also the same evening, at 69, Cornhill, upon the premises of Mr. Walter Berdoe, tailor. This fire did but trifling damage. Contents insured in the Dissenters' Office. At 45 minutes past eleven considerable injury was done to the premises of Mr. Robert Frost, butcher, 38, Back Road, St. George's in the East. The fire caught the flooring, and the ceiling underneath was much damaged. The fire was caused by a cinder shooting from the hearth stone. On Wednesday morning, at one A.M., upon the premises of John Johnson, Esq., coal-merchant, known as New Wharf, Abingdon Street, Westminster. The coal porters' lobby was destroyed, and the roof burnt off, and a shed adjoining was much damaged. Contents insured in the Licensed Victuallers' Office, — building in the Sun. Again, at half past ten the same day, a serious fire occurred on the premises of Mr. P. Olney, fellmonger, Market Street, Bermondsey, by which the drying stove was nearly destroyed. Insured. About the same time, a fire broke out in Shoreditch, upon the premises in the occupation of Mr. R. Attwell, butcher, of Holywell Lane. The damage was fortunately confined to the contents of the second floor. By far the most serious fire burst forth, however, at 35 minutes past three o'clock, in the workshops in the occupation of Mr. John House, wire blind-maker, Cannon Street Road, St. George's in the East. Notwithstanding the most strenuous efforts were made by the firemen, the flames were not extinguished before the workshops and rooms over were destroyed. Building insured in the Dissenters' Office; contents not insured.

CHIESS.

BLACK



GAME LXXXI.

White resigns.

Solution to Problem LXXX.

BLACK.
1. P takes Q
2. K to R second
3. R takes Kt.

WHITE.
1. K to Q B third
2. K to Q Kt fourth.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

MONEY MARKET.

LONDON GAZETTE.—FRIDAY, DEC. 19.

LONDON GAZETTE.—TUESDAY, Dec. 15.

MARKETS.

A VETERAN OF THE GRAND ARMY.—One of the last commanders of the Imperial Guard at Waterloo, Lieut.-Gen. Count Roguet, has just died, at the age of 76. He was a private in the regiment of Guienne in 1789, captain in 1793, general of brigade in the year VII., lieutenant-general in 1811, and colonel of the 1st regiment of the Imperial Foot Guards. In 1812, during the retreat from Moscow, he commanded the Foot Imperial Guards. He retained this command during the campaigns of 1813 and 1814; he was at his post when the last shot was fired at Waterloo. He was in 30 campaigns, and received five wounds.

THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.—Arrangements are now in progress for the extension of the electric telegraph of the Great Western railway. The communication at present is only available as far as Taunton, a distance of eighteen and a quarter miles, but when the necessary measures are completed, it is intended to extend it in the first place to Bristol. It is intended, if the sanction of government can be obtained, to extend the telegraph on the Bristol and Exeter railway onwards to Plymouth, and thence across the Hamoaze to Plymouth, when the Cornwall railway comes into operation,

FINE ARTS.

In a country like ours, where the cultivation of the Fine Arts has become so decidedly a feature of national progress, it cannot be out of place in a popular vehicle of such information, to devote occasionally a page to the discussion and illustration of some of the abstracter principles connected with the sciences of sculpture and painting. We have accordingly this week placed in contrasting groups a few representations of maternal affection and solicitude, taken from the works of eminent masters; two very characteristic ones indicative of the delicacy for which Reynolds and Earle were remarkable, and by the tone of which, indeed, their productions may frequently be determined. This impression of individual character,



MATERNAL GROUP-REYNOLDS.

however, we may observe is very different to the *mannerism* in colour and subject, so often complained of in artists, and which evinces either a barrenness of invention, or a dogmatic adherence to rules of art, rather than to the suggestions of nature. That which makes the inferior artist tolerable, mars the really great one; and whilst mannerism always betrays the former, freedom and independence of art to produce effect, characterise the latter. In the examples of maternal affection we give, this variety of conception in treating the same subject is well illustrated, whilst the identity of expression is admirably preserved in each. There can be but little doubt that the artists had each his own domestic picture of endearment in his mind's eye, whilst working up his subject on the canvass; and this suggests another important element of successful painting, inasmuch as many believe that the astonishingly effective products of genius result merely from ideal excellence and imaginative ability. This is a great mistake indeed, for it is the affection of, or the aiming at the transcendental, which has prevented many clever and laborious compositions ever becoming generally popular, however much admired by the cognoscenti, or the knowing in the art. But where allusions and chief features are drawn from supernatural fancy, how can it be expected a picture can command any very extensive sympathy. Representing nothing in nature, some scholastic acquirements are certainly necessary to perceive beauty in distortion and unnatural combination. Yet these classic sacrifices of truth to effect, form the standard by which the *dilettanti* would judge the populace, and who are accordingly condemned by them, to a level but little superior to the brute creation, for want of taste and an apathetic indifference to those false gods of beauty they themselves bow down before and worship. England especially has long been thus reproached on the continent, for her distaste of the fine arts, though we contend that, considering the nature of the subjects that characterised most of the gems submitted for her approval, an enlightened judgment would award to her the meed of praise, for not allowing false displays of



FEMALE GROUP-POUSSIN.

rich colouring and extravagant design, to impose on her common sense perception of what is right and true. Bad taste in matters of some generally-admitted excellence often presumes good principle, and though in England we may be dead to rich colouring and extravagant design, no one can charge against us, any want of due feeling of admiration when pictures convey satisfactory representations of what Nature herself is. We do not regret, however, that our too puritanical strictness, though almost instinctive, should have thus excited the ridicule of these cavaliers of the palette and pencil, since we have been roused to activity in the cultivation of the fine arts, and have now entered into a rivalry with our former detractors that we are convinced will soon produce full and sufficient evidence of our equality, with those who have so long presumed themselves to be, not only our superiors, but separated by a very wide chasm from our darkness and ignorance.

Not to want sources of information, we have even entered the camp of our opponents, and from thence selected a goodly number of their best paintings, not certainly for models or examples to be servilely copied, but as being really excellent works of art, or from being good specimens of the various masters, whose fame has become universal, and not to know, would certainly betoken ignorance. Our national collection having thus been formed for the public in-



MATERNAL GROUP.

struction, has produced good fruit indeed. Its effects are already evident in the numerous art unions and the general adoption of pictorial or illustrated editions of every popular author. We attribute this remarkable feature in the literature of the present age to the influence excited by the ready access now afforded to recognised works of excellence, and which, giving popular opportunities of comparison, are a constant stimulus to the producers of new works to meet the increased fastidiousness of a picture possessing people.

Occasionally we have given engraved copies of some of the best paintings contained in the National Gallery, and in so doing we assist in carrying out the grand object of its design, by conveying to those at a distance the representations, as correct as art will allow, of those works that are continually being referred to in the conversations of country visitors returned from London, or in books of general reading; authors sometimes alluding, for purposes of comparison or explanation, to works which from their situation, they presume must be familiar to the majority of their readers. Our cut of St. Sebastian, a masterpiece of Guido, for example, is a subject which is the frequent theme of admiration by the poets and the writers of our popular novels, and not unfrequently our summer



ST. SEBASTIAN.

tourists writing to friends at home compare foreign works of the same master, with those they have been accustomed to see in their own country. We trust to be enabled to give a succession of illustrations thus drawn from our national resources; for, independently of the choice specimens of some of the most distinguished painters contained in the gallery in Trafalgar Square, numerous other collections, public and private, afford ample opportunity for extensive observation and selection.

Two groups of female singers, taken from two pictures of Poussin, will be readily recognised. They are chosen to illustrate the ease and grace the painter has managed to throw into their posture, encumbered as they would otherwise seem to be, with numerous and very ample folds of drapery. This circumstance, however, is made to contribute admirably to the effect of the groups, and whichever view is taken, the same tact and artistic character will be found to be preserved throughout. The difficulty of attaining excellence in the arrangement of drapery, both in statues and pictures, is very great. It is here most study and application is necessary; and we have known painters confess, after a long life of fame and profitable employment, that whilst the drawing of the figure would appear as if produced at the command of thought, the ordering and arranging costume to their perfect satisfaction would be a work of considerable anxiety and difficulty. Young artists cannot too assiduously cultivate a knowledge of those points of their art which contribute to freedom and grace; nor is there any better study for this purpose than the depending folds of a large curtain, or the ample flowing robes of some properly adjusted model. In statuary, we need not say the effect of the work, as a whole, depends very much upon the manner in which the drapery is arranged. It is that part of the subject which is most familiar as a light and flexible material, and if this character be preserved in the stone, the public want little more assurance of the excellence of the work, or the ability of the artist. It was to this stonemason Thoms owed his popularity as the sculptor of the clever statues of Tam O'Shanter and Souter Johnnie;

for though much was owing to the nationality impressed, and original genius displayed, the natural truth and freedom of the costume prepossessed opinion at sight, and secured universal approbation. Another illustration of the force of our observations is the anecdote taken from classic history, of two rival painters who proposed to test their comparative excellence by producing two pictures. One represented some fruit so naturally, that birds deceived were tempted to peck at them. The other, however, chose to depict a curtain, the folds of which he so cleverly arranged, that his opponent on seeing the picture requested the curtain to be drawn aside, and acknowledged himself defeated when he discovered his mistake, confessing that to deceive birds required much less talent than to impose upon the eye of an experienced artist.



MATERNAL GROUPE-EARLE.

THE WELLINGTON STATUE.—On Monday workmen commenced preparing footing for the scaffold-poles in the open space west of the Horse Guards, for the purpose of erecting a pedestal for the Wellington statue, which is to be taken down forthwith, and subsequently placed upon an appropriate resting-place in the above locality.

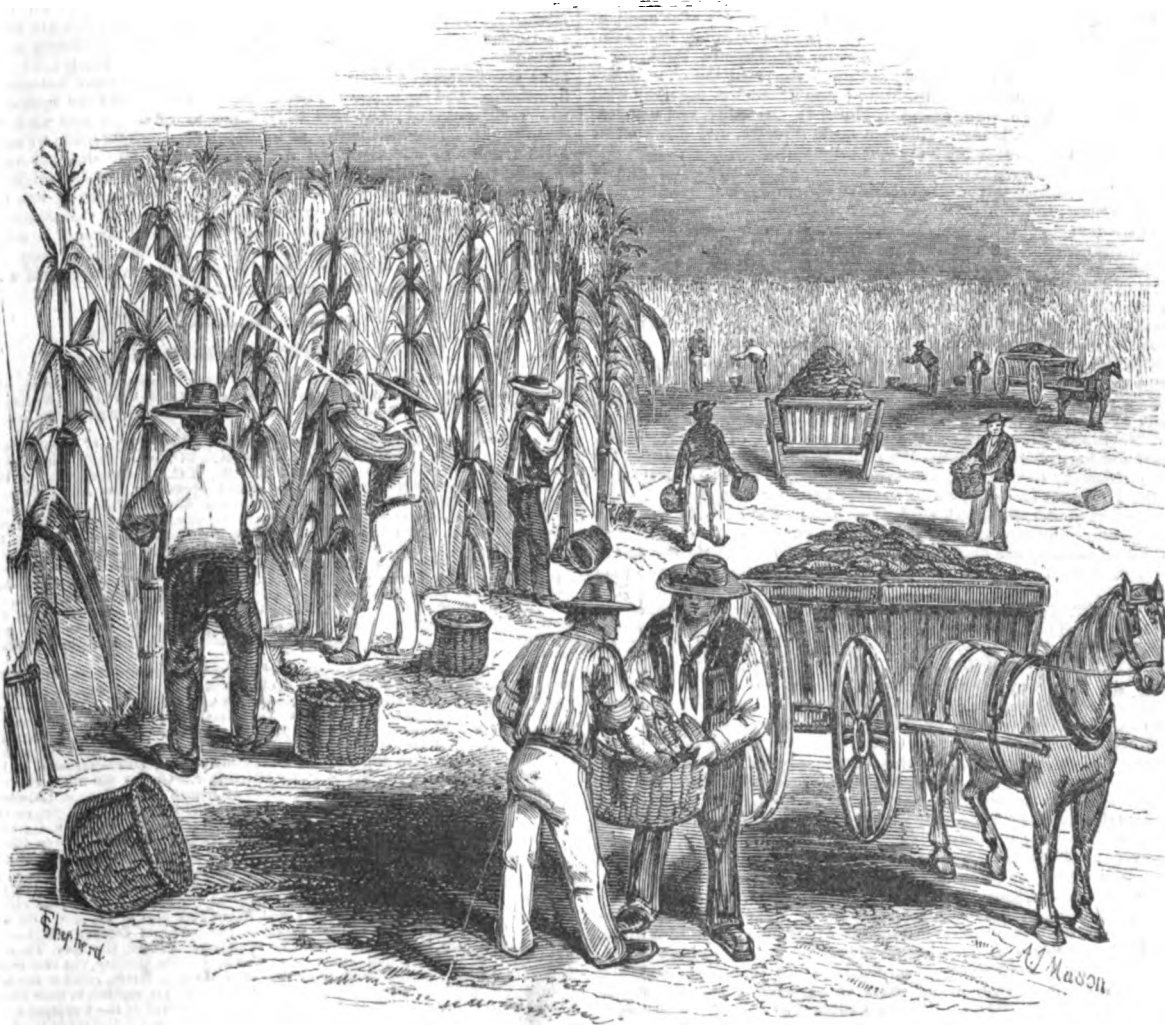
SOCIETY OF ARTS.—The first general meeting for the session, which has been postponed on account of the extensive decorations and restorations which have been in progress, was held on Wednesday evening. The chair was taken by Dr. Roget, F.R.S., one of the vice-presidents, and the large meeting room was crowded. Mr. J. Scott Russell, the secretary, read a report of the progress which the society had made within the last twelve months, and a long list of subjects connected with decorative art, for which pecuniary rewards, as well as honorary medals, were offered. Amongst these were several of 25 guineas, one of which was for a model of a silver goblet of the value of 100 guineas, which, with a great amount in money, was left by the late Dr. Sweeney for the most approved Essay on Jurisprudence, and premiums for various articles of domestic interest and necessity. These additional premiums would be given without at all lessening those hitherto given to the other classes, which would, in many cases, be increased, while it was gratifying that the additional funds of the society were commensurate with these further calls upon its resources. The council also referred to the success which had attended Mr. Hay's exertions in improving the appearance of the meeting. Two papers, by Mr. R. D. Hay, on the First Principles of Symmetrical Beauty, and on the principles employed in the recent decorations, occupied the remainder of the evening.

COLUMBUS SOCIETY.—On Tuesday a numerous meeting of persons interested in geographical inquiry was held at the London Library, St. James's Square, for the formation of a society under the above name, the object of which is the re-publication of ancient works and travels illustrative of geographical research. The chair was taken by Sir R. I. Murchison, the late president of the Royal Geographical Society, and several resolutions for the formation and conduct of the society were adopted.



FEMALE GROUP-POUSSIN.

THE POLAR EXPEDITION.—Very considerable apprehension exists amongst the relatives and connections of the seamen engaged in the expedition of the Erebus and Terror, which sailed from the river in June last year, under the command of Sir John Franklin and Capt. Crozier, and many anxious applications have lately been made to the Admiralty on the subject. No tidings have been received since last December, when, from information obtained from Esquimaux, and conveyed to the Danish settlements in Greenland, opposite to Discoe Island, and thence overland, the expedition was preparing to winter in Gilbert's Sound. The last whaler for the season has returned without bringing any intelligence, and from all accounts this, their second winter in the ice, has set in at the north with great severity.



INDIAN CORN HARVEST.

PREPARING FOR CHRISTMAS.

Many philosophers have thought it necessary to apologise for the carnivorous appetite of man. But that is really absurd. They will be recommending next, hospitals and asylums for the infirm and aged among the brute creation. Such doctrines, however, are not likely to become very popular in England. The animals themselves proclaim against them, for they get plump and good-looking by proper tending, and seem, by implication, to say, "Come and eat me." The best of all reasons indeed for slaying them is, that they are fat, and it is a mercy to some of them that would gradually die of plethors, if not saved by the knife from the horrors of so cruel a fate, in their overgrown condition, as thus dying by inches. Besides, nature indicates that man requires in cold weather a considerable augmentation of fat to his diet, and he provides accordingly. As we go northwards, we find the natives indulge more and more in such food. The Russians and Laplanders use train oil as we do butter, only to a greater extent. The Esquimaux again live almost entirely on blubber and seal fat, and that their condition and corn-fort is vastly improved by such provender, all physiologists and

chemists aver, by reason of the much greater amount of natural heat engendered in the system during the process of its digestion. The reverse situation also confirms this, for the Negro and Indian live almost entirely on vegetable diet, the cooling nature of which is best adapted to their climates. No one therefore can reasonably object to our system of providing for Christmas weather, that fare which experience and observation prove so suitable to the time; and if we have long acted upon a great truth in nature without being aware of it, the direction in which instinct has led us, is an interesting illustration of the same divine influence in man, which has taught the bee to construct her cell, and the careful ant to provide for future wants. Our illustration refers to a process that provides our markets with the stock, to which the following paragraph, cut from a Lincoln paper, not unaptly refers:—

"A short time ago, two large lots of geese, in number 2400, from the neighbourhood of Boston, were on the road for an extensive dealer in poultry at Spalding. They have for some time back eaten upwards of twenty-one sacks of oats daily, in fattening for the London market. On Monday the 21st inst. (the first day of killing) the whole of the people connected with this trade at Spalding will (agreeably to ancient custom) be regaled with a splendid dinner.

THE INDIAN CORN HARVEST.

The harvest in America wears an aspect so different to the same season in our own country, that a sketch of it must interest the public in England—the more so from the fact of Europe deriving so large a portion of food from the fertile regions of the new world. It may be stated that the corn is planted in rows about two feet apart, and as it grows is earthed up like celery; between the rows pumpkin vines are generally planted, and the pumpkins being a summer fruit, are gathered long before the corn is ripe. The corn grows on tall stalks, somewhat similar to the sugar cane, and each ear is enclosed in leaves which fold tightly round it; within, and adhering to these leaves, is a thick coating or layer of soft fibres, glossy and silken; this grows out at the top of the ear while the latter is covered. In the autumn, at harvesting time, numbers of workmen assemble; they pull down the ears, and strip off the leaves with their silken lining; the ears are then broken off and thrown into baskets holding about a bushel each. When the baskets are filled they are emptied into large waggons, and the corn is so carried off. The leaves and stalks are afterwards used to feed pigs and other animals. Many of these fields of corn occupy a space of several square miles. The average height of the corn when fully grown is from nine to ten feet; a specimen was exhibited at the fair of the American Institute, held at New York last October, which was thirteen feet high; but this was an extraordinary circumstance. The length of the ear varies from eight to twelve inches.

In the month of June, when the ears of corn, though of full size, are young and green, they are gathered with the leaves on, and sent to market, as a vegetable, in large quantities; they are stripped of the leaves, then boiled and brought to table in their natural shape. At this period too it is regularly cried about the streets of New York, and other large towns, being carried in palls, ready boiled and sold hot for about two or three cents each. The cry is "Hot corn! hot corn! buy my nice hot corn." This business is mostly followed by youths, and the corn is bought with great avidity by the poorer classes, particularly the coloured population, and it is eaten at once in the open street, the corn being bitten off the ear as the latter is held horizontally across the mouth; it is of a delicate sweet flavour.



AN AMERICAN CRY—"HOT CORN."



Observe. — Any article purchased ready made or made to measure, if not approved of, will be immediately exchanged, or, if preferred, the money returned. E. M. was and Son, Tailors, Woolroaders, Clothiers, Hatters, Hawers, Furriers, and General Outfitters for Ladies and Gentlemen. 154, 156, 158, 160, Minster, and 21, 23, 25, and 27, Abchurch Lane, City, London.

